UNIVERSITY
OF FLORIDA
LIBRARIES

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2016

https://archive.org/details/bibliothecatopog07newy

ANTIQUITIES

IN

LEICESTERSHIRE;

BEING

THE SEVENTH VOLUME

OF THE

BIBLIOTHECA TOPOGRAPHICA BRITANNICA.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY AND FOR J. NICHOLS.
MDCCXC.

KRAUS REPRINT CO. AMS PRESS, INC.
New York
1968

U. OF F. LIBRARY

Printed in U.S.A.

GENERAL CONTENTS

OF THE

SEVENTH VOLUME.

I. Hiſtory and Antiquities of HINCKLEY, STOKE, DADLINGTON, WYKIN, and THE HYDE; with XIII Plates.

II. Hiſtory and Antiquities of ASTON-FLAMVILE, BURBACH, SKETCHLEY, SMOCKINGTON, &c. XVI Plates.

III. Collections towards the Hiſtory and Antiquities of the Town and County of LEICESTER; XIX Plates.

University of Florida
1853

BIBLIOTHECA TOPOGRAPHICA BRITANNICA.

N° VII.

CONTAINING

The Hiſtory and Antiquities of HINCKLEY, in the County of LEICESTER; including the Hamlets of STOKE, DADLINGTON, WYKIN, and THE HYDE. With a large APPENDIX.

LONDON,
PRINTED BY AND FOR J. NICHOLS,
PRINTER TO THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES;
AND SOLD BY ALL THE BOOKSELLERS IN GREAT-BRITAIN AND IRELAND.
MDCCLXXXII.

[Price Seven Shillings and Six Pence.]

THE

HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES

OF

HINCKLEY,

IN THE COUNTY OF LEICESTER;

INCLUDING THE HAMLETS OF

STOKE, DADLINGTON, WYKIN, AND THE HYDE.

WITH A LARGE APPENDIX,

CONTAINING

Some Particulars of the ancient Abbey of LIRA in Normandy; Aſtronomical Remarks, adapted to the Meridian of HINCKLEY; and Biographical Memoirs of ſeveral Perſons of Eminence.

By JOHN NICHOLS, F. S. A. EDINB. *Correſp.*
and PRINTER to the SOCIETY of ANTIQUARIES of LONDON.

MDCCLXXXII.

To Mr. JOHN ROBINSON, of HINCKLEY.

MY GOOD FRIEND,

TO what Patron is this Hiſtory intended to be inſcribed, is a queſtion you very naturally have aſked me: but I ſee not that any Dedication is neceſſary. If it were, I ſhould perhaps, when treating of Local Antiquities, look up either to the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON, to whom I can boaſt of a profeſſional relation; or to that of EDINBURGH, which has done me the honour to enroll my name amongſt its Correſponding Members. But my reſearches, whilſt they have convinced me that there is ſcarcely a Village in the Kingdom but could furniſh materials for the Hiſtorian, either as having been the ſeat of a battle, the peaceful reſidence of ſome religious ſociety, the birth-place of an eminent individual, or for ſome event which poſterity would wiſh to know, have led me to more ambitious views.

When I contemplate the dignity ſuſtained by a Town which furniſhed the Kingdom with an HEREDITARY LORD HIGH STEWARD, I am naturally led to conſider the preſent amiable REPRESENTATIVE of ſo high an Honour, the SOVEREIGN of the Britiſh Empire. To HIM, therefore, to the Father of his People, as HEREDITARY BARON OF HINCKLEY, I have every inclination to offer up this humble tribute of dutiful reſpect, but have not the preſumption to requeſt the neceſſary permiſſion.

As a hearty Well-wiſher to the proſperity of your native Town; you will live, I hope, to ſee it reſtored to no ſmall portion of its primitive ſplendour. Whilſt there are ſo many blooming Branches of the Royal Stem, we may indulge the pleaſing expectation of ſeeing the BARONY revived in the perſon of a PRINCE, and this ancient and loyal Borough again diſtinguiſhed by the privilege of ſending Repreſentatives to the Great Council of the Nation.

For the active part you have taken in this Hiſtory, accept my beſt thanks. The reader will eaſily perceive the advantages it has received from your accurate drawings and judicious communications.

I am Sir, with great truth,

Your obliged and faithful friend,

Nov. 1, 1782.

J. NICHOLS.

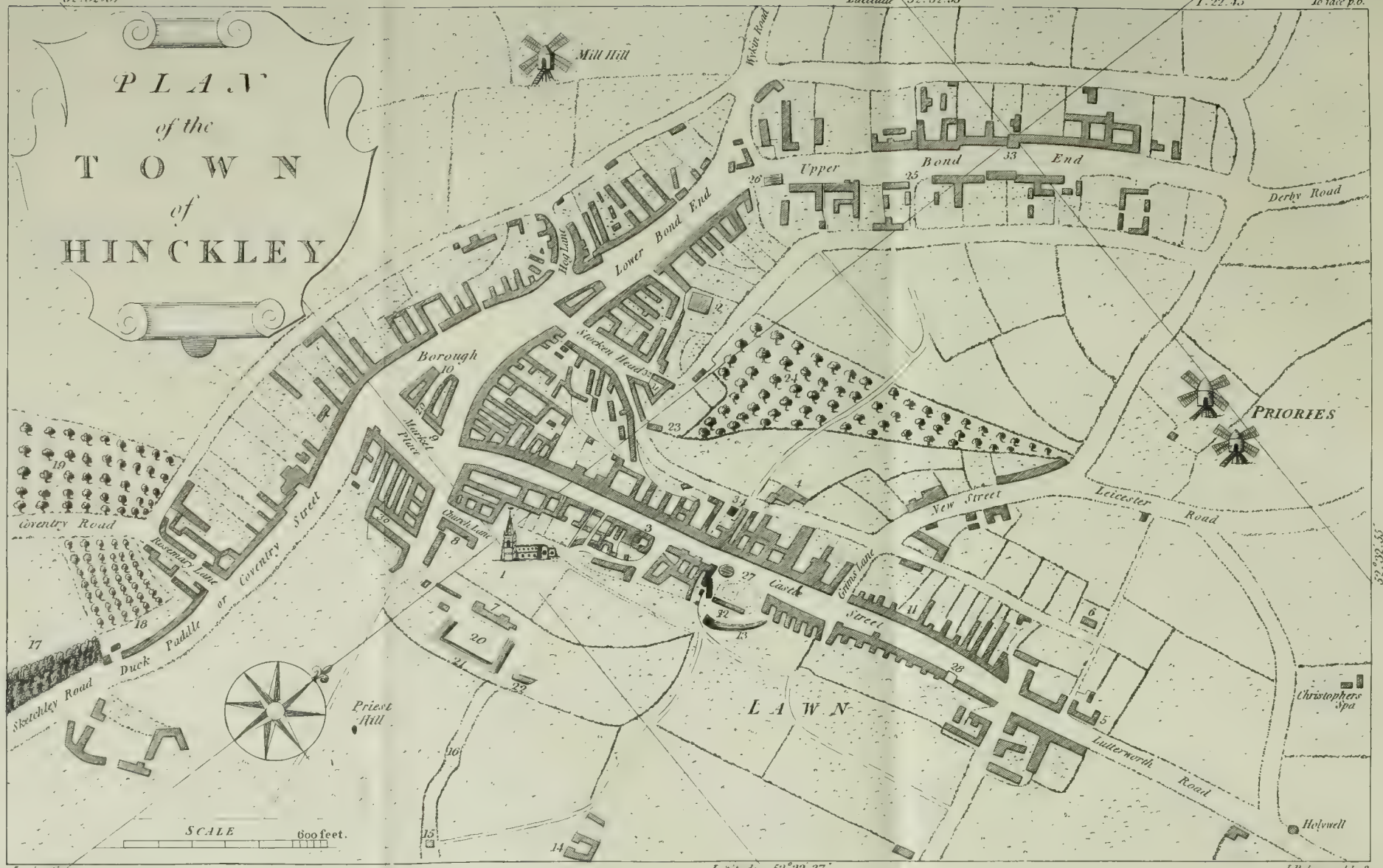
References to the PLAN of HINCKLEY.

1. The Church.
2. Preſbyterian Meeting Houſe.
3. Quakers' Meeting Houſe.
4. Independent Meeting Houſe.
5. Roman Catholic Chapel.
6. Methodiſt Meeting Houſe.
7. The Ancient Priory, or Hall Houſe.
8. The Vicarage.
9. Town Hall.
10. The Round Hill.
11. Free School.
12. The Houſe of William Hurſt, Eſq., on the Spot where the Ancient Caſtle ſtood.
13. The Canal at the Foot of the Hill.
14. Building ſtruck by Lightning (ſee p. 85).
15. Mr. Nicholas Hurſt's Summer Houſe.
16. Serpentine Garden, where, under the Summer Houſe, is a ſubterraneous Paſſage.
17. The Lovers' Walk.
18. Cherry Orchard.
19. Gardens planted with Fruit Trees.
20. Hunt's Bowling Green.
21. } The Canals.
22. }
23. The Repoſitory for the Fire Engines.
24. Gardens planted with Fruit Trees.
25. Well Lane.
26. } The Horſepools.
27. }
28. Pinfold.
29. Duke's Lane.
30. Weſtminſter Yard.
31. Pariſh Workhouſe.
32. Houſe of Correction.
33. Mr. Robinſon's Houſe, where the Aſtronomical Obſervations were made.
34. New Methodiſt Meeting-houſe, now building (1782).

The variation of the magnetic needle from the meridian at Hinckley, the beginning of 1782, 26° 50' Weſt.

HINCK-

PLAN of the TOWN of HINCKLEY



HISTORY

OF

HINCKLEY.

HINCKLEY *, the ſecond market-town in the county of Leiceſter, is part of the hundred of Sparkenhoe, and is ſituated (according to accurate aſtronomical obſervations made on the ſpot by Mr. John Robinſon) in latitude 52°. 32′. 46″. The difference between its meridian and that of the Royal Obſervatory at Greenwich is 5′. 31″. of time to the weſt, and therefore its longitude is 1°. 22′. 45″. Weſt of Greenwich.

The pariſh, including its dependent villages of *Stoke Golding*, *Dadlington*, and *Wykin*, and the little hamlet of *The Hide* (each of which will be particularly treated of hereafter) is of very conſiderable extent. It is bounded on the Eaſt by Barwell and Burbach; on the Weſt by Nuneaton and Higham; on the North by Stapleton and Barwell; and on the South by Burbach and Sketchley.

The town, which is built on riſing ground, ſtands nearly upon the borders of Warwickſhire, from which county this part of Leiceſterſhire is ſeparated by the Watlingſtreet road. The entrance from the Coventry road is the loweſt part of the town; and from thence, to the other extremes of Bond End † and Caſtle Streets, the riſings are conſiderable; and theſe ſtreets enjoy a pure and healthful air ‡.

* A ſpecimen of the various modes in which this name was antiently ſpelt may be ſeen in the liſt of Priors, p. 31. 32. The word is moſt probably derived from the name of *Hinck*, ſome Saxon proprietor, and *ley*, a field.—Two ſmall ſtreets in Birmingham are known by the names of *The Old Hinckley* and *The New Hinckley*. In one of theſe, till 1730, the only theatre of that town was ſituated.

† Latitude obſerved at the church, which is the South part of Hinckley, 52 32 37
——— at the Bond End, the North part of the town, 52 32 55
Mean, as above, 52 32 46
Theſe obſervations have been confirmed by the remarks of the Rev. W. Ludlam.

‡ It is ſomewhat remarkable that, notwithſtanding the populouſneſs of the town, eight weeks have elapſed (from Oct. 10, to Dec. 6, 1781) without a ſingle funeral.

The limits of what is now called *The Borough* were in its early days thoſe of the town; from which the *Church* ſtood at ſome diſtance, and the *Caſtle* (then the manſion of its lord) ſtill farther. *The Bond End* (at firſt conſiſting of only a few ſtraggling houſes, or rather huts *) in time became a ſtreet; and was ſucceeded by *The Caſtle End*, *The Stocken Head*, and *The Duck Paddle*.

Hinckley is in the high road from Leiceſter to Coventry, from each of which towns it is diſtant about thirteen miles, five from Cleybrook †, and eleven from Lutterworth, through which two laſt-

* "Theſe were built of timber, the interſtices wattled with ſticks, and plaiſtered "with mud, covered with thatch, boards, or ſods, none of them higher than the "ground ſtory; the meaner ſort only one room, which ſerved for three uſes, ſhop, "kitchen, and lodging-room; the door for two, it admitted the people and the "light. The better ſort had two rooms, and ſome three, for work, for the kitchen, and "for reſt, all three in a line, and ſometimes all fronting the ſtreet." I have given this deſcription very nearly in the words of Mr. Hutton, in his newly-publiſhed Hiſtory of Birmingham; and cannot but obſerve, that there is a remarkable coincidence in the early hiſtory of the two towns, though Birmingham, once much inferior in conſequence to Hinckley, has now got infinitely beyond it in the ſcale of wealth and commerce. The hollow roads round both towns are equal proofs of the antiquity of each. "Some of theſe," ſays Mr. Hutton, "no doubt, were formed by the "ſpade, to ſoften the fatigue of climbing the hill; but many were owing to the "pure efforts of time, the horſe, and the ſhowers. One of theſe ſubterraneous "paſſages, in part filled up, will convey its name to poſterity in that of a ſtreet "called *Holloway Head*. *Dale End*, once a deep road, has the ſame derivation. "But the moſt ſingular is that between Deritend and Camp hill, in the way to "Stratford, which is even now many yards below the banks; yet the ſeniors of "the laſt age took a pleaſure in telling us they could remember when it would "have buried a waggon-load of hay beneath its preſent ſurface." Can any inhabitant of Hinckley deſire a more faithful picture of *The Bond End?* I appeal alſo to the memories of living perſons, whether *The Stocken Head* was not the counterpart of *The Holloway Head* at Birmingham; and am not afraid of being contradicted when I aſſert that *The Caſtle End* was once a hollow road, filled up, like *Dale End*, as trade and population have increaſed. *The Duck Paddle* likewiſe of Hinckley has more than an accidental reſemblance of *The Digbeth* or *Duck's Bath* of Birmingham.

† The *Venonæ*, undoubtedly, of the Itinerary of Antoninus, near which, at *High-Croſs* (ſee p. 121.), two Roman roads, the *Watling ſtreet* and the *Foſs*, interſect each other ‡. Burton mentions ſeveral coins having been found near this croſs. Dr. Stukeley ſays, Mr. Lee || of Leiceſter had a Roman urn, found here, 1717. In digging for a vault in the church for Baſil earl of Denbigh, they met with a dozen urns covered with Roman bricks. Foundations of houſes have been frequently dug up along the

‡ *Watling ſtreet* riſes near Dover, and, running North Weſt through London, Atherſtone, and Shropſhire, in the neighbourhood of Cheſter, ends in the Iriſh ſea. The *Foſs* begins in Devonſhire, extends South Eaſt through Leiceſterſhire, continuing its courſe through Lincolnſhire, to the verge of the German ocean.

|| Thomas Lee, an ingenious antiquary, and collector of curioſities. He died in 1776, aged 72.

ſtreet,

laſt-mentioned towns the direct road to London is one hundred miles *.

At the grand ſurvey †, begun by direction of William the Conqueror in 1080, and completed in 1086, *Hinchelie* was reported as part of the poſſeſſions of *Comes Albericus* [Aubrey de Vere, lord high-chamberlain], in the wapentake (or hundred) of *Gutlaciſton* ‡.

After

ſtreet, all the way to Claybrook. Much *eubulus* grows here, ſought for in curing dropſies.

* This road, "from Caſtle-Street, at the end of the town of Hinckley, to Lutterworth town's end," was amended, widened, and directed to be kept in repair, by an act of parliament paſſed March 24, 1762.—An act had been paſſed in 1760, for repairing the roads from Duck Paddle Street in the town of Hinckley, through Oſbaſton, Nelſton, Ibſtock, &c. to Derby.

† "The king ſent his ſervants throughout all England, with power to enquire "how many hundreds were contained in each county, what lands and flocks in it "belonged to the king, and what ſubſidy it ought to pay yearly. He alſo autho- "rized them to take an account how much land belonged to the archbiſhops, bi- "ſhops, abbats, and earls, and in ſhort what lands and flocks belonged to each "Engliſhman, and the value thereof in money. He ordered them to ſurvey the "lands ſo diligently, that there ſhould not be a hide, nor even a yard of land, nor "indeed, which is ſhameful to mention, though he was not aſhamed to cauſe it to "be done, an ox or a cow omitted, but what ſhould be brought into the accounts, "and delivered to him in writing." Saxon Chronicle, ann. 1085, p. 186.

‡ Whence the hundred of Sparkenhoe was ſubdivided by Edward the Third, in 1347, for the more ſpeedy collecting of an aid levied for making his ſon the Black Prince a knight. Among the Harleian MSS. N° 6700, I find the "Auxilia in co- "mitatu Leiceſtriæ, Domino Regi Edwardo conceſſa, ad primogenitum filium ſuum "militem faciendum, anno regno xx°, A. D. 1347." In that remarkable levy, occurs this entry:

	Procuracões.	Taxacões.	Denar'	Patron'.	Penſ'
Hinckley, Stoke, Dadelington, Wychene, Vicar',	vii ſ vi d ob q.	lxiii mar'. v ſ. ix mar'.	Sti Petri. v ſ.	Abbas de Lira het in pprios uſus.	...

In reſpect to eccleſiaſtical juriſdiction, the *deanry* of Sparkenhoe is of much older date, being mentioned in the Matriculus of 1220, preſerved among the Cotton MSS. in the Britiſh Muſeum, and tranſcribed in our Appendix; and again in the Valor of Pope Nicholas IV. who granted the tenths of all eccleſiaſtical benefices to the King for ſix years, towards defraying the expences of an expedition to the Holy Land; and, that they might be collected to their full value, a new taxation by the king's precept was begun in the year 1288, and finiſhed 1291, by the biſhops of Lincoln and Wincheſter; according

After an enumeration of ſeveral other lands of Earl *Aubrey in that wapentake, the record proceeds †,

Idē. Co. tenuit *Hinchelie*. Ibi ſt̄. XIIII. car træ. In
dn̄io ſt̄. IIII. car. 7 VIII. Servi. 7 XLII. uilli cū. XVI. bord.
7 III. ſoch̄is hn̄t. IX. car 7 dim. Ibi p̄tū. VI. q̄ in lg̃.
7 III. q̄ lat. Silua. I. leu lg̃. 7 III. q̄ lat.
Valuit. VI. lib. Modo. X. lib.

In Engliſh thus,

The ſame Earl held Hinchelie. In that place are XIV carucates ‡. In the lordſhip are IV carucates; and VIII ſervants, and XLII villans ||,

to which, all church dignities and benefices were afterwards rated, and in many reſpects are valued at this day. The "Summa Taxac̄ois decanatus de SPARKENHOE" (taken in 1290, when Oliver [Sutton] was biſhop of Lincoln) was MXI lī. II ſ̃. of which the proportions of the following towns ſtood thus:

Eccleſia de *Aſton*,	XX mar'.
Eccleſia de *Barwell*,	XXXVI mar' IIſ̃. IId.
Eccleſia de *Higham* per penſ',	XXII mar'.
Penſ' abb' de Lyra in eadem,	III mar'.
Eccleſia de *Hynkeley*, Cap. *Stoke*, *Dadelington*, &*Wychene*,	LXIII mar'.
Vicar' ejuſdem,	IX mar'.

The abbats of Lira were patrons of the churches of *Aſton*, *Bitteſwell*, *Drayton*, *Higham*, and *Sibbeſton*; and had annual penſions from each. The original Valor whence the above ſums are extracted (p. 75. b.) is preſerved among the Harleian MSS. N° 591. Of Pope Nicholas' Taxation-books, other originals are known to be extant; one at the Tower, another among the archives of the dean and chapter Canterbury, and another in the Bodleian Library.

* Whence Aubrey had his title of *earl* does not appear, for that of Oxford was firſt enjoyed by his grandſon, and Dugdale diſputes his being earl of Ghiſnes in France. Bar. I. 188. † Folio 231. b. col. 1.

‡ So called from *caruca*, a plough. A carucate is that quantity of land which is ſufficient to employ one plough. It is generally ſuppoſed to contain 120 acres, but ſometimes only 60. In Leiceſterſhire 12 carucates (in ſome other counties 18) were a hide; and 48 carucates a knight's fee.

|| Villains, though above the rank of ſervants, held their lands by tenure, and all their property was at the will of the lord. Some judgement may be formed of their condition by a reference to Plac. coram Rege apud Porteſmuth, Trinit. anno 7° Rege Johis, Rot. 6. where the abbat of Waltham maintains "that John le Tanur is his "villain, having been purchaſed by Walter his predeceſſor for ſixty ſhillings."

with XVI bordarers*, and III ſochmen†, have IX carucates and a half. Meadow land VI furlongs in length, and III furlongs in breadth. Wood 1 league‡ in length, and III furlongs in breadth. It was worth [in the time of Edward the Confeſſor] VI pounds; now X pounds ||.

The moſt conſiderable land-holder in the county appears to have been Sir HUGH de GRENTEMAISNEL (the ſecond ſon of a potent Norman baron), who came over in the train of the Conqueror in 1066; and ſo valiantly behaved himſelf, that the king not only rewarded him with many lordſhips in various counties §, but in two years after conſtituted him one of the aſſiſtants to Odo biſhop of Bayeux and William Fitz-Oſborn in the adminiſtration of juſtice throughout the whole kingdom; made him governor of Hampſhire in 1069; and upon the ſettling of ſuch garriſons as were thought fit to keep the ſubdued Engliſh in awe, he had Leiceſter committed to his charge, being alſo made ſheriff of the

* The Bordarers were peaſants, huſbandmen, or cottagers; the conditions of whoſe tenure were, to ſupply the lord's table with ſmall proviſions, and to perform his domeſtic work, or even any lower offices he might require.

† The ſocmen were properly free tenants, deriving great privileges and communities from the nature of their tenure.

‡ *Leuva*, in the original, is a corruption of the Latin *Leuca*, which is three miles, and ſeems to be the extent of the pariſh on the South ſide adjoining to Burbach; that is, from the Watling-ſtreet to the Lutterworth road, which probably was the wood in queſtion, and out of part thereof baron Hugo formed his park. The *Thorney-crafts*, *Eaſt Woods*, *Out Woods*, and *Stocken*, will nearly ſhew the true ſituation of the wood. A *leuva* is by ſome ſaid to have contained 1500 paces, by others 2000. In the Monaſticon, vol. I. p. 313, it is 480 perches.

|| A pound in that age contained three times the weight of ſilver that it does at preſent; and the ſame weight of ſilver, by the moſt probable computation, would purchaſe ten times more of the neceſſaries of life. Ten pounds, therefore, were equivalent to three hundred.

§ In Northamptonſhire, it appears by Domeſday-book, he had twenty lordſhips; in Bedfordſhire four, in Glouceſterſhire five, in Hertfordſhire one, in Suffolk one, in Nottinghamſhire one, in Warwickſhire five, and in Leiceſterſhire ſixty-ſeven. He had alſo the manor of Lippard in Worceſterſhire, which he held of the church of St. Mary in Worceſter.

county;

county; and, beſides theſe great truſts, the king richly married him to Adeliza, a great inheritrix of noble family, and at the ſolemnization thereof beſtowed on him the honourable office of Lord High Steward* of England (or Viceroy, for ſo the word ſignifies in the Saxon), the firſt great officer of the crown, and then for the firſt time made hereditary† in the family of Grentemaiſnel. Either as part of the dower of his lady‡, or perhaps by the fortune of the field, or even by exchange or purchaſe (for it appears by Domeſday that he had then been lately a purchaſer), he added the *honor* or *barony* of *Hinckley* to his other large poſſeſſions.

In 1079 he was one of the nobles who by earneſt ſuit endeavoured a reconciliation from the king to his ſon Robert Curthoſe. But in 1088, the firſt year of the reign of Rufus‖, this haughty Norman lord, in confederacy with many of his countrymen, appeared in arms againſt their ſovereign, and over-ran the counties of Leiceſter and Norfolk. By the ſpirited conduct of Rufus, this inſurrection was ſpeedily quelled; and Grentemaiſnel, after ſuitable conceſſions, was taken into ſtill greater favour, and became afterwards one of the moſt ſtrenuous oppoſers of Curthoſe.

With a liberality proportionate to his more than princely fortune, he erected a ſtately caſtle, laid out a beautiful park, and cauſed

* Of this important office a more particular account ſhall be given in the Appendix.

† No more than two lords occur in our hiſtorians, as having held this office earlier; Houelin was Steward to Edward the Confeſſor; and William Fitz-Osborn, who had been created earl of Hereford and lord of Wight in 1066, was made Lord High-Steward in 1067. He married, 1. Adeliza daughter of Roger de Toney, ſtandard-bearer of Normandy; 2. Richildis, daughter and heireſs of Henault; and died in 1072. The baron of Hinckley ſucceeded him in the office of High-Steward.

‡ Adeliza uxor Hugonis de Grentemaiſnel occurs in Domeſday as a landholder in the counties of Leiceſter, Warwick, Bedford, and Hertford.

‖ "Hugo de Grente Maiſnelo Legerceſtriæ provinciam, Rogerus Bigot Eſtangliam deprædati ſunt." Diceto, inter X Script. col. 490.—"Rogerius Bigod apud Norwich, & Hugo de Grentemeiſnil apud Legeceſtre, ſuis quiſque partibus rapinas urgebant." W. Malmsb. lib. iv. p. 68.

the

the pariſh church to be built, the appropriation of which he granted to the abbey of Lira in Normandy; for whom he alſo founded* an alien priory†, or rather a cell, of two Benedictine monks, and erected a large and convenient houſe for their reception, on the ſcite where the preſent hall-houſe (repreſented in plate II.) was afterwards built.

At the cloſe of his life, being aged and infirm, he took upon him in 1094 the habit of a monk at St. Ebrulf's abbey in Normandy, which he had reſtored‡; and dying ſix days after, viz. 8 kal. Martii, was honourably buried in the chapter-houſe‖, with this epitaph:

" Ecce ſub hoc tumulo requieſcit ſtrenuus Hugo,
" Qui viguit multos multa probitate per annos;
" Manſio Grentonis menilio dicitur ejus,
" Unde fuit cognomen ei multis bene notum.
" Guillelmi fortis Anglorum tempore Regis,
" Inter præcipuos magnates is claruit heros:

* By Tanner, in his Notitia, Robert de Blanchmaines is ſaid to have been the founder; by Dugdale, in his Baronage, vol. I. p. 86. the honour of it is given to Boſſu his father; the Matriculus of 1220 aſcribes it to Will. fil. Oſberti. Tanner has very properly ſhewn the improbability of Dugdale's ſuppoſition, though it appears that in other reſpects he was a benefactor to Lira. The Earl of Hereford was the original founder of the Abbey of Lira, not of its appendages in England. Blanchmaines, who married the daughter of a ſucceeding baron of Hinckley, might poſſibly confirm the donation; which indeed was frequently confirmed by ſucceeding earls of Leiceſter.

† An ingenious gentleman has obſerved to me, that " it certainly was, and ought " to be called, a priory, for which reaſon there muſt be abſolutely three monks, the " prior and two others, becauſe three religious perſons, and not leſs, form a choir. " The profits of Wychen were to maintain two monks, and others the miniſters of " the church, and to exerciſe hoſpitality, which makes me think there were at leaſt " *five* reſiding in the priory, and the chaplains of Stoke and Dadlington ſubject to " them.'

‡ To the monks of Thorney in Cambridgeſhire he had alſo given one yard land in Wenge.

‖ Dugd. Bar. I. 425. & aut. ibi cit.

" Militiâ

" Militiâ fortis fuit & virtute fidelis,
" Hoſtibus horribilis, & Amicis tutus herilis;
" Sumtibus Officiis augens, & pinguibus Armis,
" Cœnobium Sancti multum provexit Ebrulfi,
" Dum Cathedram Sancti celebrabat plebs pia Petri,
" Occidit emeritus, habitu Monachi trabeatus,
" Eccleſiæ cultor, largus dator, & revelator,
" Blandus egenorum lætentur in arce polorum. *Amen.*"

HUGH had iſſue five ſons and three daughters: *Robert*, who ſurvived him 28 years, but died, we are told, without iſſue; *William*, a perſon of great conſequence in the court of William Rufus, died in Apulia; *Hugh* died young; *Yvo* enjoyed his father's poſſeſſions in England, but engaging in a conſpiracy againſt Henry I. in behalf of Robert Curthoſe, was diſgraced and fined, and being unable to reinſtate himſelf in Henry's favour, he mortgaged his lands to the earl of Mellent, and undertook a journey to the Holy Land, but died by the way. It was previouſly ſettled that his ſon Yvo ſhould marry the daughter of the earl of Warwick, and redeem the eſtate. Hugh's fifth ſon named *Alberic* was firſt a ſcholar, and then a ſoldier*.

Of Hugh's daughters, *Adeline* married Roger de Ibrei; *Hawiſe* died unmarried; *Roiſia* was the wife of Robert de Curci; *Maud* of Hugh de Montpincon; *Agnes* of William de Say; and *Hawiſe* died ſingle†.

From Hugh's ſon Yvo deſcended another HUGH‡ *de Grentemaiſnel*, who had, it ſeems, great part of his anceſtor's poſſeſſions reſtored to him, viz. the honor of Hinckley, and the high-ſtewardſhip of England. This Hugh had iſſue two daughters, coheireſſes; of whom *Pe-*

* Dugd. Bar. I. 425.

† In a pedigree of this noble family preſerved in the Britiſh Muſeum (Harl. MSS. 6160. fol. 17. b.) they are called " Earls of Leiceſter and Hinckley."

‡ This Hugh and his grandfather are confounded by almoſt all the old hiſtorians.

tronilla

*tronilla**, married to Robert de Bellomont ſurnamed Blanchmaines, earl of Leiceſter†, grandſon to Robert de Mellent, brought to her huſband the high-ſtewardſhip and barony‡. Her ſiſter *Alice* was married to Roger Bigot, father of Hugh, created earl of Norfolk in 1135.

* In a MS. written 1578 by Robert Cook Clarencieux, in Emanuel college library, and by another, a copy of it, written in 1589, in the poſſeſſion of the Rev. Mr. Cole of Milton, it is ſaid, that "Geoffrey earl of Hinckley was ſo created by "William Rufus, of whom deſcended Hugh Grauntmaines earl of Hinckley, and "lord ſteward of England, whoſe daughter and heir called Pernell was married to "Robert Beaumont third earl of Leiceſter, who, in her right, was lord ſteward of "England." He gave for arms, Gules, a Pale, Or. Brook's Catalogue, 1622, p. 212. ſays, Pernell was daughter of Hugh Grentmaiſnel.

The ſame Ralph Brook ſays, That Robert de Bellomont or Beaumont, third earl of Leiceſter, was called *Blanchmaines*, from his white hands: but query, if this title of Blanchmaines may not rather be derived from the white ſcurf of the leproſy (then moſt common in France and England), than from the beauty of his hands? eſpecially as his ſon William was ſo infected with that malady, that he founded an hoſpital for it in Leiceſter. (Mr. Cole's MSS. vol. XXI. p. 218.) And more eſpecially if we conſider, that theſe ſobriquets, or ſurnames, ſo common in theſe times, were often impoſed on imperfections or deformities; as William the Baſtard, Robert Boſſu earl of Leiceſter, ſo named, no doubt, from his crooked make, and many others eaſy to be named if requiſite: Edmund Crouchback, Henry Torto-Collo (Wryneck) duke of Lancaſter.

"The mention of this hoſpital," ſays Mr. Cole, to whom I owe this note, "reminds "me of a particular which may be thought curious. Mr. Freeman, an ingenious "painter of Cambridge in 1776, brought me the impreſſion of the ſeal of this hoſpital, "the original braſs ſeal being then lately found at Saffron-Walden in Eſſex. It is of an "oval form of three inches depth, having the full figure of St. Leonard dreſſed as an "abbat, with a ſhort ſquab mitre on his head, a croſier in his left hand, a book in "his right, and a pair of manicles or collar, and chains hanged from them to expreſs "the nature of his charitable employment in redeeming captives. Under an arch "below his feet is the half figure of one of the brethren of the hoſpital praying to "him. The ſaint ſtands under a beautiful Gothic canopy, and the whole is ſur-"rounded with this legend in ſmall Gothic characters:

Sigillu' com'une Magiſtri et Fratrum Hoſpital' Sc'i Leonardi Leceſtrie.

"This hoſpital at the diſſolution fell into the hands of a perſon whoſe name was Cat-"lyn. Now as a family of that name has long been ſettled at Walden, it is not im-"probable that the ſeal and writings have been in that family, and the ſeal occa-"ſionally loſt in that place."

† Dugd. ib. ‡ Id. ib.

ROBERT BLANCHMAINES, earl of Leiceſter, ſon of Robert Boſſu, and grandſon of Robert earl of Mellent and Leiceſter, was the man who laid his daring hand on his ſword, and offered to draw with the purpoſe to have ſtruck his ſovereign king Henry the Second, but was withheld from the attempt. He adhered to prince Henry in his rebellion againſt his father Henry II. for which his town of Leiceſter was taken and nearly deſtroyed*, and himſelf and counteſs coming from France with troops to revenge his loſs, were defeated and made priſoners 1173. After a confinement of four years, he was reſtored 1177 to all his lands in England and France, except the caſtles of Montſorel in the former, and Pavy in the latter. He ſurvived Henry II. and was in great favour with Richard I. and dying 1190 on his return from pilgrimage to Jeruſalem, at Duras (the ancient Dyrrhachium), was there buried†. He left three ſons: 1. *Robert Fitz-Parnel*, who ſucceeded him. 2. *Roger* biſhop of St. Andrews in Scotland‡. 3. *William*

* "The plan of Leiceſter, as it ſtood before this grand demolition, is eaſily "to be traced. In the heart of the town, on each ſide the principal ſtreet, are a "number of large orchards; ſeparated not with one common fence as uſual, but "a double fence; a wall belonging to each, with public ways between the two "walls, called Back-Lanes. Theſe Back-Lanes were manifeſtly the ſtreets, and the "orchards the ſite of houſes and yards deſtroyed, and never ſince re-built. The "traces of the town-wall and ditch are in many places plainly to be ſeen. Dr. "Stukeley's plan of Roman Leiceſter is ſuppoſed to be a meer figment. There "are veſtiges of two Roman works, and no more; the mount near the river "(as was their cuſtom), and the ruins of a bath near St. Nicholas's church. Two "teſſelated pavements have been found there; the lateſt and largeſt about 1750." Mr. LUDLAM, MS.—To which may be added the Temple of Janus (ſee Stukeley It. Cur. vol. I. pl. 55.) now called Jewry Wall, in the place known by the name of "Holy Bones;" of which a good repreſentation is given by Throſby, from a drawing of my ingenious young friend Mr. W. Baſs, to whom the preſent little work is indebted for part of its embelliſhments.

† His benefactions to Lira appear in the Appendix, N° IV. and V.; thoſe of his father Robert Boſſu in N° III. and V.

‡ His couſin William king of Scotland preferred him to be Lord High Chancellor of his kingdom, and he was conſecrated biſhop of St. Andrew's 1198. He

3. *William de Britolio**, a leper, founder of St. Leonard's hoſpital at Leiceſter: and two daughters, 1. *Amicia*, married to Simon de Montfort; and 2. *Margaret*, to Saher de Quincy †.

ROBERT FITZ PARNEL defended Normandy from the inroads of the king of France during the captivity of Richard I. King John gave him all Richmondſhire; and he was alſo made earl of Maſſonia in Sicily. He died after his return from the Holy Land, 1204, and was buried before the high altar at Leiceſter abbey ‡. Leaving no iſſue by his wife Lauretta, daughter of William de Braioſe, lord of Bramber in Suſſex, his inheritance was divided between his two ſiſters Amicia and Margaret; Amicia, as eldeſt ſiſter, retained as her moiety ſuch lands as were ſituated in the county of Leiceſter, and with them the honor of Hinckley, and the high ſtewardſhip which was not partable. The office was executed *jure uxoris* by SIMON DE MONTFORT; who, being created earl of Leiceſter in 1206, became poſſeſſed both of the honor and high-ſtewardſhip *pleno jure* ||. But taking part with the French againſt king John, he was ſtripped of his honours and eſtates, and baniſhed; and 2 or 3 Henry III. loſt his life at the ſiege of Toulouſe under Lewis king of France **. His eſtates were given to Randolph earl of Cheſter; but the high-ſtewardſhip the king retained in his own hands, as annexed to the crown by forfeiture. "Now doth the power of the ſeneſcalcy," ſays an ancient writer §, "ſuffer an eclipſe, by being overſhadowed by the royal mantle of

died 1202, and was buried in the church of St. Rule. Keith's Cat. of Scotch biſhops, p. 9. & aut. ibi. cit.

* It appears by the Appendix N° VI. that Petronella counteſs of Leiceſter gave to the abbey of Lyra an annual penſion of eleven ſhillings, out of her mills *de Britolio*, to celebrate the anniverſary of her ſon William.

† Dugd. I. 87, 88. & aut. ibi cit. ‡ Id. ib.

|| Id. ib. & Harl. MSS. 2194.

** Dugd. I. 712.

§ Harl. MSS. 2194.

" the crown; a power next to the king's, and in ſome ſort match-
" ing the Ephori of the Lacedemonians.

His ſecond ſon SIMON was reſtored by Henry III. 1231, to his lands in England, and to all his father's honours (the high-ſteward-ſhip alone excepted, the king conceiving the power of that office to be too great and exorbitant for any ſubject*). In 1238 this earl married Eleanor the king's ſiſter, widow of William Marſhal earl of Pembroke, and thus " raiſed himſelf to a degree of greatneſs hardly in-
" ferior to royalty, and of wealth ſuperior to that of ſome of our mo-
" narchs. Nothing is more difficult than to form a juſt idea of the
" real character of this illuſtrious perſon, who was abhorred as a
" *devil* by one half of England, and adored as a *ſaint* and guardian
" *angel* by the other. He was unqueſtionably one of the greateſt
" generals and politicians of his age; bold, ambitious, and enter-
" prizing; ever conſidered, both by friends and enemies, as the
" very ſoul of the party which he eſpouſed. He was fierce and
" clamorous in the cauſe of liberty, till he arrived at power, which
" he employed in aggrandiſing and enriching his own family †."
After various diſcontents and various turns of the royal favour to and from him, he engaged as principal in that grand rebellion againſt his ſovereign 1263, 47 Henry III. which, by his victory at Lewes, gave him the abſolute management of the kingdom till he was defeated and ſlain with his eldeſt ſon Henry at the battle of Eveſham, in 1265‡. It has been ſaid of this nobleman, that he was

* Coke, Inſtit. part IV. p. 58.

† This character is drawn by Dr. Henry, in the fourth volume of his " Hiſtory
" of Great Britain, 1781," 4to.

‡ The king one day paſſing on the Thames, there happened a ſudden clap of thunder, whereat the king, ſomewhat affrighted, commanded to be ſet on ſhore at the next landing-place, which happened to be at Durham-houſe, where this Montfort then lay; who, ſeeing the king arriving, haſted down to meet him; and, perceiving him troubled with the ſtorm, ſaid, " that he need not now to fear, the danger was paſt."
—" No, Montfort," quoth the king, " I do fear thee more than I do all the ſtorms
" and tempeſts of the world!" The barons, under the conduct of this Montfort their

was too great for a ſubject; which had he not been, he might have been numbered among the worthieſt of his time, both for his valour, perſonage, and wiſdom, as is implied in his epitaph:

" Nunc dantur fato, caſuque cadunt iterato
" Symone ſublato, Mars, Paris, atque Cato."

After his death, his body was ſhamefully abuſed, and his wife and children compelled to quit the kingdom.

With theſe ended the lineal deſcent of the earls of Leiceſter and Hinckley.

King Henry III. in the 51ſt year of his reign, beſtowed all the honours and rights which Simon had enjoyed on his ſecond EDMOND, ſurnamed *Crouchback**, earl of Lancaſter, and to his heirs for

general, bid the king battle near the town of Lewes in Suſſex, in which battle the king, the king of Almaine his brother, prince Edward his ſon, with many others, are taken priſoners. This kingly rebel, for that year and half another, carries his ſovereign (as his priſoner) about with him, to countenance his actions. But prince Edward, eſcaping the hands of his enemies, levies new forces, and being with his army about Worceſter, the earl embattles in a plain near Hulſham; and noting how the prince's army was approached, ſaid to thoſe about him, " Theſe men come on " bravely. They learned it not of themſelves, but of me;" and, ſeeing himſelf likely to be ſet and overlaid with numbers, adviſed his friends Hugh Spencer, Ralph Baſſet, and others, to ſhift for themſelves; which they refuſing to do, " Then," ſaid he, " let us commit our ſouls to God, for our bodies are theirs!" And ſo undertaking the main weight of the battle, he periſhed under it.

His counteſs Eleanor, a lady of eminent note, the daughter and ſiſter to a king, nocent only by her fortune, from the coronet of miſerable glory, betook her to the vail of quiet piety, and died a nun at Montarges in France. *Henry*, their eldeſt ſon, was with his father ſlain in battle. *Simon*, the ſecond ſon, was earl of Bygor, and anceſtor to a family of Montforts in thoſe parts of France. *Almeric*, the third ſon, was a prieſt, and treaſurer of the cathedral church at York; afterwards a knight, and valiant ſervitor in the wars. *Guy*, the fourth ſon, was earl of Angleria in Italy, and progenitor of the Montforts in Fuſkan, and of the earls of Campo Bachi in Naples. *Richard*, the fifth ſon, remained privily in England, and, changing his name to *Welleſborne*, was anceſtor to a family of that name. *Eleanor*, the only daughter, was brought up in France, and afterwards was married to Llewelyn ap Griffith prince of North Wales, the laſt prince of the Britiſh blood, who was ſlain in 1282. Harleian MSS. 2194.

* See " Charta Henrici III. Edmundo filio ſuo honoris Leyceſtriæ & al. terr. &c. " dat.

for ever. On this man's perſon the great contention of Lancaſter and York was originally founded. He died in 1296; and was ſucceeded by

THOMAS his ſon (by Eleanor queen of Navarre), who was beheaded at Pontefract, 1322. He was canonized; and his picture, being ſet up at St. Paul's, was greatly reſorted to, till Stephen Graveſend (biſhop of London 1319—1338) was ſharply reprehended for permitting it.

HENRY of Lancaſter, brothr and heir to Thomas, was reſtored to the earldoms of Lancaſter, Leiceſter, and Derby, with the office of lord high ſteward, 1 Edward III. He died 1345, and was ſucceeded by

His ſon HENRY of Monmouth, ſurnamed *Torto collo*, who was created duke of Lancaſter 1351, and died 35 Edward III.

His eldeſt daughter's huſband WILLIAM *of Bavaria* ſucceeded to the earldom of Leiceſter, and died without iſſue 1360.

Edward III. created his fourth ſon JOHN of *Gaunt* duke of Lancaſter, earl of Leiceſter, Lincoln, and Derby, 1361; and appointed him conſtable of France, and lord high ſteward of England *; which titles and high offices on his death, 1399, devolved to his ſon

HENRY,

" dat. apud Scum Paul. Lond. 20° die Junii, anno regni quinquageſimo primo," among the Cotton MSS. Auguſtus II. 129.

* " After the death of Edward the Third, conſultation being had about the ſolemnity of the coronation of King Richard the Second; John king of Caſtil and Leon, duke of Lancaſter, appeared before the king and council, and claimed, as earl of Leiceſter, the office of Seneſchal of England; as duke of Lancaſter, the right of bearing the principal ſword called the Curtana, on the day of the coronation; and as earl of Lincoln, to cut and carve for the king, ſitting at table on the day of his coronation. Diligent examination being made before certain of the king's council concerning theſe demands, it ſufficiently appeared to the ſaid council, that to the ſaid duke, as holding by the law of England, after the death of Blanch his wife, appertained what he claimed. And it was conſidered by the king and council, that the ſaid duke ſhould exerciſe the ſaid offices, by himſelf or deputies, and receive the fees belonging thereto. On Thurſday before the day of coronation (which was the Thurſday following), by order of the king, he ſat judicially, " and

HENRY, afterwards king Henry IV*; whoſe ſon

HENRY V. was appointed to the office of lord high ſteward; till, falling into diſgrace for having ſtruck the chief-juſtice, the office was given to

THOMAS PLANTAGENET, the ſecond ſon of Henry IV. who was earl of Aumarle, duke of Clarence, lord preſident of the council, and, being a perſonage of ſingular valour, conſtable of the king's army in France and Normandy, where he was ſlain, leaving no lawful iſſue.

ROBERT DUDLEY, fifth ſon of John duke of Northumberland, was created earl of Leiceſter 6 Eliz. 1564, but died without lawful iſſue 1588. He was univerſally allowed to be the moſt ambitious, inſolent, and corrupt perſon of his age.

James I. 1618, conferred this title on Sir ROBERT SIDNEY, ſon to Sir Henry; and it was ſucceſſively enjoyed by his ſon ROBERT, grandſon PHILIP, great grandſon ROBERT, great great grandſons PHILIP, JOHN, and JOCELINE, in which laſt the title ended, 1743.

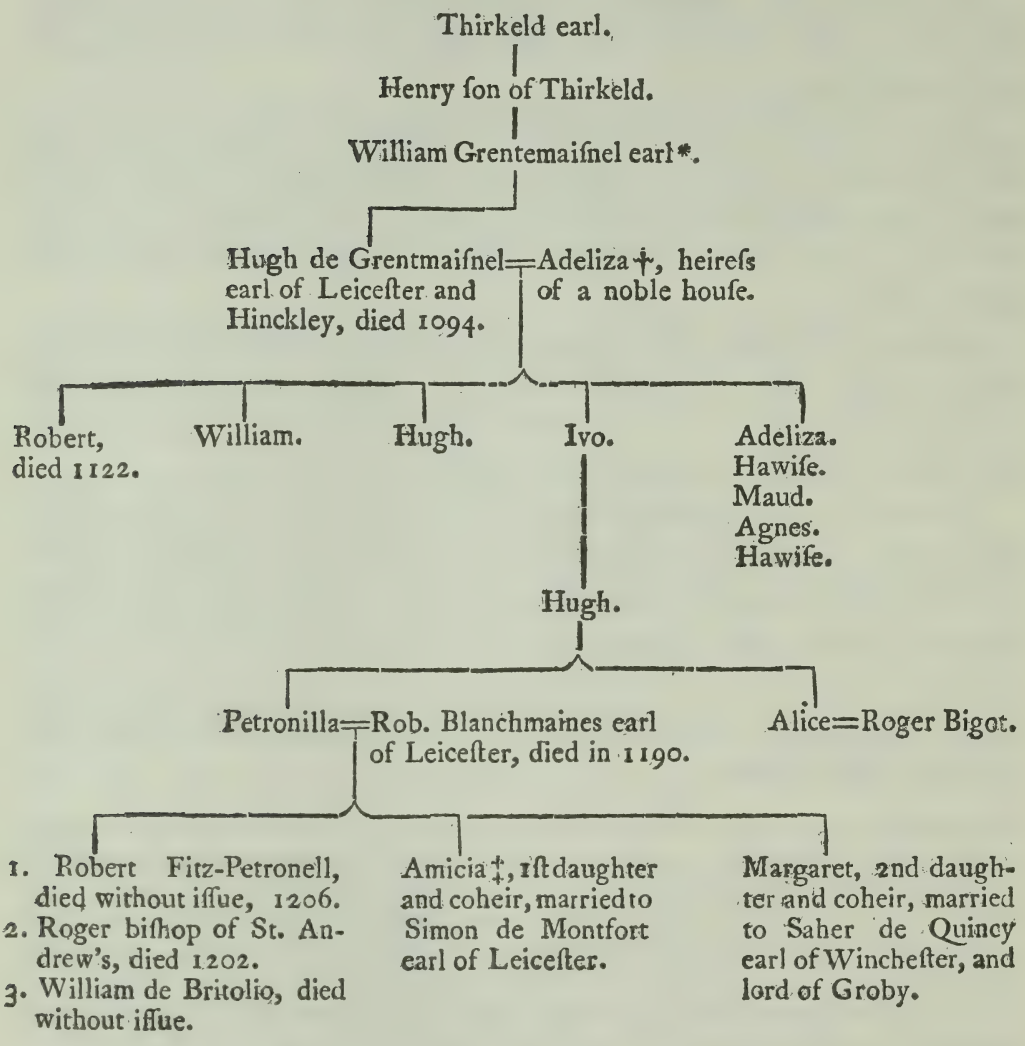
It was revived 1744 in the perſon of THOMAS COKE, who died without iſſue 1759.

" and kept his court in the Whitehall of the king's palace at Weſtminſter, near the " king's chapel, and there received the bills and petitions of all ſuch of the nobility " and others as, by reaſon of their tenure or otherwiſe, claimed to do ſervice at the " new king's coronation, and to receive the fees and allowances therefore due and ac- " cuſtomed." Tranſlated by the Author of an " Hiſtorical Diſſertation" on the office of Lord High Steward in England, 1776, 8vo. from a MS. in the Cotton library.

* In the laſt year of this king's reign, Edward Courtney earl of Devonſhire was appointed lord high ſteward, *pro hac vice*, for the trial of John earl of Huntington.

Pedigree

Pedigree of GRENTEMAISNEL.



* The three firſt deſcents are from a MS. Pedigree in a copy of Burton's Leiceſterſhire.

† This lady, if a conjecture may be hazarded, was daughter of Edwin earl of Leiceſter. It is allowed ſhe was an heireſs of a noble family; and the time of Edwin's death without iſſue male (1071) agrees with the date of Grentemaiſnel's marriage, in 1072, the year in which the high-ſtewardſhip was given to him on the death of the earl of Hereford. (See above, p. 6.) On the death of Earl Edwin, his eſtates were granted to Hugh de Grentemaiſnel; nor was there any other earl of Leiceſter till the diſgrace of Yvo in 1103, when the title was beſtowed on Robert de Bellamont, the father of Robert Boſſu, and grandfather of Blanchmaines.

‡ Who was a benefactreſs to Lira.

The

The CASTLE, LORDSHIP, and MANORS.

HINCKLEY CASTLE is traditionally ſaid to have been inhabited by John of Gaunt, fourth ſon of king Edward III. and heir to the honors and eſtates of the earls of Leiceſter. The Lordſhip, as has been already ſhewn, was undoubtedly his. From him it deſcended to Henry of Bolingbroke (afterwards king Henry the Fourth); by whoſe acceſſion to the throne it paſſed, with the Dutchy of Lancaſter, into the poſſeſſion of the Crown. When it was alienated, or how long the Caſtle has been demoliſhed, is not with certainty known. If the hiſtory of its demolition could be traced, it would moſt probably appear to have been plundered, by the victorious Yorkiſts, either in the reign of Henry VI. about the year 1460, the date of the battle of Northampton; or between that period and 1485, when by the death of Richard III. the civil contentions were cloſed.

The battle of *Boſworth-field*, as it is uſually called, was fought, according to Burton, "in a large, flat, plain, and ſpacious ground, "about four miles from Hinckley, and three from Boſworth, be-"tween the towns of Shenton, Sutton, Dadlington, and Stoke*;" which plain comprehended part of thoſe ſeveral lordſhips when unincloſed; and this account, from an actual view of the ſpot in September 1781, I have every reaſon to believe is accurate.

* That the battle was fought on this ſpot, "appeareth by many places remarkable; by a little mount caſt up, where the common report is, that at the firſt beginning of the battle, Henry earl of Richmond made his parænetical oration to his army: by divers pieces of armour, weapons, and other warlike accoutrements, and by many arrow-heads here found; whereof, about twenty years ſince, at the incloſure of the lordſhip of Stoke, great ſtore were digged up, of which, ſome I have now in my cuſtody, being of a long, large, and big proportion, far greater than any now in uſe: as alſo by relation of the inhabitants, who have many occurrences and paſſages yet freſh in memory, by reaſon that ſome perſons thereabouts, which ſaw the battle fought, were living within leſs than forty years, of which perſons myſelf have ſeen ſome, and have heard of their diſcourſes, though related by ſecond-hand." BURTON.

The plain is ſpacious; and, being very nearly ſurrounded with hills and woods, has a beautifully noble appearance. The woods of Sutton Chainell and of Ambeime*, in particular, have a ſtriking effect. "King Richard's Well," and "Crown Hill" where Richmond harangued his army, preſerve the identity of the place. The head quarters of Richard were at Nottingham, whence his army, in its way to the place of action, muſt have neceſſarily paſſed through or near Hinckley. Thoſe of Richmond were at Coventry. Stanley, with a large detachment of the royal army, was poſted at Atherſtone, not far from the expected field of battle, and ſoon after its commencement contributed to the deciſion of the day, by declaring for the earl of Richmond. The ſlaughter was great; and many of the dead bodies were buried in the cemetery belonging to Dadlington chapel. Richard, it is univerſally acknowledged, performed prodigies of valour. Deſperate perhaps at the laſt, he ruſhed furious into the thickeſt of the fight, ſlew numbers, and among them the ſtandard-bearer of Richmond, with his own hand; and fell at laſt inglorioufly (if tradition may be credited) by a treacherous blow from one of his own followers. His body was thrown acroſs a horſe, and carried for interment to the Grey Friars at Leiceſter†.

Leland, the earlieſt recorder of Engliſh Topography, who wrote in the time of Henry the Eighth, ſays, "The ruines of "the caſtelle of Hinkeley, now longging to the king, ſumtyme to "the erle of Leirceſter, be a V‡ myles from Leirceſter, and in the "borders of Leirceſter foreſt, and the boundes of Hinkeley be "ſpatius and famoſe ther‖."

* An ancient village, which in Burton's time "was altogether depopulated, not "one houſe remaining." In Sutton Chainell and in Ambeime Edward III, in the 21ſt year of his reign, gave liberty of free warren to Aukeline de Houby.

† See in Peck's Deſiderata Curioſa a view of the bridge of one arch, over which the dead monarch was carried.

‡ Now full XIII miles. ‖ Leland's Itin. I. 24.

In

In Burton's time, 1622, the Caſtle was " utterly ruinated and " gone, and only the mounts, rampires, and trenches were to be " ſeen; and the fair and large Park* was then diſparked." Camden, who wrote a little earlier (1607), deſcribes it in nearly the ſame manner: " Ad Orientalem ſane partem templi foſſæ, & " moles in eminentem altitudinem egeſta cernuntur, quod Hugo- " nis fuiſſe caſtrum ferunt incolæ." There is a tradition, that on the *Prieſt Hill Headland* the cannon were placed which demoliſhed caſtle.

The ſite of the caſtle had, beyond the memory of the oldeſt inhabitant, been occupied as a gardener's ground; and the caſtle-hill conſiderably lowered, by taking ballaſt from it for repairing the roads; when in 1760 it was purchaſed by *William Hurſt*, Eſq. (high ſheriff of the county in 1779) who cauſed a handſome dwelling-houſe to be built on it in 1770. At this time the foundation of a bridge acroſs the ditch which ſurrounded the ancient caſtle, ſeveral large ſtones which had been part of the caſtle†, a ball of ten inches circumference, and a piece or two of ſilver coin, were found.

* In a very ancient MS. (Harl. MSS. 240. p. 35.) I find this entry:
" Hinckley, with Hinckley park, keeper of the woods, fees xxx s. IIII d."
The original ſituation of the park is eaſily to be traced. *The Lawns*, ſtill ſo called, which were a beautiful pleaſure-ground, divided it from the Caſtle, its Northern boundary; on the South it extended to Burbach; on the Eaſt to the Eaſt Woods, the Stocking, and the Out-Woods; and on the Weſt to the borders of the pariſh. David Wells, eſq. of Burbach, has an antler, dug up ſome years ago in a meadow of his eſtate (called *Hell-Hole*), formerly part of the park, which is of an extraordinary ſize; the diameter of the nutt next the head being near five inches, and the girth of the ſtem above nine. It is engraved in plate VII. fig. 1.

† After the demolition of the caſtle, it is the opinion of an ingenious friend, the preſent ſteeple was built with part of the ſtones which came out of it. The ſteeple is evidently of modern date compared with the body of the church. Some of the ſame ſpecies of ſtone is diſcernible in the foundations of ſeveral houſes in Church-lane. There is alſo a conſiderable facing to the hollow-way in the Bond End ſtreet of the ſame ſort of ſtone.

In a very ancient book* of the county of Leiceſter, being the Feodary's Account of that County, containing 84 quarto pages beſides the Index, are the following extracts; which have been communicated by the Rev. Mr. Cole of Milton:

4 Edward III. William Turvill held lands in Hinckley, for which he paid an aid for making a knight of the king's eldeſt ſon.

Among the fees of Edmond earl of Leiceſter, Lancaſter, &c. who died in 1296, for which he received ſcutage of the tenants,

Liberi Tenentes de Hynkeley tenent unam virgatam terre et dimidiam, et quartam partem unius virgate.

In a Feodary of 18 Edward II. the following perſons are found to hold fees in the Baillywick of Hinkley.

In Balliva de Hinck'.

Joh'es Baſevile tenet ibidem quartam partem unius feodi.

Duodecima pars unius feodi militis ibidem, pro qua Michell de Maynard tenet unum meſſuagium et dimid' rode terre.

Joh'es de Calby et X'iana [Chriſtiana] uxor ejus, ut de jure uxoris ſue, tenet unum meſ. et 13 acras terre.

Will's Chapman, junior, tenet unum meſ. et 7 acras terre.

Thomas Wake de Lydell tenet ib'm unum feodum militis.

Rich'us Cherneles tenet ib'm, ut medius inter D'num Comitem et Joh'em Turvill, dim' feod' mil'.

Thomas Aſtelegh tenet ibidem tertiam partem unius feodi militis.

* The property of Dr. Farmer, the worthy and learned Maſter of Emanuel College, Cambridge; by whom, to accommodate my enquiries, it was kindly lent to Mr. Cole.

D'na la Botiller de Wemme, una her' Hug' de Herdeburgh, tenet, ut medius inter D'num Comitem et Thomam de Draiton, dim' feodi militis.

Unum feodum militis pro quo Will's de Aſshley et Chriſtiana uxor ejus ten', ut de jure dicte Chriſtiane, capitale meſ' Will' de Stoke.

D'nus Joh'es de Segrave tenet ib'm, ut medius inter D'num Com' et plur' Tenentes ib'm, quod quondam fuit Will'i le Botiller, unum feodum militis.

In quodam antiquo rotulo de Feodis Leiceſtr' continetur ſic:

"Ces ſont le Feez del Honor de Leyc' doint mon Seigneur "ad receu l'eſcuage.

"Les Fraunc Tenauntes de Hinckley teignent une verge de "terre et demy & la quarte part d'une verge.

"Nichol de Charnels demy fee en Hynkeley."

In an Inquiſition in Edward the Third's time.

De Tenentibus terr' de Hynkley & Wykyn, que tenetur pro 1-2ma parte unius feodi militis, 18d.

De Will'o Chapman de Hynkley pro quarta parte 1 feod' mil' in Wykyn, que quondam fuit Nich' Bertram.

Feoda D'ni Henrici Com' Lancaſtr' in D'nis Com', de quibus levari fecit rationabile auxilium ad primogenitum filium ſuum militem faciend', anno regni Regis Edw. III. quarto.

Tenentes de Hynkle tenent 1 2^{mam} partem 1 feod' mil' in virgata terre et tribus quartern' terre in Hynkeley.

Nich'us Charnels tenet di' feod' in Hynkeley.

A° 2 Hen. V. Joh'es Happesford venit in curiam, et fecit homagium pro certis terris et tenementis in Hynkeley et Whiken, que tenentur de D'no Rege, ut de Ducatu ſuo Lancaſtr', per ſervicium 2od.

In

In the printed Parliamentary Rolls, vol. IV. p. 187, col. a. " Villa & Manerium de Hynkeley" are mentioned in 1422, 1 Hen. VI. as part of Queen Catharine's dower. In the ſame document " Hynkeley" occurs alſo as one of the " ballivæ forin- " ſecæ" belonging to the honor of Leiceſter, which was included in the dower*. In vol. V. p. 118. a. in 1444, 23 Henry VI. " Manerium, Burgum, & Ballivæ de Hynkeley," appear to have been part of the dower of Queen Margaret.

The LORDSHIP of Hinckley comprehends two MANORS; one of which, containing " three parts in four equally to be divided," belonged formerly to Sir *Robert Cotton* of Great Connington in the county of Huntingdon and afterwards of Hatley St. George in the county of Cambridge, who was alſo poſſeſſed of lands and tenements to a conſiderable amount, the greateſt part of which, together with the manor and divers chief rents, after paſſing from the Cottons through ſeveral intermediate hands, are now the property of *William Hurſt*, Eſq.

The other Manor, being one fourth part of the whole Lordſhip, has for time immemorial belonged to the inhabitants of the town; for whom it is holden in truſt by two nominal lords, whoſe accompts are annually audited on St. Thomas's-day by two townmaſters. The preſent lords in truſt are Mr. *Thomas Sanſome* and Mr. *Joſeph Robinſon*. This portion was originally granted to the town by one of its early lords, with the reſervation of a fee-farm rent. I have been told of a deed of feoffment in the time of Henry VIII. which was exiſting within theſe few years, and which is ſaid to refer to deeds " ſo old as to be beyond memory." On enquiring, however, for this inſtrument, it was not to be found; but I have ſeen an original leaſe† of 28 Eliz. ſealed with the Dutchy

* To this " balliva forinſeca" probably belonged the " foreign bailiff," who ſeems to be ſucceeded by the preſent mayor or bailiff. In ſome of the deeds of feoffment the office of *Forrein Baillie* is enumerated among the grants.

† Of which an abſtract ſhall be given in the Appendix.

 ſeal,

ſeal, which grants to feoffees, for the term of thirty-one years, 116 acres* of land, with gardens, houſes, &c. in Hinckley, and a ſingle acre called *Earl's Acre*, in conſideration of a preſent fine of ſix pounds thirteen ſhillings and four-pence, and an annual rent of fifty-four ſhillings and four-pence. By ſubſequent grants from the crown, it has been continued uninterruptedly in the poſſeſſion of ſucceeding feoffees to the preſent time. The application of it will be noticed hereafter among the benefactions to the town. The fee-farm rent was alienated, it may be preſumed, by king Charles the Second, ſoon after the ſtatute in the 22d year of his reign, which enabled him to ſell. It has ſince been private property, and a crown-rent (as it is called) of 22l. 0s. 7½d. is regularly paid (deducting 4l. 8s. land-tax) to the uſe of lord Willoughby de Broke, Dr. Charles Moſs (now biſhop of Bath and Wells), and James Hayes, eſq. truſtees under the will of the late lord Feverſham†.

The BOROUGH, as far as I can find, is the only part of the ancient property from which a chief rent is reſerved to the Crown in right of the duchy of Lancaſter; and this fragment may perhaps ſoon be diſſevered by lawful purchaſe‡. Of this rent, which is collected

* 42½ acres were in the open field, which, at the incloſure in 1760, were augmented to 68 acres, 3 roods, 17¼ perches.

† Anthony Duncombe, who was created lord Feverſham in the county of Kent, and baron of Downton in Wiltſhire, June 27, 1747; and died June 18, 1763, when the title became extinct.

‡ By act of parliament, 20 George III. for ſale of quit-rents, and making copyholds free, the terms upon which all perſons may diſcharge their eſtates from the payment of quit-rents belonging to the Dutchy of Lancaſter are as follows:

For rents not exceeding ten ſhillings per annum, on payment of thirty years purchaſe of the groſs rent;

And for rents exceeding ten ſhillings per annum, on payment of twenty-five years purchaſe of the groſs rent.

In caſe the purchaſe-money for any ſingle rent doth not exceed 3l. 15s. then the fees for the grant will be only fifteen ſhillings. If the purchaſe-money exceeds 3l. 15l. and is under 10l. then the fees will be twenty-five ſhillings; and when it exceeds 10l. the fees will be thirty ſhillings. All perſons who apply to purchaſe muſt produce the laſt receipt given for the rent. The time of preference given by the act of parliament to

collected by Mrs. *Hannah Aſhby*, and amounts in the whole but to 3l. 14s. 7¼d. the ſum of 1l. 0s. 1d. is paid for a ſmall eſtate now belonging to Mr. *Bonſor*, and deſcribed in old deeds under the name of *The King's Bakehouſe*.

There is alſo a chief rent of fifteen ſhillings paid to the *Chamberlain of Leiceſter*, which is collected by Mr. *Hurſt*.

The *Daſhwoods* of Oxfordſhire are ſaid to have formerly received ſome chief rents in this town.

The other conſiderable land-owners at preſent are, *William Burleton**, Eſq. (leſſee of the impropriate tithes); the Rev. Mr. *John Gaunt*, *John Dyer*†, Eſq. and Mr. *Paul* (who are poſſeſſed of the glebe and priory lands); Mr. *Thomas Sanſome* and Mr. *Joſeph Robinſon* (already mentioned as lords in truſt for the town); *Nicholas Hurſt*, Eſq. Mr. *Henry Brayrly*, Mr. *Thomas Cooper*, Mr. *William Brown*, Mr. *Joſeph Iliff*, Mrs. *Sanſome* of *Loughborough*, Mr. *Farmer*, and Mr. *Harper*. The writer of theſe pages has alſo a very ſmall fragment; too ſmall indeed to be here mentioned, unleſs as an excuſe for his attention to the hiſtory of a town where he has many reſpectable friends, and which has every claim to his warmeſt wiſhes for its proſperity.

In 1760, on a petition from the lords of the manor of Hinckley, and of the patrons, vicar, and incumbent, of the pariſh and pariſh church, Mr. *Burleton* the impropriator of the great tithes, and of the freeholders, leaſeholders, and proprietors of lands and commons, an act was paſſed for incloſing and dividing the open and common fields.

to the preſent owners of eſtates charged with the quit-rents to purchaſe their rents, was enlarged by the Dutchy-Court to the 12th day of April, 1781. The grants are made out at the Dutchy of Lancaſter office in Gray's inn, London, where Dutchy copyholders may enfranchiſe on reaſonable terms." *Printed Advertiſement.*

* The preſent worthy Recorder of Leiceſter, who for ſeveral years did honour to the office of Major of the militia in this county.

† Son to the celebrated Author of "The Fleece;" of whom hereafter.

The

The Borough and Town.

Under its original lords, the town of Hinckley certainly enjoyed the privileges of a borough; and not improbably ſent deputies to the great council of the nation. From their connexion with the Lancaſter family, the inhabitants of courſe took a decided part in the civil conteſts; and whatever their privileges were, they became forfeited to the conquering Monarch of the houſe of York.

The lordſhip, however, is ſtill divided into the liberties of "The Borough" and "The Bond;" the former of which diviſions hath its peculiar privileges. The "Bond" is the *Bound* or outer-part of the town not within the liberties.

There is annually held, by Thomas Sanſome and Joſeph Robinſon, gentlemen, the nominal lords of the manor, a court leet and court baron; when three ſeveral juries are impaneled for diſpatch of buſineſs; viz. the *Borough* jury, the *Bond* jury, and the *Foreign* jury, the latter being for the outlyers, conſiſting of the divers townſhips that pay ſuit and ſervice to the court at Hinckley. At this court preſentments and amercements are made; and the peace-officers, (viz. the mayor, conſtables, and headboroughs) are choſen and ſworn into their reſpective offices for the enſuing year. The ſteward of the court is Mr. William Norton, attorney.

The whole number of town officers is ſeventeen; viz.

For the Borough,	The Mayor, or Bailiff. One Conſtable. Two Headboroughs.
For the Bond,	One Conſtable. Three Headboroughs.

Choſen at Eaſter at the church,
- The Vicar's Churchwarden.
- Another, elected by the Pariſhioners.
- Two Overſeers of the Poor.
- One Town-maſter.

Choſen on St. Stephen's-day, Four ſurveyors of the highways.

The mayor, who muſt neceſſarily be an inhabitant reſiding within the borough, has authority to regulate the markets, examine the weights, and puniſh delinquents.

The town-maſter, in conjunction with his predeceſſor in that office, is empowered, as has been already mentioned in p. 22, to audit the accompts of the lords in truſt.

The market on Mondays was in Burton's time "exceeding "good; and for trading in corn, cattle, horſes, ſwine, and all "things vendable in a dry town, inferior to none in the whole "county. The old fair-day is upon the 15th of Auguſt*; and of "late divers new fairs have been purchaſed thereto. The town is "yet of good receipt; wherein (not many years ſince) the gene-"ral aſſizes for the whole county were kept."

The town gaol was ſituated on the ſpot now called "The Round Hill," which is that ſurrounding the preſent market-houſe. The old gallows ſtood near the gravel-pit at the end of the town leading to Derby; and in that ſpot, on incloſing the open field, many human bones were found in a ſtate of petrifaction.

That the fair was of no ſmall note, may be inferred from the mention of it by Shakſpeare, in the Second Part of Henry IV. where Juſtice Shallow is aſked by his man Davy, whether he means "to "ſtop any of William's wages, about the ſack he loſt the other day "at *Hinckley-fair?*"

* The Aſſumption of the Bleſſed Virgin Mary; to whom the church is dedicated.

The

The Monday market is ſtill conſiderable; and at the original fair (now changed by the alteration of the ſtyle to Auguſt 26), a great number of cattle are diſpoſed of. On the Sunday which follows* this fair-day an annual wake was long obſerved, but has of late years fallen into diſuſe.

The *new fairs* mentioned by Burton were, 1. on the third Monday after Twelfth-day, for horſes and cattle; 2. on *Eaſter-Monday*, of little conſequence; 3. on *Club-Monday*† (the Monday before Whit-ſunday), which is ſtill a large fair for cattle; 4. on *Whit-Monday*, when the millers from various parts of the country uſed to ride in proceſſion dreſſed in ribbands, with what they called "The King of the Millers" at their head. 5. A Cheeſe fair in *November*.

A ſtatute for the hiring of ſervants is held in *September*.

"In 1717 there were 350 families in the town of Hinckley‡."

Since Burton's Hiſtory was publiſhed, the introduction of the ſtocking manufactory|| has conſiderably augmented the traffick of the town, which is now ſuppoſed to contain 750 houſes§, and about 4600 inhabitants.

* Wakes generally *precede* fairs.

† *Collop* or *Colab* Monday is that before Shrove-Tueſday, or the firſt Monday in Lent. See Brand's edition of Bourne's Antiquities of the Common People, p. 331. That at Hinckley is ſaid to have taken its name from a quarrel which happened at it, and occaſioned a deſperate fight with *clubs*.

‡ MS. note of Mr. Browne Willis, from Biſhop Gibſon.

|| The ſtocking-frame was invented in 1589 by William Lee, of Woodborough, Nottinghamſhire, gent. (who was of St. John's college, Cambridge, and M. A.). Soon after he had completed the frame, he applied to Queen Elizabeth for protection and encouragement; but his petition was rejected. Deſpairing of ſucceſs at home, he went to France, and was patronized by Lewis the Twelfth; and after ſome years reſidence in that kingdom received an invitation to return to England, which he accepted, and the art of frame-work knitting ſoon became famous here. Lee had carried with him to France nine workmen; of whom ſeven returned to England, with their frames, early in the laſt century.—This is the opinion moſt generally received. The invention, however, has been alſo attributed to Mr. Robinſon, who was a Fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge, and curate of Thurcaſton in Leiceſterſhire.

§ In 1768 the number was 697; which have ſince been augmented by new erections, and by out-buildings in yards having been converted into dwelling-houſes.

The firſt frame was brought into Hinckley before the year 1640 by *William Iliffe*, and is ſaid to have coſt him ſixty pounds*, at that time a very conſiderable ſum; and with this ſingle frame, which by the aid of an apprentice he kept conſtantly working day and night, he gained a comfortable ſubſiſtence for his family.

The manufacture is now ſo extenſive, that a larger quantity of hoſe is ſuppoſed to be made here than in any town in England. Nottingham, it is allowed, has more frames; but many of thoſe being confined to the very fineſt ſorts of ſilk, cotton, &c. the number there made is leſs in quantity than at Hinckley, where the frames are generally employed on ſtrong ſerviceable hoſe of a lower price, in cotton, thread, and worſted. Kendal and Aberdeen are the towns moſt celebrated for knit hoſe.

It is generally allowed that there are not ſo many frame-work-knitters employed at Hinckley at preſent as there has been for ſome years paſt; the recruiting of his Majeſty's fleet and army, and thoſe engaged in the militia, having drawn off great numbers of the working hands. The manufacture, however, employs, as nearly as can be computed, the following number of working people:

Framework-knitters in the town, —	1000
——————— in the villages adjacent,	200
Seamers, — —	300
Woolcombers, — —	55
Frameſmiths, ſetters-up of frames, &c.	30
Spinners, doublers, and twiſters, —	1000
Total employed in the manufactory, —	2585

The number of frames at preſent is computed at about 1000. There are alſo about 200 frames employed in the adjacent villages, many of them belonging to the maſters at Hinckley, and ſome of them the property of the workmen.

* The price of a good frame is now not more than fifteen guineas.

Populous as the town is, the places of worſhip are numerous in proportion. Beſides the pariſh churches of Hinckley and Stoke, and the chapel at Dadlington (thoſe of Wyken and Hyde being entirely demoliſhed), there is a chapel for the Roman Catholics, and four meeting-houſes, for Preſbyterians, Independents, Quakers, and Methodiſts.

Mr. Snelling mentions *Hinckley* among the towns where tradeſmen's tokens were ſtruck during the civil war, but gives no ſpecimen; nor had a ſingle one ever fallen within the notice of the principal collectors of that ſpecies of curioſity. But, on a diligent enquiry through the town, I have lately diſcovered one, which, by the favour of Mr. Baſs, is now my own, and is engraved in plate IV. fig. 1. It is inſcribed $\overset{I.}{W.D.}$ WILLIAM ILIFFE. Reverſe, IN HINCKLEY, 1662. It was the token of *William Iliffe** before-mentioned, and paſſed in circulation as a farthing. There were others, without doubt; but not many, as the manufacture of Hinckley was then in its infancy. A ſecond is recollected to have been ſeen a few years ago, iſſued by *William Gilbert*, at "The Eagle and Child."

The town-hall and old ſchool-houſe† ſtill remain, but are both in ſo ruinous a condition, that the gentlemen of the feoffment have it in contemplation to pull them down, and to build a new market-houſe with a ſchool and town-hall over it. Six large oak trees were bequeathed for this uſe‡ by the will of Mr. Joſeph Nutt, who died in 1775, and of whom a more particular account will be given.

Under the town hall were ſhambles, where the country butchers uſed on market-days to bring great quantities of meat; a practice long ſince diſuſed for want of proper accommodations. The ſpot is now employed as a warehouſe for dry goods.

* Of whoſe iſſue, ſee the pedigree of Cleiveland.

† Of Richard Vines, the celebrated ſchoolmaſter of Hinckley, ſome particulars ſhall be hereafter given.

‡ Which were to be forfeited if not uſed within ten years.

The

The Priory.

After the many various conjectures relative to the founder of this religious houſe, I have already ventured to controvert the very ancient claims of Blanchmaines and Boſſu, by aſcribing it to the elder Grenteſmainell. William Fitzoſbern earl of Hereford, the only competitor who can diſpute with him that honour, is acknowledged to have been the founder of Lira, and beſtowed on it many conſiderable poſſeſſions in England. Grenteſmainell alſo, as has been already ſhewn, was famous both for his liberality * and piety; and in his latter days retired to a monaſtery in Normandy.

This Priory had the fate of all the foreign cells, of being often ſeized into the king's hands during the wars with France, and at length wholly ſuppreſſed, in the parliament of Leiceſter, 2 Henry V, 1414. It had been given for a time to the Carthuſian priory of Montgrace † in Yorkſhire, by king Richard II. and was wholly

* To the benefactions mentioned in p. 7, may be added, that he founded, before the year 1081, at Ware in Hertfordſhire, a Benedictine priory as a cell to Utica. See Salmon, p. 247.

† Thomas de Holland, duke of Surrey, earl of Kent, and lord Wake, founded a Carthuſian priory in the manor of Bordelby [at Montgrace de Ingleby, in the archdeaconry and deanry of Cleveland], and dedicated it to the Bleſſed Virgin and St. Nicholas, about 20 Richard II. A. D. 1396, and not only endowed it with his manor of Bordelby near Cleveland, but alſo obtained for it of the ſame king the lands and poſſeſſions of the religious at Hinckley in Leiceſterſhire, of Warham in Dorſetſhire, and of Careſbrooke in Southamptonſhire, three alien priories belonging to the abbey of St. Mary in Normandy, to hold the ſame as long as the war betwixt England and France ſhould laſt; but he dying ſoon after, in arms againſt king Henry IV. before all the buildings were finiſhed, the work was at a ſtand; and the right of the monks to their poſſeſſions were queſtioned, till king Henry VI. in 1440, confirmed in parliament all the duke's grants to them. After this, the buildings were ſoon compleated, and the monaſtery flouriſhed till the general diſſolution; about which time the revenues of it were valued at 382l. 5s. 11d. per annum. in the whole, and at 323l. 2s. 10d. clear. See Burton's Monaſticon Eboracenſe, p. 258.

annexed

annexed to the ſame * by king Henry VI. After the diſſolution of Montgrace, the priory lands and church of Hinckley were granted, Aug. 5, 1482, 34 Hen. VIII. to the dean and chapter of Weſtminſter †, who are the preſent impropriators and patrons.

The following liſt of the Priors of Hinckley is extracted from a valuable and laborious MS. ‡ of biſhop Kennet, preſerved in the library of the earl of Shelburne, and has been enlarged by the kindneſs of Mr. Bradley, regiſtrar of the dioceſe of Lincoln.

1. Ricardus de Capella preſentatus per abb. & convent. de Lyra ad procurac'oem domus de *Hinghel* nunc vacantem, anno 16 Hug. Well. [1225].

2. Joh. de Capella, monachus, ad prioratum de *Hincle*, vacantem per reſig. Ric'i de Capella, 5 id. Octob. [1231] ||. Hug. Well. anno 22.

3. Frater Ric'us de Paceio ad prioratum de *Hinkel*, per reſign. Joh'is de Capellis, ultimi prioris, anno 25 Hug. Well. [1234].

4. Fr. Petrus Lumbardus, monachus, preſentatus per Abb. et Conv. de Lira ad priorat. de *Hinkil*, vacant. per reſign. fr'is Ric'i de Paceio monachi, quondam prioris, in dicto prioratu inſtituti, in manus Rad. Ebroicenſis Ep'i, de gratia Ep'i Linc'. Reg. Rob. Groſthead, anno 2 [1236].

5. Fr. Will. de Aquila, monachus de Lyra, preſent. per Abb. & Conv. de Lyra ad prioratum de *Hynkel*, per reſign. P. Lumbard quondam ejus loci prioris, anno 10 Rob. Groſthead [1244].

6. Fr. Hugo de Winton, monachus de Lyra, preſent. per Abb. et Conv. ejuſd. loci ad prioratum de *Hynkel*, per reſign. fr'is Will. de Aquila, anno 12 Rob. Groſthead [1246].

* See Appendix, N° X. p. 152. And ſee Pat. 3 Hen. V. p. 2. m. 39. de prioratu alienigena de Hinckley.

† See Rymer, vol. XIV. p. 665.

‡ This MS. (which fills two volumes in a large Atlas folio) was intended for publication, under the title of DIPTYCHA ECCLESIÆ ANGLICANÆ, &c. See the Anecdotes of Mr. Bowyer, p. 532.

|| *Peter clericus de Lira*, a monk probably of *Hinckley*, was before this period witneſs to a deed of Robert Fitz Parnell earl of Leiceſter.

7. Gilbertus.

8. Adam de Trungey preſ. per Abb. et Conv. de Lyra ad prioratum de *Hinckley*, per mort. Gilberti, 17 kal. Maii, 1264. Reg. Ric. Graveſend, anno 7.

9. Fr. Ric. de Audreya preſ. per Abb. et Conv. de Lyra ad prioratum de *Hynkele*, per reſig. Ade de Trungeio, 11 kal. Maii, 1268. Ib.

10. Fr. Nich'us dictus Burnet ad priorat. de *Hinkele*, per reſign. fr'is Ric'i de Aldereia, ordinem fratrum predicatorum tunc ingreſſur'; admiſſ' 5 id. Aug. 1271. Ib.

11. Will. de Avena.

12. Francis Herveus * de Alneto preſ. per procur. Abbatis & Conv. de Lyra ad priorat. de *Hinkele*, per reſign. fr'is Will. de Avena, 12 cal. Dec. pont. 10. Rot. Ol. Sutton, 1289.

13. 8 cal. Oct. A. Dom. 1300, Herveus de Alneto reſignavit d'cum Priorat. & Will'us Abbas de Lira preſent. Rayner de Jarieta ad d'cum prioratum; fuit admiſſus 7 cal. Oct. anno ſupradicto.

14. Mattheus de Puteo preſent. per Abb. et Convent. de Lira ad prioratum de *Hynkele*, vacantem per mortem Reynerii de Jarieta; per Dn'm Ep'um admiſſus 3 cal. Martii, anno D'ni 1310.

15. Henricus de Pie, preſentatus per Abbatem & Convent. de Lyra ad prioratum de *Hinkele*, vacemtem per mortem Matthei de Puteo, admiſſus 10 cal. Junii 1319.

The only priors of Montgrace that occur are,

1. Robert Tredewy †, the firſt prior, in 1396.
2. Edmund ‡, 1399.
3. Robert Layton §, 142.
... John Wilſon, the laſt prior ||.

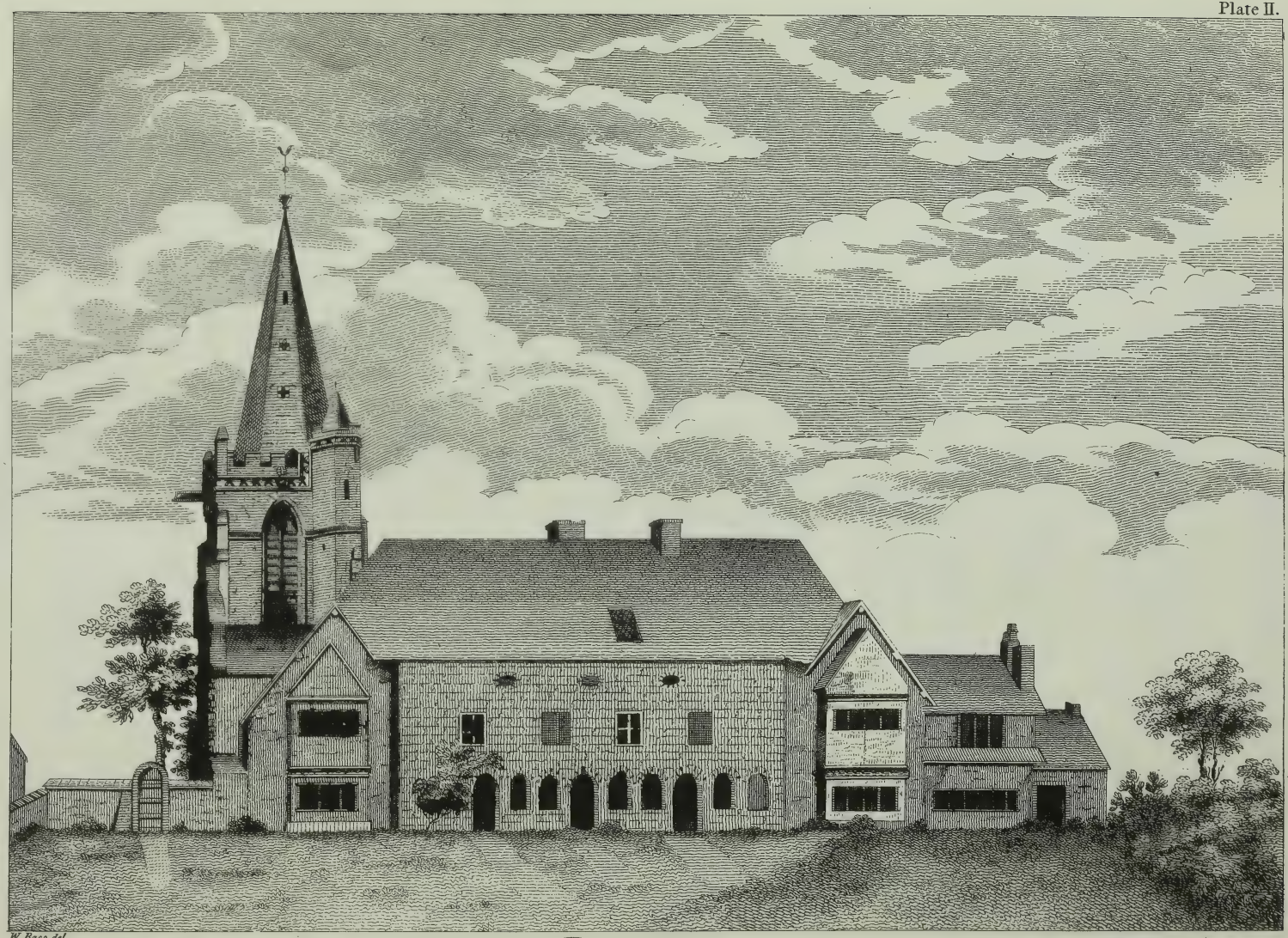
* Mr. Mores found him 25 E. I. 1295. MS. note to his Tanner's Notitia Monaſtica; and he occurs in 1299 in Prynne, vol. I. p. 706.

† See Appendix, N° X. and Tanner, Not. Mon. p. 695.

‡ Ib. 22 R. II.

§ Reg. Teſtament. p. 38, marked Dc.

|| Rymer, Fœd. XIV. 605.



W. Bass del.

The Hall House (the Ancient Priory) at Hinckley, with a South Prospect of the Church.

On a mantlepiece in the kitchen of the HALL-HOUSE (the manſion of the ancient priors, of which a South view is exhibited in plate II. and the North ſide of it in plate III. fig. A.*) is a ſtrange ornament, in a kind of baked clay, which tradition has erroneouſly called "the arms of three monks." A ſecond tradition, with more probability, calls them the ſigns of three houſes†, which, whilſt the priory exiſted, were deſtined to the relief of pilgrims travelling through Hinckley, who were to receive a night's lodging, and ſomething the next morning to help them forward on their journey. And this perhaps was "the HOSPITALITY" to which a part of the revenues of Wyken was to be applied. A ſketch of theſe ornaments may be ſeen in plate VII. fig. 4.

The Hall-houſe was in the laſt century the reſidence of Sir *John Oneby*, the only ſon of the Mr. Oneby whoſe pedigree at large is here annexed, and whoſe monument (engraved in plate VI.) remains in Hinckley church.

It came afterwards to *Peter Gerard* (ſon of Mr. *Nathanael Gerard*, who had married a ſiſter of Dame Mary Oneby). By Mr. Gerard the middle part of the houſe was rebuilt in 1715, ſoon after the battle of Preſton field; the wings are of much older date.

Mr. *Orton* was the next poſſeſſor of the houſe.

A fine row of old walnut-trees, which ſtood between the houſe and the church‡, was cut down by Mr. *John Strong Enſor*, the ſucceeding owner, in 1740.

The houſe, now the property of the reverend Mr. *Gaunt*, is inhabited by a ſtocking-maker. The garden is let to Mr. *Hunt* (the principal inn-keeper of the town), who has converted it into a bowling-green.

* B. in the ſame plate repreſents the vicarage-houſe; and C. a modern-built houſe at the oppoſite corner of the church lane.

† The Eagle and Child; the Roſe; and the Bull's-head.

‡ An eminent attorney, and ſteward of the courts at Hinckley and Burbach. He married a daughter of Mr. Purefoy, attorney, at Hinckley; but ſome years before his death he quitted that town, and reſided in the neighbourhood of Newmarket.

The Church.

To the Church of Hinckley were annexed three Chapels*, 1. *Stoke*† [now a pariſh church], which had power to adminiſter ſacraments, and paid ſynodals as the mother church did, viz. 3s. 6d. and had a reſident chaplain provided by the prior. 2. *Dadlington*, which had ſervice performed in it three days in the week, by the prior's appointment. 3. *Wyken* [ſince demoliſhed], which had ſervice but once a year, becauſe the revenues were ordered to be expended at Hinckley, to maintain two monks there reſident, to ſupport the parochial miniſter, and to uphold hoſpitality.

The vicarage (now belonging to the dean and chapter of Weſtminſter) was formerly appropriated to the abbey of Lira. It is valued in the king's books at 9l. 9s. 9½d.

"The church," ſays Burton, "is very fair and large, having a "very great and ſtrong ſpire ſteeple, ſo ſpacious within "that two rings of bells may hang therein together, and "hath (for the better ornament thereof) a very tunable ring of "five‡ bells, and a chime;" to which a treble bell was added by public ſubſcription in 1777; and in 1779 the great bell was exchanged, which now renders them a complete ſet||.

On

* Extract from the Matriculus Dom. H. [Wallis] Epiſcopi Lincoln' de omnibus eccleſiis in archidiconatu Leyceſtrie, anno Dom. MCCXX°, 5 H. III.

"Æccl' de Hynkel' patron' abb' de Lyre ħns eam in ꝑprios uſus de dono Willi. fil' Osb̃ti ab antiquo, & ħet tres capellas, Stoke, Dadlington, & Wychen. Capella de Stokys lib̃a eſt ħns o͂ia ſacramentalia, & redd̃t ſynodal' ut matrix eccl̃ia III s̃ VI d̃, & ħt capellan' reſid' ꝑ ꝓorem miniſtrant' ei neceſſaria. Capella de Dadelinton debet deſerviri III dieb̃z in ebd' ꝑ ꝓcurac͂oem ꝓoris. Capella de Wychen non niſi ſemel in anno, & debet o͂ia bona ill' eccle expẽd' ap^d Hynkel' ad ſuſtentac͂oem duor' monachor' ibidẽ reſiden' & miniſtr' eccleſ', & hoſpitalit' faciend', &c.

† An account of a ſuit inſtituted by the mother pariſh for the recovery of taxes, which was determined in 1627, will be given under the deſcription of Stoke; and the proceedings on a tithe-cauſe in 1747 under that of the hamlet of Hyde.

‡ The weight of the preſent great bell is 18cwt. 2qr. 20lb.

|| "The peal of ten bells at St. Margaret's in Leiceſter is ſuperior to any in the "county,

North East Prospect of Hinckley Church.

On the old bells is written,

COELORUM CHRISTE, PLACEAT TIBI, REX, SONUS ISTE.

In Engliſh,

O Chriſt, Heaven's King, be pleas'd with this ring!

On the new ones, the names of the vicar and churchwardens.

The pariſh regiſters, beginning in 1524, are preſerved in ſeven books; the ſecond of which contains the amount of the ſeveral briefs collected by Mr. Cleiveland from 1659 to 1663: among theſe, are

£.	s.	d.	
0	12	2	for the Royal Fiſhery.
2	0	10	for diſtreſſed Proteſtants in the Dutchy of Lithuania.
3	15	8	for the town of Soulbay in Suffolk.
3	0	0	for the diſtreſſed town of Metheringham, in the parts of Keſteven, in the county of Lincoln.

On a brief for Mr. *Bowyer* the printer, after his loſs by fire in 1712-13, there was collected at Hinckley church 13s. 1d.; and at the Preſbyterian meeting-houſe 7s.

Two large cheſts ſtand in the chancel; one marked

"Hinckley Tow | Anno 1613. Nov. 4. | ne Cheſt."

The other, "A Towne cheſt given by Michael Meſſinger, 1641; George Warren, William Keene, Churchwardens."

" county, or perhaps in England. I can ſpeak with ſome confidence, becauſe a " friend of mine, William Fortrey, Eſq. of Norton by Galby, made it his buſineſs " all his life to enquire into theſe matters: he is poſſeſſed of all the anecdotes that " remain relating to the founder of that ſteeple (Hugh Watts, once mayor of Lei- " ceſter), and was himſelf the patron and director of Thomas Eayre, late of Ketter- " ing, the founder of the new bells in that ſteeple. The two additional bells, and " a great part of the expence of new hanging the whole peal, was borne by Mr. For- " trey, who has alſo ſince rebuilt the church and ſteeple at Norton, and furniſhed it " with a peal of ten bells, clock, and chimes, at his own expence." Mr. LUDLAM, MS.

In the chancel was a beautiful large window, containing a great variety of arms, figures of ſaints, warriors, &c. on ſmall panes of painted glaſs; which darkening the chancel, it was changed for plain glaſs in 1766, when ſeveral fragments of the old window were crowded together at the top of the window.

In another window at the end of the North aiſle is a head of Chriſt with thorns; and alſo portraits of the Virgin and of a bare-headed monk.

The king's arms (painted during the reign of Charles the Second) are preſerved in the South aiſle.

The gallery, with a convenient ſinging-loft, at the Weſt end, was erected in 1723; John Carte, M. A. vicar; William Warner churchwarden.

In 1727, the church was beautified; John Iliff and Richard Good churchwardens.

In 1763, a faculty was granted to Thomas Brown and John Boleſworth, churchwardens, for new pewing the church, which was completed with great neatneſs in 1766; John Blair, LL.D. vicar; Joſeph Iliff and John Boleſworth churchwardens.

A ſmall neat font of marble, cut out of a ſlab which had been part of an old monument, was erected in 1766, inſtead of the old one then demoliſhed. A beautiful ſtep, of the ſame marble, is placed at the chancel door.

In 1779, the Lord's Prayer, Creed, and Ten Commandments, were painted over the entrance into the chancel; John Cole Gallaway, M. A. vicar; John Turner and Thomas Sanſome, churchwardens.

In 1780 a compromiſe was made between Mr. Gallaway vicar of Hinckley and Mr. Gaunt leſſee of the glebe land under the dean and chapter of Weſtminſter, by which a rood of land was added to the vicarage-garden in lieu of a tithe of two guineas.

References

Plate IV.
p. 56

West Front of Hinkley Church.

Fig. 1. p. 29.

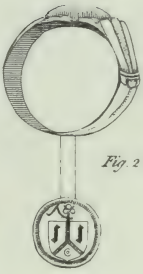


Fig. 2 p. 72.

Fig. 4 p. 72.

Firebrace

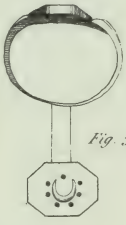
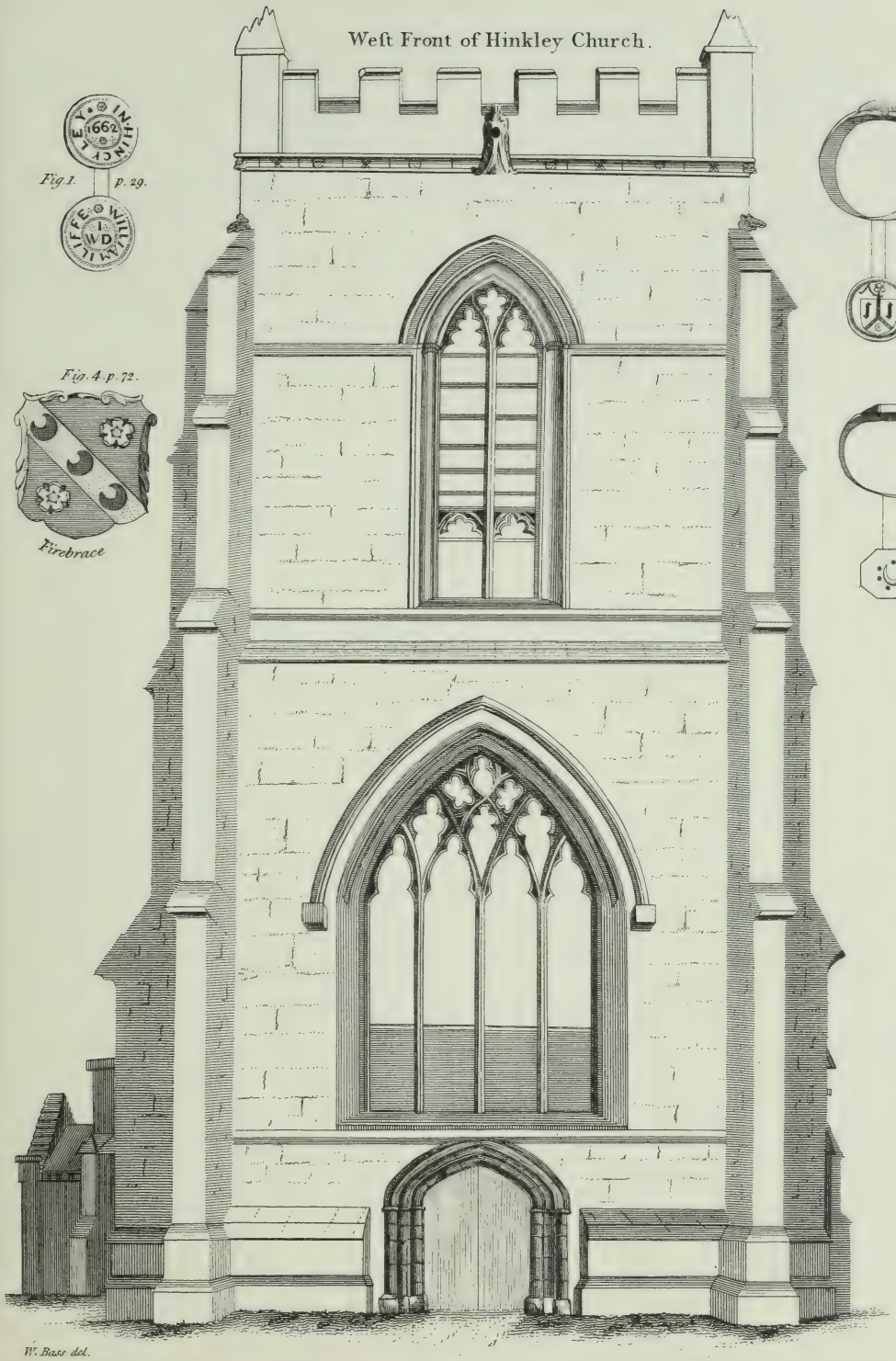


Fig. 3 p. 72.



W. Base del.

Fig. 1. p. 41.

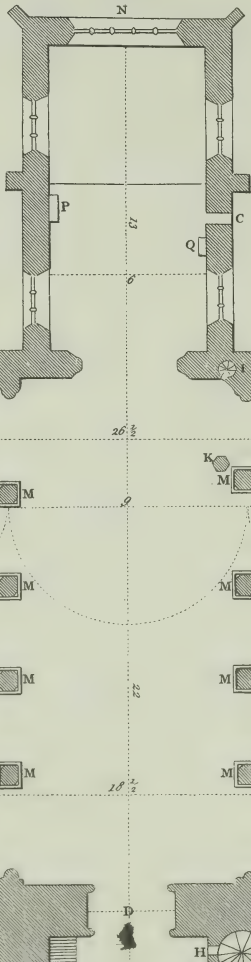
Hinckley Monks
See pl. VI.

W. Bass del.

Fig. 13. p. 101.

Burton

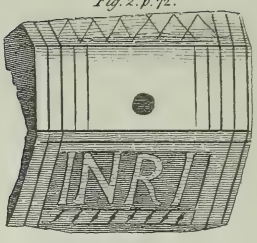
Ground Plan of
Hinckley Church.
p. 37.



W. J. Watson. del. 1762.

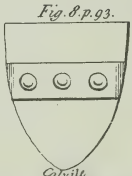
Yards
5 10 15 20

Fig. 2. p. 72.



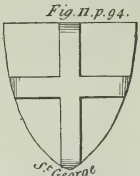
Wyken Crucifix

Fig. 8. p. 93.



Orvill

Fig. 11. p. 94.



St. George

Fig. 3. p. 94.

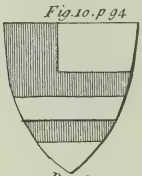
Berkeley of Stoke

Fig. 14. p. 102

Cotton

Fig. 12. p. 94.

Fig. 10. p. 94



Boyes

Fig. 7. p. 93.

Champaine

Fig. 9. p. 93.

Engaine

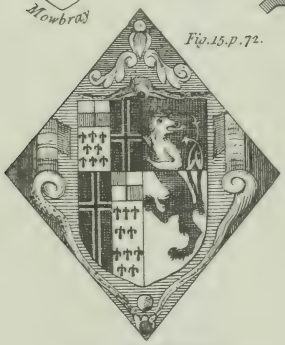
Fig. 6. p. 93.

Mowbray

Fig. 5. p. 93.

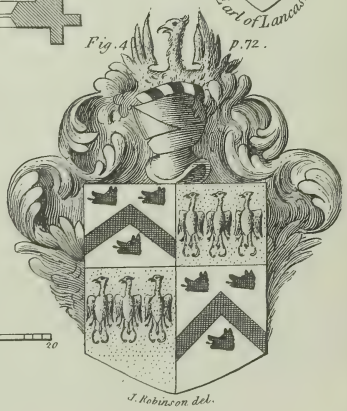
Earl of Lancaster

Fig. 15. p. 72.



Coat of St. Nicholas
quartering Apulderfield
& impaling Tilghman.

Fig. 4. p. 72.



J. Robinson del.

References to the PLAN of the CHURCH. [See plate V.]

A. The belfry door.
B. The North door of the church.
C. The chancel door.
D. The Weſt door.
E. Stairs into the Weſt gallery.
F. Stairs into the North gallery.
G. Stairs into the bell-chamber.
H. Stairs into the ſteeple.
I. An old ſtaircaſe blocked up.
K. The pulpit.
L. The font.
M. Pillars of the church.
N. Altar window, with painted glaſs.
O. Window with portrait of Virgin, &c.
P. Mr. Oneby's monument.
Q. Dr. Morres's.
R. Mr. Savage's.
S. Mr. and Mrs. Allen's.
T. Mits Watſon's.

From the chancel to the Weſt door the church is 22 yards long; near the chancel it is 26½ yards wid'; in the body 18½ yards. The chancel is 6 yards by 13. The roof is of beautiful old oak; and the beams ſupported by large pen.ent cherubim (like thoſe in Weſtminſter Hall) and ornamented with a number of groteſque faces, of which a ſpecimen is exhibited in plate VI. fig. 1. The admirers of ancient architecture may rejoice with me on the miſcarriage of a barbarous attempt, which was made a few years ago, to hide this admirable roof by a modern cieling!

The age of the preſent church is only to be gueſſed at from its appearance. The body of it is probably to be aſcribed to the thirteenth century. The Weſt door (plate IV.) reſembles thoſe of the reign of Edward I. or II. The window immediately over it is ſuppoſed to be an improvement made about the time of Edward IV. when windows were in general enlarged, and divided with four or five mullions. The upper window was alſo improved about that time, but was moſt probably built in the time of Edward the Second, when they were generally divided in the middle by one mullion. The building of the ſteeple (which is 40 yards high) may alſo be dated with probability in the reign of Edward IV.

In the Harleian MSS. N° 2129, p. 121—123. are ſeveral Leiceſterſhire epitaphs; among others, in *Hinckley* church,

" Orate pro bono ſtatu WILL'MI WIYETMAN* et FRANC' UX'
" ejus." A merchant's mark in the eſcutcheon.
" *Eſt clarum certe claro de ſtemmate naſci.*"

Notes taken in HINCKLEY Church, 1619, at the Viſitation† of Sampſon Lennard Blewmantle and Auguſtine Vincent Rougecroix, Purſuivants of Arms.

[Communicated (1782) by J. C. BROOKE, Eſq. Somerſet Herald.]

" 1. Or, 3 lions paſſant, guardant, in pale, Or. *England.*
" 2. The ſame, with a file of three points Azure, each charged
" with three Fleurs de Liz, Or. *Lancaſter.*
" 3. *England* as before, a bordure gobonè Argent & Azure.
" *Beaufort.*
" 4. Or, Fretty, Gules. *Verdon.*
" 5. Party per pale, indented, Argent and Gules. *(Old earls of*
" *Leiceſter.)*
" Alſo the effigy of a man kneeling on a cuſhion in a gown and
" ruff."

The above arms‡ and effigy (which probably is that of *Wiyetman*) are delineated in plate VI. fig. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7.

* Of this family, ſee more under the article of WYKEN. *John* occurs among the benefactors to Hinckley.

† Seven different volumes of Viſitations of Leiceſterſhire, containing pedigrees and arms principally taken in 1619, and many of them merely duplicates, are among the Harleian MSS. N° 1180. 1187. 1189. 1369. 1431. 6125. 6183. I have examined them all; but they contain nothing relative to Hinckley.

‡ Another copy of theſe arms (but not of the effigy) as drawn in 1610 by Nicholas Charles Lancaſter Herald, is preſerved in a valuable volume of Church Notes and Monuments, formerly the property of Mr. Henry St. George, afterwards of Mr. Weſt, and now in the library of the Earl of Shelburne.

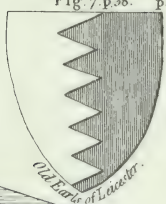
There

Plate VI.

Fig. 6. p. 38.

Verdon

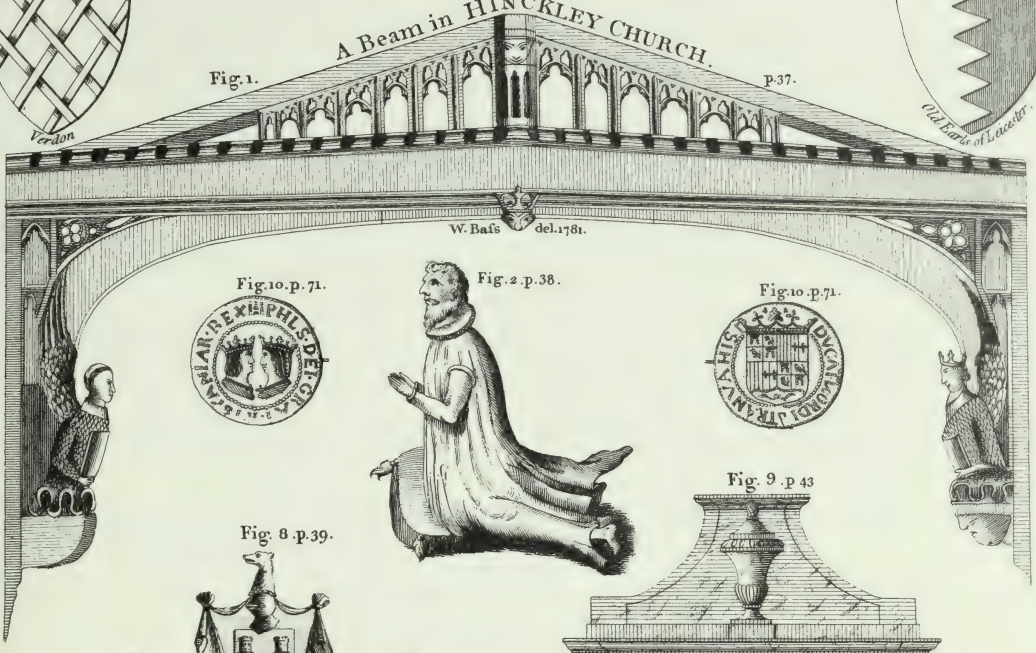
Fig. 7. p. 38. p. 38.



Old Earls of Lincoln.

A Beam in HINCKLEY CHURCH.

Fig. 1. p. 37.



W. Bass del. 1781.

Fig. 10. p. 71.

Fig. 2. p. 38.

Fig. 10. p. 71.

Fig. 9. p 43

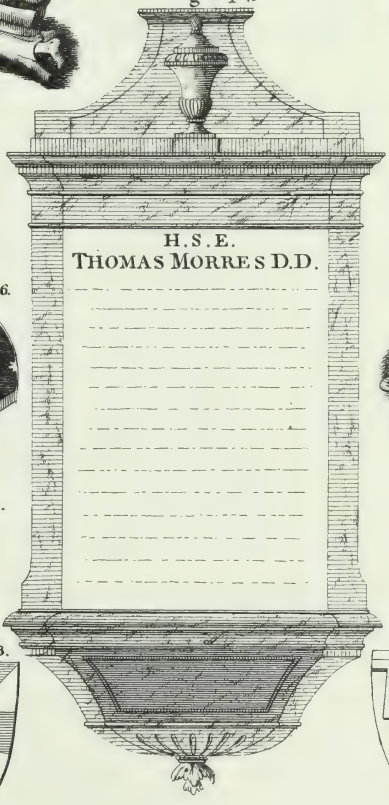


Fig. 8. p. 39.

Fig. 12. p. 36.

Fig. 11. p. 36.

Fig. 13. p. 36.

Fig. 14. p. 150.

Sir N Wright

Fig. 3. p. 38.

England.

Fig. 5. p. 38.

Beaufort.

Fig. 4. p. 38.

Lancaster

There now (1782) remain:

1. On a monument in the chancel, with very aukward painted buſts, half length, of Mr. Onebye and his lady; under them, buſts of their 5 children; all in the dreſs of the times; at top, their arms; (ſee plate VI. fig. 8.)

" Hic jacet JOHANNES ONEBYE Ar. J'c^tus,
Præcipuum ipſe (ſiqua gratiis, ſiqua virtuti præmia debetur)
ſuiipſius monumentum.
Conjugem duxit EMMETTAM HUMFREDI BYARD Gen. filiam.
Ex qua quinque liberos ſuſcepit;
ELIZABETHAM, DOROTHEAM, EMMETTAM, MARIAM,
& JOHANNEM filium unicum.
ELIZABETHAM matrimonio junxit BENJAMINO KING Gen.
DOROTHEAM EZEKIELI WRIGHT, S. T. B.
EMMETTAM RICHARDO MASON, M. D.
& MARIAM THOMÆ STAVELEY J'c^to,
pulchro forte conſilio;
quippe qui primus artes in ſe omnes, dein in natis maritavit.
JOHANNES denique MABELLÆ
ex illuſtri ASHBEIORUM familia * locatus eſt.
Tandem optimus ſenex
cum Deo imprimis patriæ liberiſque
longam at fructuoſam vitam traxerat
velut Autumnus meſſibus & ævo gravis
fere octogenarius quaſi feſſus,
ſexto Februarii, A. D. 1662, obiit dicam vel ſuccubuit."

2. On a flat ſtone, underneath:

" Here lyeth interred the Body of
DAME MERCY ONEBYE,
Late wife to Sir JOHN ONEBYE."

* The family of Aſhby were then at leaſt numerous. Mabell had five brothers and three ſiſters.

3. On two other flat ſtones, near the altar:

"Mrs. ELIZABETH GERARD, relict of NATHANAELL GERARD, gent. and ſiſter to Dame MERCY ONEBYE, late of Hinckley, departed this life Aug. 31, 1706.

"Mrs. FRANCES DUDSON, ſiſter to the late Dame MERCY ONEBYE, died May 5, 1719, in the 87th year of her age."

4. Oppoſite Mr. Onebye's monument, on a beautiful tablet of white marble (ſee plate VI. fig. 9.) is the following inſcription, written by Dr. W. FREIND, ſometime Dean of Canterbury:

"H. S. E.
THOMAS MORRES, D. D.
Olim Collegii Hertfordienſis apud Oxonienſes ſocius;
Sereniſſimæ AUGUSTÆ
Principiſſæ WALLIÆ Dotariæ
E ſacris Domeſticis;
Hujus Parochiæ cum Rectoria de Stoke conjunctæ
Vicarius.
Ne quid amplius pro meritis attigerit
(Si quid apud mortales meritis debetur)
Morte inopinâ præreptus eſt.
Erat in illo
Ingenium liberale & prorſus virile,
Ad ſtudia aptiſſimum
Vel ſua proſequenda vel aliorum promovenda.
Erat, qui & in vultu quodammodo ſpirare viſus eſt,
Mirus animi vigor atque acies;
In ſecernenda diſtinguendo ſubtilitas penè ſingularis;
In meliora quæque ſeligendo
Judicium acre & ſubactum;
Diligentia accurata & indefeſſa;
Memoria tenax,
Omnes itaque Doctrinæ fontes, præſertim Græcos,

Avidè hauſit,
Philoſophiæ Veteris & Novæ
Studioſus indagator.
Autorum etiam, qui Claſſici habentur,
Ita gratiam illam & raram elegantiam
Sacris, queis ſe dedidit, immiſcuit literis,
Ut mirandus Idem ſe præſtaret
In colloquiis jucundiſſimum;
In concionibus gravem, lucidum, diſertum;
Paſtorem denique fidelem, pium, ac verè Chriſtianum,
Deceſſit Mart. 16, 1761, natus annos 47,
Magnum ſui deſiderium relinquens
Amicis, quos habuit plurimos,
Uxorique præcipuè ANNÆ MORRES,
Quæ mœrens hoc poſuit
M. S."

5. In the body of the church, on a flat ſtone, are three braſſes, (ſee plate V. fig. 1.) with two lines of an inſcription almoſt obliterated:

" Hic . . . . . us
. . . . quorum anim' Deus propic' . . ."

6. Near the above, on a flat ſtone,

" PETRUS JAQUES, hujus Eccleſiæ Vicarius,
Gregi ſui 22 annos perſpexit
Probus & pius, ſemper ſtudioſus,
Laudabilem egit vitam,
Et tranquillus obiit
Oct. . . , anno ſalutis 1704, ætatis 56.
Poſuit uxor."

7. CATHARINE the daughter of Mr. JAQUES is buried near her father; but the greater part of the inſcription is hid by the pews.

8. On a flat ſtone, in the North aiſle:

" Here lyeth
The Rev. JOSEPH CARDALE, M. A.
Vicar of Hinkley*;
who dyed June 20, 1752,
aged 73 years."

9. On another:

" Here lieth the Rev.
WM. CARDALE, M. A.
Fellow of Pembroke Hall in Cambridge;
who died Nov. 12, 1756, aged 28 years."

10. On a ſmall tablet of white marble, finely ornamented, at the top of the South aiſle:

" In gratefull remembrance
of WILLIAM SAVAGE of Hinckley
Braſier, who dyed April the 3d
1731, in the 76th year of his age.
And alſo of FRANCES his
wife, who dyed May the 3d
1703, in the 44th year of her age.
Their ſon WILLIAM SAVAGE
erected this monument.
He died the 15th of January
1764, aged 74."

* Mr. Cardale had before been vicar of Bulkington in Warwickſhire.

11. On

11. On a neat white medallion, in the middle of a large tomb of black marble, in the North aiſle:

" Near this place lieth the body of ELIZABETH the daughter of WILLIAM and MARY WATSON, of this pariſh, who died the 6th of April 1775, aged 18 years."

12. In the South Eaſt corner, on a large tablet of black marble, finely adorned:

" Near this place lie interred
The remains of THOMAS ALLEN*, Gent.
and ANNE his wife,
Daughter of JOHN FOSTER, Gent. 1761."

There are a few other flat ſtones in the body of the church, in memory of WILLIAM PUREFOY, Eſq. of Woolvaſton Hall, and JANE his wife, with ELIZABETH DAWES, their daughter; Mrs. MARY PRIOR relict of ROBERT PRIOR, late rector of . . . . . , aged 77; Mr. JOHN ELEY and THOMAS his ſon; Mr. JOHN SOUTHALL and JANE his wife; Mr. THOMAS REEVES and SARAH his wife, with her mother HANNAH BOLESWORTH; Mr. JOHN WOOD and ANNE his daughter; Mr. FRANCIS DAWSON, &c. &c.

* On opening his grave, a very ancient free ſtone was found, lying horizontally about two feet under ground, with a monumental inſcription which is not diſtinctly remembered. By one gentleman I am told it was " *Robert Roe* Rector," and the date either MLXXXIII. or MLXXXVII. By another report the name is ſaid to have been *Thomas Potter*, aged 67. The ſtone was depoſited in the belfry, where it lay ſome years neglected, and is now loſt.

In the Church-yard are ſeveral monuments of Swedeland ſlate*, which are in general coloured with a fine black, and the workmanſhip beſtowed on ſome of them is uncommonly good. A few of theſe were by the late Mr. WOODCOCK; but moſt of them are by Mr. BASS, whoſe abilities and friendſhip I have already had occaſion to mention, and whoſe premature death I now ſincerely lament. The principal inſcriptions are theſe:

13. "Here lieth the body of ANNE
late wife of GEORGE WOOD, ſenior,
who departed this life A. D. 1705,
in the 61ſt year of her age."

14. "THOMAS SANSOME changed this
life for a better, October 28,
in the year of { our Lord 1713,
his age 69.
Monarchici Regiminis,
Tam ſuo quam Avorum Genio,
Strenuus Aſſertor."

15. "Here lieth the body of ANNE
late wife of ROBERT PAUL, ſenior,
who changed this life in hope of a better, Jan. 31, 1717,
in the 44th year of her age."

16. "NICHOLAS WARD died Jan. 15, 1720, aged 87 years.
ELIZABETH WARD died Nov. 1, 1729, aged 69 years."

* Tomb ſlates are common throughout the county. They are excellently written on by Chriſtopher Stavely of Melton Mowbray.

17. "Here

17. " Here lieth the body of WILLIAM WARNER,
who changed this life Feb. 18, 1721, aged 85 years.
Born at Wolvey;
and was a lover of the Church and Monarchy;
who, by his induſtry, acquired a plentiful fortune,
and died in peace with all the world."

18. " Here lieth the body of JOHN STEPHENS,
who departed this life Nov. 13, 1721, aged 38.
You readers all both old and young,
Your time on earth will not be long:
For Death will come, and die thou muſt,
And like to me return to duſt."

19. " Here lieth the body of RICHARD SMITH,
who departed this life the 12th day of April, 1727,
in the 20th year of his age.
A fatal halbert* this body ſlew,
The murdering hand God's vengeance will purſue;
From ſhades terrene though Juſtice took her flight,
Shall not the Judge of all the World do right?
Each age and ſex his innocence bemoans,
And with ſad ſighs lament his dying groans."

20. " Here lieth the body of JOHN BRAYERLY,
late of this pariſh, who departed this life
the 16th day of Auguſt, in the year of our Lord 1729, aged 55.
Alſo near this place lieth buried
the body of MARY BRAYERLY, his wife."

* He was murdered by a recruiting ſerjeant, whom he had affronted by a trifling joke.

21. " Here

21. " Here lieth, in hopes of a bleſſed reſurrection,
the body of JOHN ROBINSON,
who changed this life Dec. 8, 1729, in the 33d year of his age."

22. " Here lieth the body of HANNAH MARIA ILIFF,
who departed this life Dec. 27, 1738."

23. " Here lies the body of ROBERT TOMPSON, who changed this life in hopes of a better, Feb. 1, 1739, in the 78th year of his age."

24. " Near this place were interred the bodies of
ELIZABETH WARNER, June 29, 1740, aged 84;
WILLIAM WARNER, Jan. 15, 1741, aged 43;
JOHN ſon of WILLIAM WARNER, Feb. 21, 1764, aged 37
MARY wife of JOHN WARNER, Oct. 12, 1762, aged 30.
Alſo WILLIAM, ELIZABETH, and MARY their children,
who died in their infancy;
and GRACE, daughter of WILLIAM and ſiſter to JOHN WARNER,
who died Nov. 18, 1765, aged 35."

25. " In memory of ELIZABETH the wife of JONATHAN HURST, who departed this life the 24th day of Auguſt, 1744, in the 44th year of his age. Near this place lie two of their children, FRANCES and ARTHUR, who died in their infancy."

26. " Here lie the bodies of two infants, the ſons of THOMAS and FRANCES COOPER of this town; viz. THOMAS, who died Feb. 12, 1745; and WILLIAM, who died the 7th of Auguſt, 1753."

27. " Here lieth the body of EDMUND ILIFF,
who died Sept. 20, 1746.
Near it was buried the body of MARY ILIFF his
wife, who died Jan. 13, 1741, aged 37."

 28. " Here

28. "Here lieth the body of GEORGE WOOD, who departed this life the 12th day of January, in the year of our Lord 1754, aged 75."

29. "To the memory of

WILLIAM HURST, who departed this life February 19, 1756, aged 82 years.

ELIZABETH his wife, who departed this life February 24, 1742, aged 68 years.

And ſix of their children; viz.

NATHANIEL who died in 1728, aged 21.

JOSEPH, BENJAMIN, WILLLIAM, CHRISTIAN, and ELIZABETH, } died in their minority.

Thrown from life's battlements, behold
How low in earth together lie
Captives of Death, both young and old,
Sad ruins of mortality.
Yet know, vain Conqueror! that the hour
Comes on apace, when theſe ſhall riſe
Triumphant o'er thy dreaded power,
And claim their manſions in the ſkies.
Whilſt thou, the King of Terrors late,
Thy ſad captivity ſhall mourn,
Sad without hope: Thy pomp and ſtate,
Once flown, ſhall never know return."

30. "In memory of ELIZABETH the wife of JOHN BASS, and daughter of WILCOX GREEN of Somerby in this county. She died Oct. 16, 1756, aged 45 years.
Alſo two of their children, who died infants.
Alſo of ANN their daughter,
who died June 1757, aged 20 years."

31. "Here

31. " Here lies the body of ROGER ASHBY,
who was 30 years clerk of this pariſh.
He died July 25, 1759, aged 71 years."

32. " In memory
of MARY the wife of JOHN POOLE,
who, by a ſudden call of the Almighty,
was ſummoned in a moment
into Eternity,
the 20th of October, 1760, aged 43.
May that awful act of Providence,
which ſo ſuddenly removed her to a better world,
incline our hearts to ſay, *Thy will be done!*
Alſo of ANN his ſecond wife,
who departed this life
the 28th of September, 1768, aged 47."

33. " To the memory of THOMAS BROWN,
who departed this life May 6, 1766, aged 66 years."

34. " Here lieth the body of CATHARINE PAUL,
who departed this life Aug. 20, 1768, aged 78.
Alſo here lies the body of ROBERT COOPER,
who departed this life June 18, 1771, aged 49."

35. " Here lie interred
the remains of THOMAS GREEN,
late of Somerby in this county, gent.
who departed this life the 10th day of June,
in the year of our Lord 1772,
in the 55th year of his age.
An honeſt man's the nobleſt work of God."

36. " In

36. " In memory of JOSEPH WALLIN, ſen.
Whoſe conduct through life
(the evening of which was a ſeries of pain,
which he bore with great patience and manly fortitude)
rendered him reſpectable to all that knew him.
He died May 13, 1773, aged 73 years.
And ELIZABETH his wife, who died Dec. 9, 1762, aged 60 years.
Their ſon JOSEPH died January the 5th, 1773, aged 40 years.
Alſo THOMAS ſon of THOMAS and CATHARINE WALLIN,
who died in his infancy."

37. " To the memory of
MARY PARR, the relict of the Rev. ROBERT PARR,
late rector of Horſtead and Coltiſhall, in the county of Norfolk,
died the 5th of February, 1774, in the 61ſt year of her age."

38. " Here lieth interr'd the body
of WILLIAM BURTON, Comedian,
who departed this life May 2, 1774, in the 42d year of his age.

Silence how dread, and darkneſs how profound!
'Tis as the general pulſe of life ſtood ſtill
And nature made a pauſe! an awful pauſe!
Prophetic of her end!"

39. " In memory of JOHN POOLE, many years clerk of this pariſh.
He departed this life January 27, 1775, in the 66th year of his age.
He was a ſtudent and a lover of the ſciences,
and delighted in viewing and contemplating
the works of the Almighty
in his diſpenſations of creation and providence,
(viz.) the power, wiſdom, and goodneſs of the Supreme Being.
The works of the Lord are great, ſought out of all them that have pleaſure therein."

40. " To the memory of
WILLIAM DODDINGTON WHALLEY, Surgeon,
who departed this life Sept. 24, 1778,
aged 69 years."

41. " To the memory of JOSEPH NUTT, apothecary,
who died October 16, 1775, aged 75 years.
The deceaſed was a great, correct, and pure claſſical ſcholar,
and a lover of learning;
whoſe humanity and conſtant practice in life was
to aſſiſt the poor and unfriendly with medicines and advice,
without any other proſpect of reward,
than that heartfelt ſatisfaction
which muſt always accompany beneficent actions;
and whoſe calm and philoſophic mind
enabled him to guide the paſſions in the paths of virtue,
and taught him through life
To enjoy the preſent hour, to be thankful for the paſt,
And neither to fear nor wiſh the approaches of the laſt."

42. " In memory of THOMAS SANSOME,
who died Feb. 6, 1766, aged 80 years.
Of GRACE his wife, who died Auguſt 29, 1776, aged 57 years.
Alſo of RICHARD and ELIZABETH, two of their children,
who died young."

43. " In memory of THOMAS BROWN,
who departed this life Auguſt 3, 1776, aged 41 years."

44. " In memory of URSULA wife of JOHN ROBINSON,
who departed this life October 5, 1778.
Be ye ready; for ye know not the day nor the hour."

45. " To

45. " To the memory of WILLIAM BOLTON,
who departed this life October 4, 1780, aged 68 years;
Alſo of CATHARINE his wife,
who departed this life Auguſt 26, 1780, aged 62 years."

46. " Sacred to the memory of WILLIAM BASS;
who died Dec. 8, 1781, in the 26th year of his age.
If probity of manners, if modeſt worth,
If the practice of every duty which dignifies humanity,
Could have exempted from the grave;
Not a fairer example can be named
Than the Youth we now deplore.
Though born in humble life,
His merits were too conſpicuous to remain unnoticed.
He held near four years a commiſſion in the Leiceſterſhire militia,
Till, worn by a ſevere and lingering illneſs,
Which defied all medical aſſiſtance,
He retired to this his native town,
Where the ſuperiority of his genius was too late diſcovered
By the friend who inſcribes his tomb.
The laſt efforts of his pencil were Views of HINCKLEY Church,
Which will perpetuate his name
When this frail memorial is crumbled with his aſhes.
DEBORAH the wife of THOMAS BASS,
and mother to WILLIAM abovementioned,
died Jan. 25, 1781, aged 52."

There are alſo grave-ſtones to the memory of

NATHANIEL CALLIS, 1709; ROBERT COOPER, ROBERT ALLEN, and THOMAS SMITH, ſenior, 1710; THOMAS SMITH, 1711; WILLIAM and CATHARINE ASHBY, 1723; JOSEPH FISHER, aged 84, 1725; WILLIAM PAGETT, aged 79, 1729; JOSEPH ſon of HENRY BURTON of Swannington, 1740; ROBERT BACON,

1741; JOHN DAGLEY, and JOHN LAW, aged 82, 1744; SAMUEL RILEY, 1751; MARY NUTT, aged 81, and THOMAS REEVE, 1758; JOHN NUTT, aged 62, and ELIZABETH GENT, 1762; ANNE PRESTON, 1765; THOMAS ASHBY, 1768; NOBLE REEVE, and JOHN KING, 1769; THOMAS DASH, SARAH NUTT, and HANNAH ROGERS, 1772; MICHAEL KILBORNE, 1773; MARY GENT, 1775; SARAH BAINES, 1776 (with two of her children); REBECCA STAFFORD, 1779; THOMAS and ELIZABETH KING; ABRAHAM and ELIZABETH FARREN; and ſeveral children of THOMAS and ELIZABETH ESTLIN.

In the burial-ground belonging to the Preſbyterian meeting-houſe (which is a large and good building, erected in 1722) are the following epitaphs:

47. On a ſmall braſs plate, fixed in the ſide of an altar tomb:

" To the memory
Of the late Rev. Mr. ROBERT DAWSON;
Whoſe ſtrong and elevated genius
Was richly improved with ancient Literature:
Well he loved and knew the Sciences,
Yet better loved and knew the Goſpel;
Tempering his zeal for truth with meekneſs and charity.
His private character was unſpotted,
His ſocial virtues ornamental and attractive,
His piety ſolid and ſublime.
He, as a Friend, was ſteady, wiſe, ſincere;
As a Chriſtian, adorned the doctrines of Chriſt;
As a Miniſter, reſembled his great Maſter,
Whom he ſerved many years with acceptance and ſucceſs;
and was much lamented when ſuddenly removed
From his uſefulneſs on earth to his reward in Heaven,
June 20, 1751, in the 66th year of his age."

48. " Here

48. " Here lieth the body of
MARY the wife of JOSEPH HARRISON,
who departed this life
Nov. 19, 1752, aged 70.

Here lieth the body of
JOSEPH HARRISON,
who departed this life
Jan. 2, 1755, aged 59.

It muſt be ſo; our father Adam's fall
And diſobedience brought this lot on all.
All die in him; how hopeleſs ſhould we be,
Bleſt Revelation! were it not for thee!
Hail, glorious Goſpel, heavenly Light, whereby
We live with comfort, and with comfort die!
Look through this gloomy ſcene beyond the tomb
And ſee a hope of endleſs life to come.
Our bodies now deform'd again ſhall riſe
Refin'd and ſuited for immortal joys.
All tears be dried, each riſing ſigh ſuppreſt,
This is our entrance on eternal reſt.
Here, freed from pain and grief, and every ſin,
To live indeed the dead in Chriſt begin."

49. " To the memory of JOSEPH KEMP,
who departed this life March 24, 1758, aged 78.

God, who is rich in mercy, for his great love wherewith he loved us, even when we were dead in ſins, hath quickened us together with Chriſt; and hath raiſed us up together, and made us ſit together in heavenly places in Chriſt Jeſus." Epheſians, chap. ii. ver. 4, 5, 6.

50. " To the memory of Mrs. SARAH BROOKS,
who departed this life Feb. 17, 1761, aged 67.

Soft is the bed, the ſlumber ſweet,
And bright the proſpect of the juſt;
Jeſus, who led them to this ſafe retreat,
Receiv'd their ſpirit, and will raiſe their duſt."

51. " In

51. " In memory of JAMES ESTLIN, ſenior, hoſier, who departed this life the 20th of December, 1761, aged 67 years.

A wit's a feather, and a chief's a rod;
An honeſt man's the nobleſt work of God.

Here lieth interred the body of ANN the wife of JAMES ESTLIN, ſenior, who departed this life the 19th of December, 1757, in the 54th year of her age.

Stay, read, prepare, reflect, whilſt this you view
Who next muſt die, uncertain: why not you?"

52. " *Tolle crucem, ſi vis auferre coronam.*
[An angel holding a croſs and crown.]
In memory of Mrs. ANN GILBERT, who departed this life the 18th of January, 1769, aged 47 years.

Don't mourn for me; I'm gone to reſt
Where Chriſt and all his ſaints are bleſt.
Prepare yourſelves whilſt this you view,
The ſummons next may call on you."

There are alſo grave-ſtones in memory of

JOSEPH PONO, aged 65, 1751.
ANNE BURTON, aged 60, 1754.
NATHANIEL WARD, mercer, aged 61, 1759.
ANNE his wife, aged 67, 1762.

BENE-

Inſtitutions to the Vicarage of HINCKLEY in the County of Leiceſter and Dioceſe of Lincoln, extracted from the Rolls and Regiſter Books * of the Biſhop of LINCOLN, at Lincoln.

Communicated by Mr. BRADLEY, Regiſtrar.

Date of Inſtitution.	Names of Vicars.	Patrons.
1238.	Rogerus Capellanus,	
1247.	Richardus de Feſkeham.	
1268, 15 kal. Nov.	Robtus de Heram.	
1289, 16 kal. Jan.	Willus de Stanford.	
1303, 4 id. Maii.	Simon de Hynkele.	
1330, 3 kal. Maii.	Michael de Gaygniaco.	
1334, Dec.	Nicholaus Gaynaire.	
1347, 5 July.	Maurice Barnabe.	
1349, 3 kal. Aug.	John Appelton.	
.....	Wm. de Hynkele.	
1352, 5 non. Julii.	John de Benefeld.	Abbot of Lira.
1353, 5 id. Nov.	John de Gowteby.	
1357, 7 id. Oct.	John de Smytheſton.	
1359, 2 non. Dec.	Abel de Eton.	
1360, Dec.	Galfridus de Hale.	
1361, 6 id. Nov.	John de Loughburgh.	
1367, 5 Nov.	Adam Stephens.	
1370, 15 Sept.	Richard Waltham.	
1373, 6 July.	William de Thorneton.	
1402, 30 July.	John Berrarde.	
1409, 22 July.	John Berſton.	
1421, 11 June.	John Howys.	Prior of Montgrace.
1434, 8 June.	William Erlle.	
1435, 7 Feb.	Nicholas Tapurto.	
1438, 28 May.	Richard Kynthorpe.	
.....	Roger Jackſon.	
1490, 4 May.	Robert Tylton.	Dean and Chapter of Weſtminſter.
1497, 25 June.	Richard Smith.	
1507, 11 Aug.	John Gudeyer.	
1513, 8 Dec.	James Porter †.	
.....	Henry Sarſby.	
1558, 9 Nov.	Richard Briſtoe ‡.	
1600, 6 Dec.	Jaſper Griffith ‖.	

* The Archiepiſcopal Regiſters at Lambeth having been very kindly ſearched on this occaſion by Dr. DUCAREL, Librarian there; it is extremely remarkable that not one preſentation to this vicarage is to be found during any vacancy of the See of Lincoln.

† I have not a doubt but this is the perſon whoſe monumental inſcription has been ſo imperfectly recollected in p. 43; James Porter, vicar, died either in 1533 or 1537, aged 67.

‡ He was buried July 19, 1600. See p. 77.

‖ Buried May 25, 1614.

In addition to the preceding Liſt of Vicars from the Lincoln records, the Pariſh Regiſters of Hinckley have enabled me to complete the ſeries to the preſent time.

1614, Robert Edmunds (calls himſelf "Miniſter").	Patrons. Dean and Chapter of Weſtminſter.
1621, Thomas Cleiveland (1).	
1652, John Barowes (2).	
1663, George Nailer (3).	
1683, Peter Jaques (4).	
1702, Samuel Parr (5).	
1720, John Carte, LL. B. (6).	
1735, Joſeph Cardale, M. A. (7).	
1752, Thomas Morres, D. D. (8).	
1761, John Blair, LL. D. (9).	
1771, George Thomas.	
1775, William Hicks (10).	
1778, John Cole Gallaway, M. A.	

Among the benefactions to this pariſh recorded in the following pages may be inſerted, a ſilver patten given by Mrs. Wightman in 1639, and another patten with two flaggons given by the ſame lady in 1659, with the arms of Wightman on each, as in plate VII. fig. 7. and theſe inſcriptions:

On one patten, "In teſtimony of the good will of CONSTANCE WIGHTMAN, late "wife of John Wightman, to the pariſh church of Hinckley, 1639."

On the other, and on the flaggons; "The gift of CONSTANCE WIGHTMAN, late "wife of John Wightman, to the pariſh church of Hinckley, 1659."

There are likewiſe two old pewter flaggons, marked $\overset{S}{WK}$.

A painting of the Virgin preſenting the child Jeſus to Simeon was given to the Vicar and Church-wardens of the pariſh, in November 1782, by the Author of this Hiſtory, as an ornament to be placed over their Altar; W. Green and W. Lee, Church-wardens.

P. 36. l. 2. r. "warriors, monks, &c." Among theſe is the effigies of a monarch, which I take to be that of Henry IV. the firſt royal lord of Hinckley. It is engraved in plate VI. fig. 11. Fig. 12. in the ſame plate repreſents one of the monks, and fig. 13. the head of ſome animal which occurs more than once in the windows.

Ibid. l. 7. r. "two bare-headed monks; and a figure nearly effaced, apparently "a biſhop or abbot, perhaps an abbot of Lyra."

(1) Buried Oct. 26, 1652. See memoirs of him, p. 134—141.
(2) Buried Feb. 16, 1662. See p. 77. (3) Buried Feb. 17, 1683. See p. 77.
(4) See his epitaph, p. 41. (5) Of whom, ſee p. 180—185.
(7) See his epitaph, and that of his ſon, p. 42. (8) See memoirs of him, p. 185.
(9) See memoirs of him, p. 189—191.
(10) Now rector of Hunnington in Suffolk, near the elegant ſeat of his Grace the Duke of Grafton.

Benefactions to the Town of Hinckley.

1. At the head of this article, what is known by the name of "The Great Feoffment" muſt undoubtedly hold the foremoſt rank. For this noble benefaction the inhabitants of Hinckley were originally indebted to one of their very early lords the dukes of Lancaſter. It contains, as has been already obſerved, a fourth part of the lordſhip, and comprehends the whole of the demeſne lands which in right of the dutchy of Lancaſter became veſted in the crown.

The earlieſt traces that can now be diſcovered are, that in the reign of Edward VI. the demeſne lands were leaſed to *Thomas Gonſale*, in truſt for the benefit of the town, which, as will hereafter appear, had been greatly impoveriſhed by fire. This leaſe was four times renewed by Queen Elizabeth (in the 2d, 9th, 27th, and 45th years of her reign) to *Edward Wightman* and others.

King James was ſcarcely eſtabliſhed on his throne, when a commiſſion for charitable uſes was held at Leiceſter, on the 4th of October, in the firſt year of that king's reign, by Sir Henry Harrington, knt. Sir Thomas Beaumont, knt. Sir Baſil Broke, knt. John Chyppingdale, doctor in laws, John Stanford and Edward Temple, eſqrs. commiſſioners authorized under the great ſeal, Jan. 17, 1602-3. The leaſe which had been granted by Queen Elizabeth in 1586 was then confirmed; and the clear income of it appropriated "to and for the diſcharge, ſuſtentacion, and "bearing of the charges and buſineſſes impoſed and happening "to the town of Hinckley." This meaſure ſeems to have been preparatory to a grant (dated May 21, 2 James I.) by which the whole of the demeſne lands were given in fee to *Edward Haward*, *James Trevor*, *William Jackſon*, and *Robert Bragg*, in truſt

for *Charles earl of Nottingham**. From that powerful nobleman they were purchaſed in fee by the inhabitants, ſubject to the chief rent of 22l. os. 7½d. which ſtill continues to be paid. And from this period the manor has uninteruptedly been held by nominal lords, under ſucceſſive deeds of feoffment. By the incloſure of the common field in 1760, a conſiderable addition accrued to the income; the groſs amount of which is now on an average about 115l. a year†. From this income the chief rent and other neceſſary expences are deducted; and on St. Thomas's-day a conſiderable ſum is annually given to the induſtrious poor, a ſalary paid to the town-ſchool-maſters, and the reſt of the revenue is regularly applied to the public ſervices of the town, ſubject to the audit of the two town-maſters. When the number of feoffees is greatly reduced, the vacancies are ſupplied by a new deed of feoffment, the laſt of which bears date December 14, 1776, when the following gentlemen were appointed to the truſt:

Mr. Thomas Sanſome, ſenior.	Mr. William Brown.
Mr. Joſeph Robinſon.	Mr. Joſeph Iliff.
Mr. Thomas Cooper.	Mr. John Cooper.
William Hurſt, Eſq.	Mr. Thomas Sanſome, maltſter.
Mr. Henry Bryerly.	Mr. Thomas Robinſon.
Mr. Robert Thompſon.	Mr. Thomas Sanſome, junior.

Receiver, Mr. Thomas Robinſon.

* This nobleman (eldeſt ſon of the firſt lord Howard of Effingham) at various periods of his life filled many important offices in the ſtate. He was employed in an embaſſy to France, 1559; was elected a knight of the ſhire for the county of Surrey 1562; a general of horſe in the rebellion of 1569; knight of the garter and lord chamberlain of the houſhold 1574; lord high admiral of England 1585; a lord commiſſioner for trying the queen of Scots 1586; had a penſion granted him for his ſervices in 1588; was commander in chief at ſea when Cadiz was taken in 1596, in which year he was advanced to the title of earl of Nottingham, and conſtituted juſtice itinerant of all the foreſts South of Trent; lord high ſteward on the coronation of king James, under whom he continued to hold the office of lord high admiral and other great employments. He died Dec. 14, 1624, in his 87th year.

† This was the receipt in 1779. In other years it has been a little more or leſs.

2. THE LESSER FEOFFMENT, which, as well as the greater, is of ſo old a date as to be beyond memory, was alſo, like the other, the donation of an early ducal lord; and was probably included in the purchaſe made by the inhabitants from the earl of Nottingham. It has been for time immemorial holden in truſt for the town by ſucceſſive feoffees; whoſe number being reduced to five, a new deed of feoffment was executed December 14, 1776, by which eight new feoffees were admitted to the truſt of "all and ſingular the meſſuages, lands, outhouſes, edifices, and buildings, with the appurtenances, ſituate, ſtanding, and being in the borough of Hinckley, called *The Roundhill*, formerly an inn, and called ſometimes by the name of *The Bull Inn*, and compaſſed about on all ſides with the king's highway or common ſtreet in Hinckley aforeſaid, now conſiſting of the ſeveral buildings or tenements after mentioned, viz. *The Town Hall*, commonly called *The Drapery and Butchery*; four meſſuages or tenements*, &c.; together with all and ſingular edifices, buildings, out-houſes, barns, ſtables, gatehouſes, yards, ways, paths, paſſages, eaſements, commons, and common of paſture, emoluments, advantages, hereditaments, and appurtenances whatſoever, to the ſaid meſſuages or tenements and premiſes belonging, or in any wiſe appertaining, &c. To have and to hold, &c.; in truſt to apply the rents, iſſues, and profits, to and for ſuch uſes, intents, and purpoſes, and in the ſame manner, as the ſame were originally given, granted, deviſed, and purchaſed for." The feoffees are empowered to leaſe the premiſes for a term not exceeding twenty-one years, for the beſt rent that can be obtained; to elect a receiver from among themſelves

* By the ſide of theſe is a paſſage called *The Duke's Lane*, and cloſe adjoining is *The King's Bakehouſe*, mentioned in p. 23.—Of the crown rent there alſo mentioned, 5s. 4d. is paid for the Greater Feoffment; 2s. 1½d. for the Leſſer Feoffment; 1s. 8d. by the bailiff of Hinckley, for licenſe to appoint a deputy; and 9½d. by the dean and chapter of Weſtminſter.

yearly on the feaſt of St. Thomas, on which day an account of all receipts, payments, diſburſements, and allowances, is to be produced; and the receiver is reſtrained from expending in any one year any ſum exceeding ſix ſhillings on any one particular buſineſs, without the conſent of the major part of the feoffees then living. The "original intents, uſes, and purpoſes, deſigned and "appointed in the applications and diſpoſition of the ſaid rents, "iſſues, and profits (until they ſhall be more fully and plainly "diſcovered by inſpection of the ancient deeds, charters, and writ-"ings, relating to the ſaid premiſes, for long time loſt* or miſ-"placed)" are directed to be "hereafter guided and directed by "the uſage, applications, and diſpoſition of the ſaid premiſes, "rents, iſſues, and profits, which by the feoffees, or the major "part of them for the time being, have been uſed, accuſtomed, "applied, and diſpoſed of, for the ſpace of 70 years† and upwards."

The whole of the Leſſer Feoffment is now let to one tenant at the yearly rent of 24l. 10s.; which is applied in aid of the general public purpoſes of the other feoffment.

The preſent truſtees are,

William Hurſt, Eſq.	Mr. Joſeph Robinſon.
Mr. Thomas Sanſome, ſenior.	Mr. Thomas Robinſon.
Mr. William Brown.	Mr. Joſeph Preſton.
Mr. Henry Bryerly.	Mr. Robert Bains.
Mr. William Applebee.	Mr. John Samuel Parr.
Mr. Joſeph Iliff.	Mr. Thomas Sanſome, junior.
Mr. John Cooper.	Receiver, Mr. W. Applebee.

* It is highly probable, that all the town records were conſumed by fire in the reign of King Henry VIII. The preſent church-regiſter begins in 1524. The grant for the market, which is dated January 20, [1550] 4 Edward VI. expreſsly ſays, that there had been no market held for ſeveral years, by reaſon that their old charter had been burnt "by miſadventure of fire." The leaſe mentioned in p. 55, is dated May 14, [1550,] 5 Edward VI.

† This is merely an indefinite law term, to denote that they had been *at leaſt* ſo long in poſſeſſion; "300 years" would have been nearer the true period.

3. Sir

3. Sir WILLIAM ROBERTS, of Sutton Cheney, knight, gave 30l. to be lent yearly on bond with good ſureties to ſix tradeſmen of this pariſh, having moſt need, and being good huſbands, by the miniſter, churchwardens, and overſeers of the poor, at the intereſt of 10d. per pound; which on *Good-Friday* ſhall in equal ſhares be diſtributed betwixt the poor of Hinckley and the pariſh of Barwell.

4. JOHN WIGHTMAN, late grocer and citizen of London, bequeathed in the year 1636 to this pariſh 50l. the intereſt of which is annually to be diſtributed to the poor; ſince which, a cloſe called Studford Cloſe, in Earl Shilton, in this county, was purchaſed with the ſaid 50l. and now lets for 40s. a year, which is appropriated as above, for the uſe of the poor, on Good Friday. John Turner, Thomas Sanſome, 1779, churchwardens.

5. Miſs DOROTHY NOEL, of Hinckley, gave

To the church of Hinckley,		40s.
To the poor there,	—	40s.
To mend wells and cauſeys,		40s.
Bridges and ways in the lordſhip,		40s.
To purchaſe lands,	—	40s.

Of which lands the yearly rents ſhall be employed towards the education of three poor children of this town, choſen by the miniſter, churchwardens, and overſeers of the poor, in the ſchool there, by paying for the teaching and buying books for them, till they are able to be apprentices.

6. SARAH FARREN, of Hinckley, ſpinſter, left January 3, 1734, five pounds to the vicar and churchwardens of this pariſh, in truſt, that the intereſt thereof might be laid out upon a gown to be annually given on St. Thomas's-day to a poor widow of this

pariſh: and by the legacy being unpaid for ſeveral years, the principal is now increaſed to ten pounds, ſo that two gowns will be henceforth annually given to the proper objects. Sept. 26, 1763.

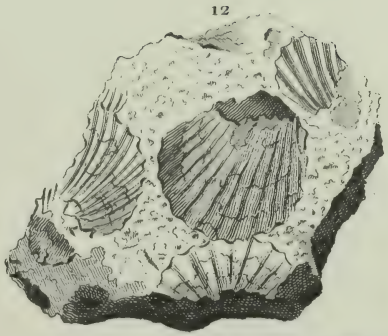
7. 1741. SAMPSON WOODLAND, gent. left to the poor of this pariſh 40l.; 10l. of which was diſpoſed of amongſt them; the other 30l. with 10l. more given by Richard Woodland, late of Leiceſter, brother to the ſaid Sampſon Woodland, purchaſed a cloſe called the Stocking Cloſe in this town, the yearly rent of which is annually diſtributed amongſt the poor of this pariſh on Good Friday, by the overſeers thereof. N. B. The preſent rent is 3l. 14s.

8. ELIZABETH FITCH, of Burbach, in the county of Leiceſter, did by her laſt will bequeath "to the poor of Hinckley, and to "repair the borough-ſtreet and cauſeys there, the ſum of three "pounds and ten ſhillings, yearly and every year for ever; that is "to ſay, forty ſhillings to the poor, and thirty ſhillings to the re-"pair of the ſaid ſtreet and cauſies, to be paid and diſtributed out "of my toll in Hinkley."

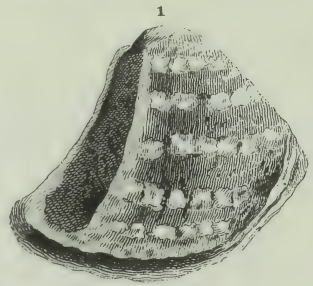
A true copy from the laſt will and teſtament of the abovementioned
ELIZABETH FITCH,

Thomas Sanſome, John Turner, } Churchwardens, 1781.

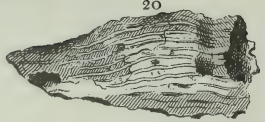
NATURAL


12

6


1

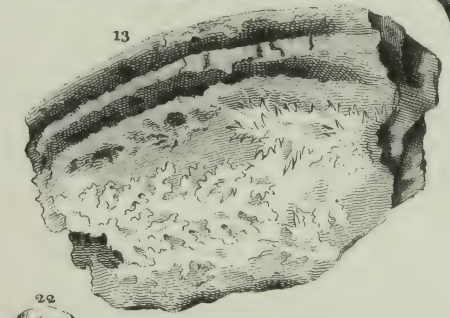
2 b

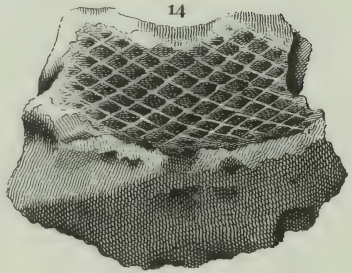

20

2 a

7

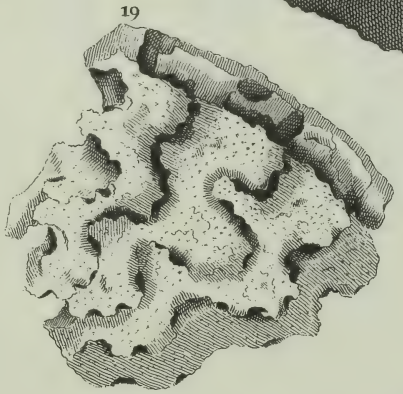
9 a

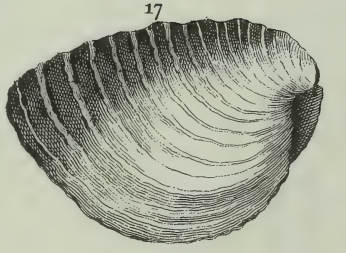

13

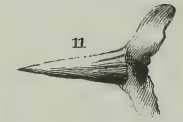

14

10 a

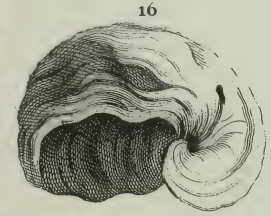
9 b


19


17


11

22


16

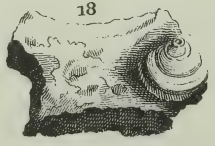
3

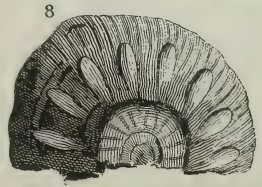
10 c

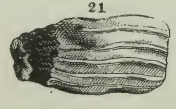
15

4 a

4 b


18


8


21

10 b

5

Natural History, Mineral Waters, Fossils, &c.

A tradition remains at Hinckley, which ſhould not have been here recorded but that it is confirmed, not only by the particular relation of my intelligent friend Mr. John Robinſon inſerted at large below*, but alſo by other reſpectable teſtimonies which accompany it. In harveſt-time, in the year 1672, a number of men, being at work in Hinckley field, were alarmed by a rumbling noiſe in the air, which they apprehended to be thunder at a diſtance, till one of them, who had been a ſeaman, aſſerted that it was aſſuredly the

* "I have often heard my late uncle Mr. Thomas Sanſome (whoſe epitaph is "printed in p. 50) relate, that, being, when a young man among the harveſt "in Hinckley field, a very particular noiſe was heard at a diſtance. Moſt people "concluded it to be thunder; but the day was fine and calm, and no appearance "of any ſuch thing. It was much liſtened to on account of the harveſt; the farmer, "when engaged in this buſineſs, being always attentive to the weather. There "happening to be a man at work in the field who had been engaged in ſea affairs "ſome years before, he declared it to be the firing of great guns or cannon, and laid "himſelf upon the boggy ground, liſtening with much attention, and frequently de-"clared *that* and *that*, &c. were broadſides, which put them into ſome conſterna-"tion; and ſoon after they heard of the ſea engagement that was fought on that day."

Hiſtory affords many inſtances of news of battles being carried ſo incredibly quick, that it is uſual to ſuppoſe that it was only a groundleſs rumour, but which proving true was thought worthy to be recorded. Had the event been otherwiſe, we ſhould never have heard of it. But there is a traditional ſtory at Cambridge, which ſhews, that in later times at leaſt, ſomething very extraordinary in this way may happen, and yet be accountable for in a perfect y natural way. Sir Iſaac Newton came into the hall of Trinity college, and told the other fellows, that there had been an action juſt then between the Dutch and Engliſh, and that the latter had the worſt of it. Being asked how he came by his knowledge; he ſaid, that, being in the obſervatory, he heard the report of a great firing of cannon, ſuch as could only be between two great fleets, and that as the noiſe grew louder and louder, he concluded that they drew nearer to our coaſts; and conſequently that we had the worſt of it, which the event verified. At the laſt ſiege of Oſtend, the noiſe of the artillery was heard ſo plain on the Norfolk coaſt, that thoſe who had been uſed to them could diſtinguiſh between the diſcharges of cannon and mortars.

noiſe of "broadſide to broadſide." However incredible this tradition may appear, the Rev. Mr. Jones, (F. R. S. and rector of Paſton in Northamptonſhire), in his valuable "Phiſiological Diſquiſitions, or "Diſcourſes on the Natural Philoſophy of the Elements," p. 299, expreſſly ſays, "It was commonly affirmed, and I heard it ſpoken "of when I was young, that the great engagement between "the Dutch and the Engliſh at ſea in 1672, was heard by the "people who were out at work in the fields to the very centre of "England: Mr. Derham ſays, it was heard 200 miles." It was heard at London; but that is not ſo ſurprizing, as it is much nearer, the engagement having been off Southwold Bay in Suffolk.

On the road to Lutterworth, within a few yards of Hinckley town, is a ſpring called "The Holy Well," originally dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and once known by the name of "Our Lady's Well," the water of which is exquiſitely clear and good.

At Cogg's Well, Chriſtopher's Spa, and the Prieſt Hills, are alſo good mineral waters.

In a large gravel-pit about a mile from the town, in the turnpike road to Derby, a great variety of curious foſſils has within theſe few years been diſcovered. Many of theſe, by falling into the hands of the incurious, have periſhed; but a good collection is preſerved in the cabinet of David Wells, Eſq. of Burbach, and another has been formed by Mr. John Robinſon of Hinckley. Both theſe collections having been kindly ſubmitted to my inſpection, ſome of the moſt picturesque ſubjects are accurately delineated in plate VIII*; and an explanation is here ſubjoined.

* N° 1—18. were found at Hinckley; 19—22 at Burbach. N° 13—18, is Mr. Robinſon's; N° 22 is my own (the gift of the Rev. Mr. Norton); all the others belong to Mr. Wells, who has a fine duplicate of N° 16.

1. *Con-*

1. *Conchitæ Oſtreolypoliti*; a ſhell of the oyſter kind.
2. *a.* } Bivalve ſhells of the *Cardium* or cockle kind.
2. *b.* }
3. A ſpecies of the *Turbo*, or ſcrew-ſhell.
4. *Pectinites*; both ſides, *a* and *b*.
5. The Muſcle.
6. *Fungites*; this is ſuppoſed to be a muſhroom* petrified.
7. *Ophiomorphites*; the Snake-ſtone; a ſpecies of the *Cornu Ammonis* or *Nautilus*.
8. A fragment of another ſpecies of the *Cornu Ammonis*.
9. *Fibulares Echiniti*; the Button-ſtone; both ſides, *a* and *b*.
10. *Aſteriæ*, or *Aſtroites*; Star-ſtones. Two varieties, *a* and *b*. Of the radiated ſort there are great numbers.
10. *c*. A fragment of an *Entrochus*, or St. *Cuthbert's* head.
11. *Gloſſopetra* (ſo called from its ſomewhat reſembling a tongue); a ſhark's tooth.
12. *Lapis megaricus pectinites*; a congeries of ſhells of the *Pecten* or ſcallop kind. Of this claſs various ſorts are found, with different kinds of ſhells cluſtered together.
13. Large fragment of a *Cornu Ammonis*, curiouſly marked.
14. A ſtone that has evidently received a ſtrong impreſſion from the ſcales of a large fiſh.
15. Another ſpecies of the *Cornu Ammonis*.
16. The oblong *Concha* perfect. This is the *Anomia Gryphus* of Linnæus, and is one of the foſſils which moſt abounds at Hinckley; but they are ſeldom found perfect; the greater part of them wanting the lid, which is frequently found ſeparated from the ſhell, in which ſtate it is often miſtaken for a petrified oyſter-ſhell, which it greatly reſembles.
17. *Chamites longiuſculus undulatuè*, ſeu *Conchæ longæ latæque* Liſteri, p. 170.

* Mr. Wells has another muſhroom, which is apparently mineraliſed.

18. A

18. A ſpecies of the *Trochites*, or Top-ſhell, accidentally faſtened to the corner of a ſtone.
19. *Ichthyolithi*; the petrifaction of the vertebræ of a fiſh.
20. } *Corallitæ*; petrified ſea plants.
21. }
22. A ſpecies of caterpillar mineralized.

Beſides what are here engraved, Mr. Wells has ſhewn me the following articles:

1. *Anthropolithi*; the petrifaction of human bones.
2. *Lithoxyla*, petrified wood; of which various fragments are found.
3. *Carpolithi*; petrified fruit; particularly a pear.
4. *Zoolithi*; the teeth of an animal petrified.
5. Petrified horn.
6. *Belemnites*, or thunderbolts; ſo called from their reſemblance to an arrow-point. The *Belemnite* belongs to the teſtaceous part of the animal kingdom, and to the family of the *Nautili*.
7. Two pieces of ſemi-metal, ſuppoſed to be Cobalt; ſome are entire and much larger. They are compoſed of ſulphur, and a metallic ſubſtance, which firſt flies off in fuſion.

Of theſe the four firſt were found at Burbach; the others at Hinckley.

Mr. Wells has likewiſe ſome ſmall particles of native cinnabar and copperas ſtone; with quantities of yellow, brown, and red ochre; and Mr. Robinſon has a great variety of the Aſteriæ, Conchites, Belemnites, Markaſites, Plum-pudding-ſtones, &c.

The head of a bird (with the bill or beak) mineraliſed, and the ſtones called Bufonites, have been found in the pariſhes of Hinckley and Burbach.

Of

Of the plants growing ſpontaneouſly in the environs of Hinckley (communicated by Mr. Robinſon) the following liſt would have been much larger, if I had not rejected from it ſuch as are very common in moſt parts of this kingdom.

Amara dulcis. Solanum *Dulcamara*. Woody Nightſhade, or bitter-ſweet; in wet hedges: not uncommon.

Agrimony. Agrimonia *Eupatoria*; in margins of fields frequent.

Alexanders. Smyrnium *Cluſatrum*; in ditches.

Ladies bed-ſtraw. Gallium *verum*; in dry fields.

Betony. Betonica *officinalis*; banks, fields, and hedges; common.

Briony. Bryonia *alba*; in groves and hedges.

Butcher's broom. Ruſcus *aculeatus*; on heaths and woody places.

Butter bur. Frequent in Leiceſterſhire, but ſcarce elſewhere in England. Tuſſilaga *hybrida*, long ſtalked Coltsfoot or Butter bur.

Burnet. Poterium *ſanguiſorba*; in mountainous meadows.

Centaury. Gentiana *Centaureum*; in dry and barren paſtures.

Coltsfoot. Tuſſilago *farfara*; in damp places.

Water-creſſes. Siſymbrium *Naſturtium*; in watery places.

Devil's bit. Scabioſa *ſucciſa*; in dry fields and woods.

Flower-de-luce. Iris *pſeudacorus*; in wet meadows and rivers frequent.

Hemlock. Conium *maculatum*; in hedges, &c. frequent.

Liverwort; Lichen *caninus*. Aſh-coloured ground Liverwort, on heaths, &c.

Melilot. Trifolium *Melilotus officinalis*; in corn fields and hedges.

Moneywort. Lyſimachia *nummularia*; in wet meadows and paſtures.

Saint Peter's-wort. Hypericum *quadrangulum*; in wet woods and hedges.

Meadow Sweet. Spiræa *Ulmaria*; in wet meadows and banks of rivers.

This being the middle and perhaps the higheſt part of the earth's common ſurface in England, my readers will not be diſpleaſed to ſee a few remarks on that ſubject, in the words of Mr. Robinſon, an intelligent obſerver of the works of nature.

" The walks and views about the town are pleaſing and ex-
" tenſive. From the Derby turnpike road near the Bond end is a
" diſtant view of King Richard's field, Charnwood foreſt, and the
" adjacent country; and from Beacon hill the woods extending
" from Burbach on the South, and the oppoſite fields towards
" Barwell, form a pleaſant riſing. Between theſe the ground ſinks
" into a deep valley, which, gradually opening and riſing towards
" the horizon, forms a moſt delightful and very extenſive proſpect,
" including a view of 50 churches*, with many gentlemen's ſeats, &c.

" A liſt of Churches with their diſtance.

	Miles.		Miles.
" Hinckley, —	1	" Market Boſworth,	6
" Burbach, —	1	" Claybrook, —	6
" Barwell, —	1	" Froleſworth, —	6
" Aſton Flamvil,	2	" Narborow, —	6
" Elmiſthorpe,	2	" Leir, —	7
" Stapleton, —	2	" Coſby, —	7
" Earl's Shilton, —	3	" Broughton Aſtley,	7
" Stoke Goldingham,	3	" Whetſton, —	7
" Shanford, —	4	" Blaby, —	8
" Sapcot, —	4	" Ratby, —	8
" Stonyſtanton, —	4	" Countiſthorp, —	8
" Thurlaſton, —	4	" Nelſton, —	9
" Kirkby Malory, —	4	" Dunton-Baſſet, —	9
" Croft, —	5	" Glenfield, —	9

* A remarkable ſight, and perhaps not to be paralleled at any place but in Holland, where, on a riſing ground in the neighbourhood of Utrecht, more than 70 churches and villages are to be ſeen, and a dial is erected with their names and diſtances.

" Aſhby

	Miles.		Miles.
" Aſhby Magna,	10	" Bruntingthorp,	13
" Great Wigſton,	10	" Fleckney, —	14
" Gilmorton, —	11	" Saddington, —	15
" Lutterworth, —	11	" Ilſton on the Hill,	17
" Ailſtone, —	11	" Kibworth, —	17
" Markfield, —	11	" Theddingworth,	18
" Peatling, —	12	" Weſt Carlton,	18
" Orton on the Hill,	12	" Laughton, —	18
" Church over,	12	" Scraptoft, —	18
" Evington, —	12	" Naſeby, —	20
" Kimcot, —	12	" Norton, —	22

" SEATS.

	Miles.
" Aſton Hall, *Edmund Cradock Hartop*, Eſq. —	2
" Wykin, *William Burleton*, Eſq. ——	2
" Kirkby Malory, Lord Viſcount *Wentworth*, ——	4
" Boſworth, Sir *Wolſtan Dixie*, ——	6
" Oldbury, *Rowland Oakover*, Eſq. ——	8
" Gopſhall, *Aſsheton Curzon*, Eſq. ——	10
" Stretton Hall, Sir *George Robinſon*, ——	17
" Weſt Carlton, Sir *John Palmer*, ——	18
" Scraptoft, Mrs. *Wigley*, ——	18
" Quenby, *Shuckburgh Aſhby*, Eſq. ——	22

" HILLS and WOODS.

	Miles.		Miles.
" Croft hill, —	5	" Burrow hills, Nor- " thamptonſhire,	30
" Charnwood foreſt,	11		
" Mereval wood,	11	" Peak hills, Derbyſhire,	40
" South Killworth wood,	16		

" From *The Lawns* and from *Prieſt Hill* Coventry is diſtinctly " ſeen, with part of Warwickſhire.

" By comparing my barometer journal for ſeveral years paſt " with thoſe made in London during the ſame years, I find a " very conſiderable difference in the exceſs of the riſing and fall- " ing of the mercury; for at London it riſes upon an average " $\frac{5}{10}\ \frac{1}{2}$ of an inch higher than with me at Hinckley, but does not " ſink ſo low at London by a like difference of $\frac{5}{10}\ \frac{1}{2}$; if therefore " we ſuppoſe the fall of the mercury $\frac{1}{10}$ of an inch, very near " equivalent to 98 feet of perpendicular height, then the above " $\frac{5}{10}\ \frac{1}{2}$ will give 539 feet for the difference in height between " Hinckley and London. Theſe computations cannot be ſup- " poſed to be entirely exact and accurate, yet they may be ſuf- " ficient to juſtify the above conjecture.

" Some of the principal rivers in the iſland, the Trent, Se- " vern, &c. take their riſe in and about this neighbourhood *.

" The pariſh of Hinckley contains a variety of earths or ſoils, " as clay, gravel, ſands, and a variety of mixed ſoils of all theſe; " alſo peat-earth and marle, with very good brick clay. The " brick made here is conſiderable; and ſome of it, if properly ma- " naged, might be good potter's clay. There is alſo a variety of " water, moſtly good and wholſome, and ſome of it excellent. " There is a conſiderable variety of timber trees; the oak, aſh, " and elm, &c. grow very well, but at preſent the elm is moſt " planted. The ſtronger ſoils bear very good wheat and beans, " and the lighter ones peaſe, barley, and oats, in great plenty. " Large quantities of land are at preſent employed in paſturage, " being very good for the dairy and feeding cattle, and alſo for " ſheep. The moſt barren land is in the extremities of the pariſh, " which parts were formerly much covered and overgrown with " furze, but have been improved, and there is little of it now " remaining. Moſt of the land produces good crops of turnips, " and the different varieties of graſſes."

* The *Soare*, anciently called *Leire*, takes its riſe near Hinckley; and, after compaſſing Leiceſter on the Weſt and North ſides, dividing part of this county from Nottinghamſhire, and enlarging itſelf with the *Wreke*, the *Dene*, and the *Snite*, unites with the *Trent* a little beyond *Radcliffe upon Soare*.

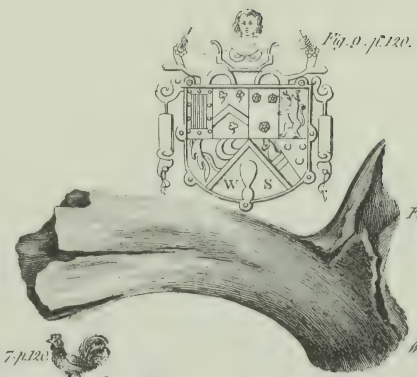


Fig. 9. p. 120.

Fig. 1. p. 19.

W. Bass del.

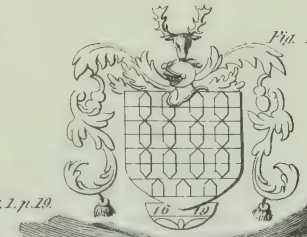


Fig. 10. p. 120.

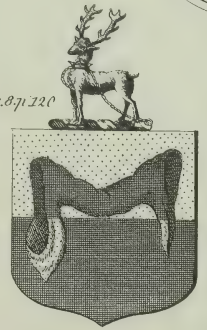
Fig. 7. p. 120.

Wightman of Wykin.

Fig. 3. p. 119.

Fig. 5. p. 9.

Fig. 8. p. 120.



Wightman of Burbach.

Fig. 6. p. 69.

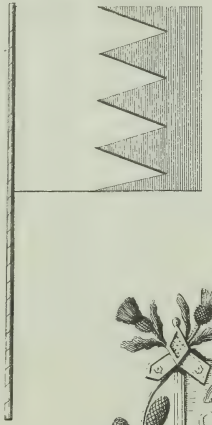
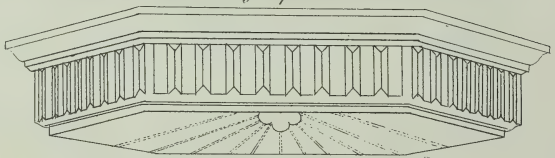


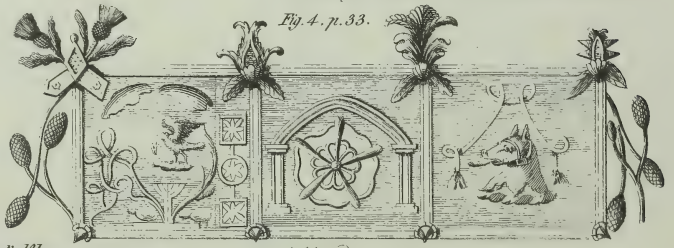
Fig. 2. p. 119.

Fig. 11. p. 121.



Sounding Board of Litterworth Pulpit.

Fig. 4. p. 33.



W. J. Walton del.

Fig. 12. p. 121.

Remnant of Wickliff's Cope.

Antiquities.

In a valuable volume of Records belonging to the office of the Dutchy of Lancaſter is the blazonry of the ducal arms, accompanied by the banners of the various lordſhips which centered in that diſtinguiſhed title. Among theſe is the banner borne by the *old earls of Leiceſter* in right of their Honour of Hinckley, viz. Party per Pale indented, Argent and Gules, as in the arms engraved in plate VI. fig. 7. The banner itſelf is alſo delineated in plate VII. fig. 4. For the ſight of this curioſity, and for the communication of many other particulars relative to the early part of the Hiſtory of this ancient Town of Hinckley, I am indebted to the politeneſs of Francis Ruſſell, eſq. ſolicitor to the Dutchy of Lancaſter.

In a field about a mile from Hinckley, on the road to Leiceſter, ſtood formerly a Beacon*. The ſpot is ſtill called "Beacon Hill," Another was on the tower of the church† (as may be ſeen in

* Before the reign of Edward III, Beacons were but ſtacks of wood ſet up on high places, which were fired when the coming of enemies was deſcried; but in that reign pitch-boxes were ſet up inſtead of theſe ſtacks. Such is the deſcription of a Beacon as cited from lord Coke, by Profeſſor Ward, in the Archæologia, vol. I. p. 3; where it appears, p. 6, that there were formerly three beacons in Warwickſhire, which, when all lighted, would convey notices to ſix adjacent counties; that at *Burton-Daſſet* into Glouceſterſhire and Oxfordſhire; that at *Bickenhill* into Staffordſhire and Worceſterſhire; and that at *Monkſkirby* into Leiceſterſhire: whence the *Hinckley* beacon (ſituated almoſt in the centre of the kingdom) would extend the intelligence into the counties of Derby, Nottingham, Rutland, and Northampton.

† Dr. Ducarel has obſerved in very many of our churches, particularly thoſe in Kent and Suſſex, that where you ſee a tower of a church in a high ſituation, and that the preſent pinacles are not alike, although of ſtone (as is the caſe at Hinckley), the difference ariſes, as he thinks, from there having formerly been a beacon placed on the ſaid ſteeple.

plate II), near the ſtone chair on the battlements, commonly called "The King's Chair*."

In one of the windows of Mr. Green's houſe in Caſtle-ſtreet are the arms engraved in plate V. fig. 15. viz. 3 boars heads on a feſs Sable (Query, if *Bethell*, *Evans*, or *Warner?*), with three eagles Or, diſplayed, in a field Vert, *Wynne*.

Mr. *Wells* of Burbach has ſeven Roman copper coins of Claudius Gothicus and Conſtantine, which were found on the Watling-ſtreet road, near the Roman camp at Manceſter, near Hinckley.

On ſome of them, IMP. CLAVDIVS.—Rev. PROVIDEN. AVG.

On others, VICTORIA EXERCITVS, &c.—Rev. Romulus and Remus with the Wolf.

In a field near *The Holy Well* were found, in 1755, ſix nobles of Edward III. of fine gold, ſtruck probably in 1353. Two of them, in good preſervation, remain in the poſſeſſion of Mrs. *Whalley* of Hinckley, and exactly anſwer the deſcription given by Mr. Folkes†.

EDWARD DEI GRA REX ANGL DNS HYB ET AQT. The king ſtanding in the centre of the ſhip, on the right ſide armed, with his ſword drawn in his right hand, and in his left his ſhield, on which his arms, quarterly, 1. 4. France ſemé de lys, 2. 3. England three lions paſſant guardant. Over the ports appear the lion of England as in the arms, and fleur de lys alternately; below are ſpikes projecting between them. A flag bearing St. George's croſs is flying at the ſtern.

* The veſtige of ſome forgotten cuſtom may here be traced. On Shrove Tueſday the ſexton has an ancient privilege of admitting as many perſons as he pleaſes on the leads and battlements, and to examine the bells; which is conſidered as an annual holiday to the children of the town.

† See his valuable Table of Engliſh Gold Coins, plate I. N° 4. Some ſimilar coins were mentioned in the news-papers of that year to have been found on *Finchley* common; an error of the tranſcriber, poſſibly, for *Hinckley*. See Gent. Mag. 1755, p. 234.

IHC AVTEM TRANSIENS PER MEDIVM ILLORVM IBAT. In a double treſſure of eight arches with trefoils in the outward angles, and a fleur de lys and crown over the lion of England alternately within a croſs fleury voided; in the centre a roſe with four leaves pointed with as many trefoils ſaltirewiſe, including the letter E.

Miſs *Cooper* of *The Aſtwoods*, *Hinckley*, has a ſilver groat of Henry V. (ſtruck by the Conqueror of France in his mint at Calais) which was found in a field between Hinckley and Burbach. It is accurately engraven by Mr. Folkes*, and may be thus explained:

HENRIC DI GRA REX ANGL ET FRANC. In a double treſſure a full face and open crown fleury, with an annulet on each ſide the neck; marked on both ſides with a croſs pierced.

VILLA CALISIE in the inner limb; POSVI DEVM ADIVTORĒ MEVM in the outer. Croſs fleury to the edge; on each quarter of the inner circle three pellets; an annulet joining the three pellets in two tranſverſe quarters, and one after the word POSVI.

Mr. *Edward Warden*, of *Nuncaton*, has a curious coin of Philip king of Spain and Mary of Portugal (his ſecond queen) not dated. It was found June 16, 1773, in an old box belonging to *William Eſford* of *Higham* †, is exactly the ſize of the Angelet deſcribed by Mr. Folkes‡, and weighs 52 grains. Though totally unconnected with Engliſh hiſtory, as it was found in the neighbourhood of the town I am writing about, a repreſentation

* In his table of ſilver coins, plate IV. fig. 9.

† Several other gold and ſilver coins were found at the ſame time. Among the gold coins (43 in number) were ſome of Edward VI. and ſeveral of Elizabeth; the Britiſh gold crown of James I. (ſee Folkes, plate XI. N° VII.) and ſome of Charles I. Of the ſilver, I have no other account than that 5 (about the ſize of a ſhilling) were not dated: two large ſiege pieces were marked V^o and two ſmaller pieces dated 1673 and 1676.

‡ In the ſame plate of Gold Coins, fig. 6.

of it is given in plate VI. fig. 10. On one ſide are the heads of Philip and Mary, facing each other, both crowned*; inſcribed

PHLS. DEI. GRAT. HISPANIAR. REX.

Reverſe, the arms of Caſtile and Leon, quartered,

DVCATVS. ORDI. TRANVA. HISP.

Mint-mark, a caſtle.

Mr. *Skardon* of Colman-ſtreet Buildings has a large ſilver ſeal ring (the impreſſion of it a merchant's mark) which was found by a ſervant of Mr. Binley in the road between Smockington an Little Wigſton. It weighs 18 dwts. 12 grs. and is engraved in plate IV. fig. 2.

The third figure in the ſame plate is a braſs ſeal, with a ſardonyx, found in Boſworth field by the late Mr. Thomas Green † of Somerby, and now in the poſſeſſion of his daughter Mrs. *Morris* of Weſt Smithfield.

In the fourth figure are the arms of *Firebrace* of Stoke; of which family a farther account will be given in the Appendix, p. 157.

In plate V. fig. 2. repreſents the top of an old ivory crucifix found in the garden at *Wykin Hall*, and now in my poſſeſſion.

The arms in fig. 15. (taken from a window at the top of the Upper Bond End Street) are thoſe of *Thomas St. Nicholas* of Aſhe, near Sandwich in Kent, Eſq. and *Dorothy* his firſt wife, daughter of —— *Tilghman* of Kent ‡.

* Only two Engliſh gold coins of Philip and his firſt queen Mary occur in Mr. Folkes's plates; neither of which has any effigies. And where this king and queen are repreſented together on their Engliſh coins, a ſingle crown is ſuſpended between their heads.

† See his epitaph in p. 48.

‡ They had iſſue Thomas St. Nicholas, Eſq. of Aſhe, barriſter at law, living 1663. Vide H. 2—85, and D. 18—138. b. in Coll. Armor. Timothy Nicholas, Eſq. was ſheriff of Leiceſterſhire in 1737.

RECORDS,

Records, Royal Grants, Remarkable Events*, &c.

Withlaf king of Mercia, by his charter to Croyland abbey dated in 833, as recited at large in Ingulphus, p. 10, confirms to that abbey "donum *Normanni* quondam vicecomitis in *Sutton juxta* "*Boſworthe*, duas carucatas terræ, & unum molendinum ventri- "cium. Item donum ejuſdem Normanni in *Stapilton*, viz. ma- "nerium, & duas carucatas terræ. Item donum ejuſdem in "*Badby*, viz. quatuor hidas terræ cum appendiciis." Q. Whether *Normanton Turvile* was not the reſidence of this Norman, and took its name from him? There is another Normanton and Sutton near Belvoir caſtle, on the edge of Lincolnſhire.

Haraldus was in 1060 ſteward to Edward the Confeſſor; and was ſucceeded in that office by *Houelin* (mentioned in p. 6).

Henry Beauclerc, ſon to William the Conqueror, was high ſteward in 1072, between the death of William Fitz-Oſborn and the appointment of the elder Grentesmainel; in whoſe perſon, about the year 1090, the high stewardship and the honour of Hinckley became hereditary.

In 1205, Petronilla counteſs of Leiceſter gave 3000 marks to have the county of Leiceſter with its appurtenances, together with the fees and domains belonging to the honour of Grentesmainel as well within the county as without, as her right and inheritance; provided that all the lands of the Normans holden of the ſame fee belonged to the king; and that the houſe of Witewich ſhould be committed to whomſoever the king would, the party giving ſurety that he would faithfully ſerve the king. Mag. Rot. 1205, 6 Joh. 17. b. Warw. & Leic. Madox, Hiſt. Excheq. 338. There is a liberty or franchiſe within this county called *The Biſhop's fee*.

* The reader will readily ſee that the greater part of theſe articles relate immediately to the town of Hinckley; and the very few that are not ſo are connected with the ſubject, as relative to the county at large.

At the coronation of queen Eleanor in 1235, Simon de Montfort earl of Leiceſter claimed the office of high ſteward: his claim was then controverted by Roger Bigot earl of Norfolk, as being his right; but it appeared that the ſame contention having ariſen about the coronation of king John, it was compromiſed in favour of the earl of Leiceſter, on his giving ten knights fees to the earl of Norfolk, who thereupon releaſed his claim. Ex Lib. Rubro Scaccarii, ut tranſcribitur in MS. Cotton. Claudius, C. IV.

In 1289, Oliver Sutton biſhop of Lincoln quitted claim to Edmund earl of Leiceſter of all pretenſions to the *lordſhip of Hinckley*.

Hinckley mill and fines occur 1326, in a roll de Banco, Trin. 19 Edward II. Rot. 153.

Search being made in the Exchequer, 1351, for the reliefs due from Henry earl of Lancaſter, ſon and heir of Henry earl of Lancaſter, it was found that his father had been charged with the relief of fifty pounds for the HONOUR [OF HINCKLEY], with the town and caſtle of Leiceſter, formerly belonging to Simon de Montfort; to wit, for the moiety of the inheritance formerly belonging to Robert de Melan, earl of Leiceſter. Com. Hill. 25 Edw. III. Rot. 4. ex parte Rem. Theſ. & Hill. 6 Ed. IV. Fines.

William de Clown, abbot of Leiceſter, being ſummoned to parliament by writ dated Nov. 15, 1351, 25 Edw. III. petitioned the king that he might be excuſed from that attendance, alledging that his abbey was founded in frank almoigne by *Robert Fitz-Robert of Melan, earl of Leiceſter*, and that the advowſon or patronage thereof came into the hands of king Henry III. by the forfeiture of Simon de Montfort then earl of Leiceſter; and that the ſaid abbot neither held of the king any lands by barony or otherwiſe, whereby he was obliged to come to parliament; and that none of the preceding abbots were ſummoned, after the forfeiture of the ſaid Simon, before the 49th year of Henry III. in which year all the

the abbots and friars throughout England were voluntarily ſummoned. The truth of theſe allegations appearing upon ſearching the records, the king granted the abbot a patent, dated Feb. 15, whereby he diſcharged him and his ſucceſſors for ever after from coming to parliament; and accordingly we find in the ſummons to parliament, in Dorſ' Clauſ', part 1. 25 Ed. III. n. 5. Dorſ. the name of William de Clown abbot of Leiceſter is cancelled, and this written againſt it: "Abbas Leyceſtriæ cancellatur, quia habet "cartam regis, quod non compellatur venire ad parliamentum." In the ſummons 27th year of the ſame king to a great council, the abbot of Leiceſter is among the reſt; but in that of his 29th year the abbot of Leiceſter's name occurs again, with the ſame words written again it as in the 25th year. Dorſ' Clauſ' 29 Edward III. m. 28.

In 1377, at the coronation of king Richard II. John king of Caſtille and Leon, duke of Lancaſter, claimed the office of ſteward of England as earl of Leiceſter and lord of the HONOUR OF HINCKLEY; which claim was allowed by the commiſſioners, he being tenant by the law of England after the death of Blanch his late wife, to whom the ſaid office had belonged*.

In 1399, at the coronation of Henry IV. the earldom of Leiceſter and HONOUR OF HINCKLEY, to which the office of ſteward belonged, being in the king by deſcent from his mother Blanch; the king committed that office to be executed by his ſon Thomas†.

In 1412, at the coronation of king Henry V. Richard Beauchamp earl of Warwick was conſtituted ſteward of England for that purpoſe‡.

The *keeperſhip of Hinckley park and warren* were granted, 1466, 6 Edward IV. to *William* Lord *Haſtings*, in tail male.

* Clauſ. 1 Ric. II. m. 45. And ſee above, p, 14.
† *Roll of Services*; and ſee Selden's Titles of Honour, part II. ch. 3. p. 655.
‡ *Ibid.*

May 14, 1550, king Edward VI. in right of the dutchy of Lancaſter, leaſed to *Thomas Goſnale*, or rather *Goſnold*, for the term of 31 years, the whole of the DEMESNE LANDS OF HINCKLEY, at the rent of 5l. 15s. 8d. Theſe lands, according to the ſpecification of the leaſe, comprehended 136 acres, with houſes, gardens, and the caſtle-ditch [*domibus, gardinis, & foſſat' caſtr'*,] lately in the tenure of *John Haſtings*, and by him leaſed out to divers ſub-tenants; a parcel of land called *Heartewell Stocking*, otherwiſe *Tipping Stocking*, containing 40 acres, lately in the occupation of *John Robyn*, *William Jonſon*, *Roger Adam*, and *Thomas Rawſon*; a ſingle acre called *Earl's Croft*; a cloſe called *Culvercroft*, or *Culve croft*, held by *James Smythe*; three cloſes called *Slody* or *Sludy Meadow*, held by *John Woodham*; the herbage of the manor and caſtle, leaſed to *Robert Woodham*; and an agiſtment in *Shedley*, demiſed to the bailiff [*præpoſitus*] of Hinckley at the yearly rent of ſeven ſhillings.

On the 20th of January following this benevolent young monarch granted a commiſſion for a MARKET to be kept in the borough of Hinckley every Monday in the year; it having been made appear that the market of late days had been decayed and not uſed nor kept, for that the charter for the liberties of their ſaid market was burnt by miſaventure and caſualty of fire.

The earlieſt Regiſter of this pariſh now exiſting* began in 1554, with the title of

"HINCKELEY. The Regeſter Booke trewly taken
"out of the olde Regeſter accordinge to the Lawe made."

The

* By the kindneſs of the Rev. Mr. Gallaway, the preſent vicar of Hinckley, I have been indulged with a peruſal of the early Regiſters; which appear to have been very exactly kept as far as relates to baptiſms, marriages, and funerals; but are extremely barren of hiſtorical information. A few extracts are here tranſcribed, of families occurring in this little Hiſtory.

The earlieſt mention of the name of *Wightman* is November 5, 1568, when *Valentine Wightman* of Wykin married *Margaret Laxton*. I begin with this name, as he is the earlieſt *known* benefactor to the town, and one of the lords in truſt in their feoffments. *Thomas Wightman* was buried March 30, 1570; another *Thomas Wightman*

The firſt entry is, " Bartholomeus Laxton, filius Joh'is Laxton, " baptizatus fuit viceſimo ſexto die Martii, anno Dom. 1554;" and this

Wightman was churchwarden in 1611; and a third *Thomas Wightman* was *buried in woollen*, January 26, 1678-9 *. The family was numerous during the greater part of the laſt century; and on the ſecond of June 1657, by the marriage of *Thomas Sanſome* ſenior with *Sibbil Wightman*, became united with the family which have ever ſince that period taken the lead as lords in truſt. They are frequently mentioned under the deſcription of *Sanſome of the Hill*, and *Sanſome of the Town's End*.

Richard the ſon of *John Ownebe* was baptized Sept. 25, 1563.

Richard Briſtoe, who had been vicar 43 years, was buried July 19, 1600.

Jaſper Griffith vicar, and *Robert Paylton*, his clerk, were both buried on the ſame day, May 25, 1614.

Jane Vynes daughter of *Richard Vynes*, clerk, and *Katharine* his wife, was buried March 13, 1639.

Thomas Cleiveland vicar was buried October 26, 1652.

John Oneby and *Mabell Aiſhbey* married September 2, 1659.

Mr. *John Barowes*, miniſter of Hinckley, was buried February 16, 1662.

Madam *Emmet Onebye*, buried October 6, 1674.

Mr. *George Nayler*, vicar, buried February 17, 1683, in the 84th year of his age.

Frances daughter of *John Robinſon*, of *The Tavern*, buried May 25, 1658.

The account of the briefs, in p. 35, was printed from memory. The following liſt includes all that occur between the periods there mentioned:

		£.	s.	d.
1659, Aug. 14.	Town of Southwould, al. Soulbay, Suffolk,	3	15	8
Mar. 14.	Diſtreſſed inhabitants of Metheringham, in the parts of Keſteven, Lincolnſhire,	3	0	0
1660, Dec. 30.	Inhabitants of Wilnhall, Staffordſhire,	1	10	7
Feb. 3.	——— Mount Sorill, Leiceſterſhire,	1	5	5
Oct. 1.	——— Fakenham, Norfolk, —	2	2	10
1661, April 4.	——— Ilmiſter, Staffordſhire,	2	4	8
May 14.	Church of Dalby Chalcombe, Leiceſterſhire,	0	18	0½
June 30.	Pontefract, Yorkſhire, ———	0	14	2
July 14.	Inhabitants of Milton Abbas, Dorſetſhire,	0	14	0
21.	——— Scarborough, Yorkſhire,	0	13	10
Aug. 4.	Given to George Heine of Loughborough,	0	2	6
11.	Inhabitants of Great Draiton, Salop, —	0	11	0
Sept. 22.	——— Watchett, Somerſetſhire,	0	10	2
29.	Bullingbrooke, Lincolnſhire, ———	0	9	4
Oct. 20.	——— Heden, Yorkſhire, ———	0	10	6
27.	——— Elmſley Caſtle, Worceſterſhire,	0	11	8
Nov. 10.	Diſtreſſed Proteſtants in the Dukedom of Lithuania	2	0	10
11.	Inhabitants of Eaton, Leiceſterſhire, ———	0	3	6
	Rebuilding Ripon church, Yorkſhire,	0	8	0
18.	Given to Zachary Harris of Melton Mowbray,	0	2	6

* Several entries of this ſort occur in 1678 and 1679; but none earlier or later.

1662,

this ſeems to have been an after-inſertion, the common entries beginning with the marriage of Anthony Harris and Alice Ward, 3 Eliz. June 16, 1560; from which date the regiſter is regularly continued; and hence to 1575 every leaf is ſigned by *Richard Briſtoe* vicar, and *John Swift* and *John Barloe* churchwardens; thence to 1585 by *Richard Briſtoe* vicar, only. From the beginning, to 1602, appears to have been a copy of an older regiſter*, kept probably on detached ſlips of parchment or paper.

Book II. begins April 14, 1650; and in 1653 occurs this memorandum: "I do hereby certify that I allow *Calebbe Caſe* † of "Hinckley to be Regiſter. FRANCIS SHUTE ‡."

1662, Jan. 16.	For the Royal Fiſhing, ——	0	12	2
Aug. 10.	Rebuilding Market Harborough church, Leiceſterſhire,	0	8	0

Each of the preceding articles is ſigned by "THO. LEADBETER, Miniſter;" and the four following ones by "GEORGE NAILER, Vicar."

1663, May 17.	Diſtreſſed inhabitants of Walton in the Club, Salop,	0	11	3
July 29.	Inhabitants of Hexham, Northumberland, (collected through the town, Aug. 7, by Tho. Underwood),	0	12	7½
Nov. 15.	—— —— Heighington, in the pariſh of Waſhingbrough, in the parts of Keſteven,	0	10	0
Mar. 20.	—— —— Eaſthendred, Berks, —	0	9	7

I make no apology for copying this liſt: it contains all entries of the kind that are in the books; and if not of uſe, is at leaſt a curioſity. The variety of religious perſuaſions in this pariſh renders any comparative ſtate of births and burials here in the higheſt degree uncertain.

* The earlieſt public injunctions for keeping parochial regiſters were made in 1538, by the direction of Cromwell, then vicar general; which in 1547 were confirmed by Edward VI, with a penalty on the miniſter for neglect. By a canon of 1603, regiſters are directed to be made up from *the law's firſt taking place*, and more particularly ſo from the firſt year of Queen Elizabeth. See Mr. Juſtice Barrington's Preface to "Propoſed Forms of Regiſters for Baptiſms and Burials, 1781," 4to.

† Caleb Caſe, the pariſh clerk, was married to Anne Willday, February 9, 1657 8. He had ſeveral children; and was buried Sept. 19, 1665.

‡ By an act paſſed in 1653, a Regiſter was directed to be appointed for every pariſh, who was to publiſh the names, &c. of the parties intending to be married three ſeveral Lord's-days, at the cloſe of the morning exerciſe; or, if deſired, in the market-place next adjoining, on three market-days in three ſeveral weeks, between the hours of eleven and two; which being done, they were to go before a juſtice of peace, who was authorized to compleat the ceremony. An abſtract of this act is printed in the Parliamentary Hiſtory, vol. XX. p. 214.

In

In 1559 a common oven* was leaſed to William Scale, and another to H. Rayneſcroft.

A decree was iſſued in 1587, to enable the *clerk of Hinckley markets* to enforce the payment of tolls.

In 1588 a grant was made to the corporation of Leiceſter, which entitles them to the chief rent mentioned in p. 24. And in the ſame year a commiſſion was iſſued for the ſurvey of Hinckley wood; after which, Hinckley wood and Aſtwood were leaſed to Peter Houghton for 31 years.

In 1589, a writ was iſſued to conſtitute Liſley Cave "Cuſtos "boſcorum infra manerium de Hinckley, alias vocat. Hinckley "parke, in com. Leic. durante beneplacito."

In 1590 a common oven was leaſed to Richard Boothby.

In 1594 the Priory Stockings and Moore Furlong were leaſed to Robert Younglove.

In 1599 the tolls of the markets and fairs were leaſed to William Okes.

In 1600 a licenſe was granted to B. Laxton, to erect a windmill on the Stockings.

In 1603 Queen Elizabeth, not long before her death, gave all the trees growing in Hinckley wood to Sir John Stanhope.

In 1609 another decree was iſſued, giving farther powers and authority to the clerk of the markets.

In 1666 the great plague, which had raged in London the year before, found its way to Hinckley; the particulars of which are thus related by Mr. Robinſon: "The ſickneſs is ſaid to have been brought to this town in the following manner. An inhabitant of Hinckley had a near relation in London, whoſe daughter died of the plague. After her death they ſent a fine

* At this time all the tenants of the Dutchy of Lancaſter were compelled, under a heavy penalty, to bake only at the Royal bakehouſe. The King's baker at Leiceſter appears, from ſeveral inſtances, to have been a perſon of conſequence.

coat-

coat-body as a preſent to their friends at Hinckley, who had a daughter about the ſame age. When they had received it, being fearful of the infection, and yet pleaſed with the preſent, they concluded to give it a thorough airing, which was attended to during all the winter ſeaſon, and ſometimes without-doors. After this precaution, thinking it quite ſafe and free from infection, they ventured to put it upon their daughter, who ſoon ſickened and died. After this, it ſpread in the town; but, by the extreme care and caution of the inhabitants, it was not ſo fatal as might have been expected. They had an hoſpital for the ſick at the bottom or further part of the Aſtwoods. Moſt people (as is generally the caſe in ſuch calamity) kept as much to themſelves as poſſible. As an inſtance of this, upon the ceaſing of the ſickneſs, they found the pavements of the ſtreets overgrown with graſs. Some of the inhabitants retired to their friends in the villages free from infection *. An anceſtor of mine, whoſe wife had near relations at Stony Stanton, retired thither, on the approach of the ſickneſs, with the young family, the huſband remaining at home; but, on the increaſe and near approach of the ſickneſs, he thought it prudent to go to a ſolitary building on his own land at a diſtance from ſociety, leaving his houſe and buſineſs to the care of a truſty ſervant, who frequently viſited him, bringing him what neceſſaries he wanted, and giving him information of the progreſs of the ſickneſs. From this dreary retreat he walked every morning to Mill Pit, about a poſt-mile from Hinckley; for it was cuſtomary about ten o'clock to give as many tolls on the great bell as there were perſons dead of the plague. Here he continued till the town was free from

* No memorandum of this remarkable occurrence is to be found in the pariſh regiſter; unleſs the neglect of entries in that year may be ſo deemed.

In 1665	the regiſtered baptiſms were	37;	the burials	30.
In 1666	——	16;	——	18.
In 1667	——	30;	——	35.

infection. I think it is worth notice, that during the ſickneſs there often was a very great calm ; the bell being generally heard very diſtinct at Mill Pitt, alſo at Stony Stanton, nay very frequently at this laſt place they could hear the church clock ſtrike the hour."

" Sept. 5, 1728, a ſudden and terrible fire about noon deſtroyed the brewhouſe of Anne Woodward, widow, and the houſes, barns, ſtables, outhouſes, goods, wool, and harveſt produce, ſtocking-frames, and ſhop-goods, of William Abbot, William Alwey, Samuel Allen, Thomas Brown, Joſeph Evans, Thomas Hurſt, Joſeph Lawrence, Sarah Paul, William Savage, Marmaduke Stanley, Anne Tomſon, Richard Gore, Joſeph Hurſt, Joſeph Harriſon, Hannah Goode, Eleanor Stanley, Job Burde, Richard King, junior. Joſeph Kemp, and John Bagott; and of 80 other perſons; the whole loſs, upon a low and the ill-judged computation of 12 regulators, was 3434l. to the great detriment of thoſe people, and of all the town." *Pariſh Regiſter, temp. J. Carte*, M. A.

After this fire, an engine was given to the town (the firſt they ever poſſeſſed) by the lady NOEL. There are now four, which are kept in tolerable order. It were to be wiſhed, however, that they were more frequently examined into, ſo as to be always ready for immediate uſe.

In 1766 a fiery meteor and a large fire-ball were obſerved at Hinckley by Mr. Robinſon ; phænomena not unuſually thought worthy of being recorded in the Philoſophical Tranſactions, and which therefore the reader will not be diſpleaſed to ſee deſcribed in the words of the ingenious obſerver :

" October 26, 1766, at half paſt five in the evening, after a " violent ſtorm of wind and rain, being in the open air, I obſerved " a fiery meteor. Its direction was from North Weſt to South " Eaſt, nearly in a horizontal direction ; it paſſed very near to " me, and was of an elliptical form ; its motion about 40 degrees " in two or three ſeconds of time. It was very bright and lucid " to appearance, like the paleſt lightning ; and emitted ſparks

" continually, which formed a kind of tail towards the North " Weſt, which ſeemed to be extinguiſhed at the diſtance of two " or three degrees from the body; there was a ſmall portion that " parted from it. The coheſion of matter was ſo great, that it " drew a thread of conſiderable length from the body before it " broke from it. During the paſſage there was a kind of hiſſing " noiſe much like to what we hear from the electrical machine " when the electric matter is running away, or as when it is eſcap- " ing from a full charged jar.

" December 2, 1766, being in the open air at half paſt 10 " o'clock at night, it being clear and fine, except a few ſcattering " duſky clouds near the zenith, there ſuddenly appeared a large " fiery ball proceeding from the clouds before mentioned, with a " great and glaring light, and briſk but unequal motion. The " ſparks flew from it very copiouſly; its direction was towards the " ſouth, being nearly at right angles with the horizon.. This " fire-ball was ſomewhat larger than the fiery meteor mentioned " above, being to appearance more than half a degree in diame- " ter *."

A

* " When phænomena of this kind make their appearance in the higher parts of " the atmoſphere, they then make what are generally called *ſhooting* or *falling-ſtars*, " which before the late improvements in electricity were not very intelligible to the " philoſopher.

" That theſe are electrical appearances, I think, Beccaria makes very evident; and " the fact which he relates as a proof of it is exceeding curious and remarkable. " He informs us, 'that as he was ſitting with a friend in the open air an hour after " ſun-ſet, they ſaw what is called a falling-ſtar directing its courſe towards them, " and apparently growing larger and larger till it diſappeared not far from them, " when it left their faces, hands, and cloaths, with the earth and all the neighbour- " ing objects, ſuddenly illuminated with a diffuſed and lambent light, attended with " no noiſe at all. While they were ſtanding up ſtaring and looking at each other, " ſurprized at the appearance, a ſervant came running to them out of a neighbour- " ing garden, and aſked them if they had ſeen nothing, for that he had ſeen a light " ſhine ſuddenly in the garden, and eſpecially upon the ſtreams which he was " throwing to water it.' What has been ſaid of theſe appearances in the air, is alſo " applicable when they appear rolling upon the ſurface of the earth or water; and " I ſhall relate one, as it bears evident marks of electricity, made by Mr. Chalmers " when he was on board the Montague, under the command of Admiral Chambers.

" On

A remarkable aurora borealis was obſerved by Mr. Robinſon, at Hinckley, on the evening of October 24, 1769. "Theſe illuminations" he ſays, "began to ſhew themſelves as ſoon as the evening twilight would permit, their firſt appearance being near the horizon. They ſeemed to proceed from duſky light clouds, as they frequently do, ſtreaming upwards towards the zenith; thoſe from the weſtward, after ſome time, began to be tinged with red, and continued alternately to exhibit great varieties of that colour, which ſucceeded each other by quick ſucceſſions, being ſometimes of a wan light red, then approaching by degrees to a full duſky red, and ſometimes a full blood-colour, and even the colours of pink and light ſcarlet were afterwards nearly repreſented. The illuminations from the other quarters of the heavens had nearly their uſual appearance, except from the north-eaſt, which were of a remarkable pale bright ſilver colour for a conſiderable time; at near ſeven o'clock they likewiſe began to be a little tinged with red, which increaſing, and intermitting, at length came to exhibit the ſame appearance as thoſe in the weſt, it being now near half paſt ſeven o'clock; and the different ſtreams of light ariſing

"On the 4th of November, 1749, in lat. 42° 48′ long. 9° 3′, he was taking an "obſervation on the quarter-deck, about ten minutes before 12, when one of the "quarter-maſters deſired he would look to the windward; upon which he obſerved a "large ball of fire with a blue appearance rolling on the ſurface of the water at or "about three miles diſtance from them. They immediately lowered their top-ſails, "&c. but it came down upon them ſo faſt, that before they could raiſe the main-tack "they obſerved the ball to riſe almoſt perpendicular, and not above forty or fifty "yards from the main chains, when it went off with an exploſion, as if hundreds of "cannon had been fired at one time, and left ſo great a ſmell of brimſtone that the "ſhip ſeemed to be nothing but ſulphur. After the noiſe was over, which he be-"lieved did not laſt longer than half a ſecond, they found their main top-maſt ſhat-"tered into above a hundred pieces, and the main-maſt rent quite down to the heel. "There were ſome of the ſpikes which nail the fiſh of the main-maſt drawn with "ſuch force out of the maſt, and they ſtuck ſo faſt in the main deck, that the car-"penter was obliged to take an iron crow to get them out. There were five men "knocked down, and one of them greatly burnt by the exploſion. They believed "that when the ball, which appeared to them to be of the bigneſs of a large mill-"ſtone, roſe, it took the middle of the main top-maſt, as the head of the maſt above "the hounds was not ſplintered."

from moſt parts of the horizon, ſeemed to be in their full ſtrength, directing themſelves towards the zenith, where they formed a corona, or point, which appeared and diſappeared frequently, and was ſometimes partial and broken. This point near the zenith was frequently ſurrounded by a kind of radii, the points of which at this time were tinged of a light red colour; the ſtrongeſt appearance was from ſeven to eight o'clock. It was obſervable that the corona, or point, was not exactly in the zenith; it appeared and diſappeared frequently; but always formed itſelf a few degrees towards the ſouth; nor was it exactly in the meridian, but inclined a little towards the eaſt*."

On the 21ſt of September, 1775, a dreadful ſtorm of thunder and lightning, which began about ten in the morning at *Leeds* in *Yorkſhire* †, after ravaging the intermediate counties, entered Leiceſter-

*"That this is an electrical appearance," Mr. Robinſon thinks, "is evident, from the good repreſentations given at the electrical machine with the aurora borealis tube, &c. It is now ſuppoſed by many modern philoſophers and electricians, with good reaſon, that earthquakes are not owing to ſubterraneous winds, fires, vapours, or any thing that occaſions exploſions, and heaves up the ground (as was formerly ſuppoſed), and the concluſion is ſupported by a variety of circumſtances. The impreſſion made by an earthquake by land and water, to the greateſt diſtances, is obſerved, as far as could be judged, to be inſtantaneous, and only to be effected by electricity, the motion of which is ſo inſtantaneous as hardly to admit of the leaſt ſenſible tranſition of time in its paſſage even to the moſt diſtant parts. It is not upon the principle of any ſubterraneous exploſion that we can in the leaſt account for the manner in which ſhips, far from any land, are affected during an earthquake, which ſeems as if they ſtruck upon a rock, or as if ſomething thumped againſt their bottoms; even the fiſhes are affected by an earthquake; this ſtroke therefore muſt be occaſioned by ſomething that could communicate motion with unſpeakably greater velocity than any heaving of the earth under the ſea, by the elaſticity of generated vapours; this could only produce a gradual ſwell, and could never give an impulſe to the water, ſo as to make it feel like a ſtone."

To illuſtrate the above, Mr. Robinſon has made the following experiment with the electrical machine: place a veſſel of water ſo as to let each extremity of its ſurface communicate with a wire or chain; then let the perſons preſent put their hands, or even a finger into the water; and when an electrical flaſh is paſſed over its ſurface, they feel a ſudden concuſſion given to them, exactly like that which is ſuppoſed to affect ſhips at ſea during an earthquake.

† The eldeſt daughter of Mr. Car of Leeds was ſtruck dead in an inſtant, as ſhe ſtood between the fireſide and the window; as was likewiſe a maid-ſervant to a farmer

Leiceſterſhire about twelve hours after, and early next morning ſpent its force on the barns and ſtables of Mr. *Watſon* of Hinckley, ſituate about 200 yards to the South-Eaſt of the church. A particular account of this accident was taken at the time by Mr. Robinſon, and accompanies this narrative.*

In

farmer near Topcliff, in the North Riding, much in the ſame ſituation. Several other perſons were ſtruck dead in the ſame ſtorm, which extended to a great diſtance. See the Gentleman's Magazine, 1775, p. 496, 498.

* "This ſtorm, which was very extenſive, was perceived to be coming on by thoſe in the fields near Hinckley, about ten o'clock in the evening. Few in the town knew any thing of it; but about midnight moſt of the inhabitants were awaked by the loud peals of thunder. There was likewiſe at that time a more diſtant thunder rolling. The diſtance between the flaſh and claps of thunder I obſerved to be from four to ſeven or eight ſeconds of time, except a particular one at the diſtance of two ſeconds nearly, which was a very great clap. I ſuppoſed it to be between one and two o'clock in the morning. After ſome time, the thunder became more moderate, and removed to a diſtance, and I ſlept till day-light. In the morning of September 22, I heard the thunder at a great diſtance. At the aſſembly at Leiceſter (it being the firſt race-day, and the day of chuſing the mayor), the lightning glared in, to the great terror of the ladies; and from other parts it was repreſented as very terrible. The morning after the ſtorm Mr. Craven came to me, deſiring my company, with Mr. Robſon and himſelf, to view Mr. Watſon's buildings in the fields (now the property of Mr. Nicholas Hurſt), part of which had been ſtruck by the lightning the preceding night. We examined them in the afternoon. There are two ranges of buildings nearly of the ſame height, the one to the North, the other to the South; on the Eaſt are lower buildings; on the Weſt a wall and gates; theſe incloſe the farm yard. The part ſtruck was the Weſt gable-end of the South range, from the ridge to the wall-plate; the tiles were broken all the way down about three feet wide, and the greater part of them driven off the roof; the wall below the wall-plate was ſplit and ſhattered about two feet. On each ſide the North-Weſt corner to the floor of the chamber the wall was double brick, i. e. a nine-inch wall; the outſide half of the wall was divided from the other, and the bricks thrown about. Under this chamber is the ſtable; in the North-Weſt corner was a binn about three feet high, and from it to the cieling a cloſet for gears, &c.; the cieling about the top of this cloſet was burſt, and a ſmall ſtream of the lightning had run along a row of lath-nail heads, and ſplit the plaiſtering from the lath about four feet, and looſened and left it hollow much farther; but the greater part burſt the cieling, and ſtruck the upper joint of the cloſet door, burnt the wood black, ſplit off the door, and made its way to the gears, which were thrown down, and a little melted in ſeveral places; one place in particular was as if that part of the chain was in fuſion, and ſomething about the bigneſs of a quill had been preſſed in a little way; round this hole the fuſed metal had formed a ſmooth regular collar of the melted iron, as though caſt; a hand-ſaw in the ſame place it had touched, and melted a little ſuperficially. The

binn

In 1781 the lands and houſes throughout the pariſh of Hinckley were new qualitied; and the parochial levies proportionably adjuſted.

On

binn under this cloſet was of brick, with a wooden cover, which was ſcorched, and the brick-work cracked perpendicularly in two places. The horſes were in the ſtable; and one of them, a bay one (whoſe place in the ſtable was next the cloſet), had his tail ſinged on that ſide next the cloſet. This was not perceived till the horſe was brought to Mr. Watſon's houſe, where I ſaw it. The horſe being very gentle, I examined him, and found that the ſtrong long hairs of the tail, eſpecially thoſe on the outſide, were ſinged off; the ſtumps of hair as to colour and form much the ſame as in common ſinging; alſo upon the thigh on that ſide it had touched ſeveral places, and raiſed the hair; they were about an inch in diameter, but did not appear ſinged. Upon applying the hand, they were hot and feveriſh, compared with other parts of the body, much like a burn or a ſcald. Mr. Watſon ſoon after ſent a maſon to repair the damage in the building; and at the ſame time ſent to let me know that, if I pleaſed, I might examine again before they made any alteration. I went accordingly. We had before been much crowded with people, but were now quite free; and the maſon's ladders gave a good opportunity. The top ſide of the wall-plate was burnt black; and as maſons, eſpecially in out-buildings, when they build double brick walls, generally perform the work by building two ſingle walls and joining them together in a few places with a brick laid acroſs, ſo that in the middle of theſe walls there is often a cavity; upon examination, the lightning appeared to have paſſed through this cavity, and ſo burſt out the outer wall; the marks of it were very evident on the bricks of the inner wall, eſpecially about the corner, where they appeared of a ruſty aſh colour; alſo the outer wall on either ſide was ſprung and left hollow, and ſome of the tying bricks broken, eſpecially on the Weſt. Being deſirous to know how it came to the cloſet, the maſon taking off the looſe bricks to begin his work, we found that it paſſed directly through the wall, eſpecially through a cavity by a joiſt, and at ſeveral of the open joints in the inner wall. We then went into the chamber, to examine the inſide, where lay a quantity of wheat ſtraw in bottles, which we removed, but ſaw no appearance of it there. We then took up a board in the floor over the cloſet, and found that it entered between the boards of the floor and the cieling; it had ſcorched the underſide of the board we took up, and the bricks where the principal part of it paſſed were melted on the outſide, and turned of a dark grey and blackiſh, like the bricks that run in the kiln; ſome of theſe I brought home with me, and they are worth viewing with a magnifying power, their ſurface being melted, and by the vitrification changed into glaſs of a dark and greyiſh colour. The part of the cloud that the lightning deſcended from was, I ſuppoſe, very low; or probably it might have directed itſelf to other objects. In this ſituation, being within ſtriking diſtance, it paſſed down the roof of the building; and, by the ſtroke and velocity, broke the tiling: being more collected at its paſſing into the cavity of the wall, it is not at all ſtrange that it burnt the wall-plate black; the cavity of the wall being ſmall, the impetuoſity of the lightning ſplit or burſt out the

outer

On the 7th of February, 1782, a petition was preſented to the Houſe of Commons, ſetting forth, "that, by a ſurvey lately made, "it

outer part of the wall. Had it made its way through the chamber to the cloſet, it would moſt probably have ſet the ſtraw in a blaze, and have burnt the building. If there had been no gears or other good conductor in the cloſet, a chain or wire of a proper ſize might have carried the lightning in an horizontal direction in the ſame manner it paſſed the lath-nail heads, and have conveyed it ſafely out of the room, eſpecially if the lower end communicated with water or moiſt earth. This is a common experiment in electricity. But, finding the lath-nail heads but a weak conductor, and having communication with the chains in the cloſet, it returned back to the beſt and ſtrongeſt conductor in its deſcent to the earth By this deſcription it is eaſy to conceive, eſpecially to thoſe a little verſed in electricity, that, by a proper apparatus, the whole of the lightning might have been ſafely conducted to the earth without doing any damage. As to the very particular clap of thunder heard by many perſons when it was ſuppoſed the building was ſtruck, thoſe in the Caſtle-ſtreet in general agree that it immediately followed the flaſh, or if there was any ſpace of time it was very little. As to ſeconds or parts of ſeconds, no one could give a very exact account except Mr. Robſon, who ſaid it was about half a ſecond; and I have already obſerved that I myſelf heard the ſame at the diſtance of nearly two ſeconds. From theſe data (according to Dr. Derham, who, from better inſtruments and advantages than many others, Phil. Tranſ. N° 313, concludes the velocity of ſound to be ſuch, that it moves ordinarily 1142 feet in a ſecond of time), the diſtance of the building or thunder-cloud from my houſe is 2284 feet, or 761 yards, which I ſuppoſe is very near the true diſtance: by Mr. Robſon's obſervation, he was at a quarter of this diſtance. And here it may be uſeful to give ſome account of the elementary fire or lightning, as it may be applicable to the ſtorm juſt recited as well as to what may follow, eſpecially as of late years ſuch ample diſcoveries have been made by electrical experiments, that we find it an univerſal agent appointed by the great Creator in almoſt every phænomenon of nature. It is therefore an opinion of modern philoſophers, that falling ſtars, lightning, *auroræ boreales*, fire balls and other meteors, hurricanes, whirlwinds, water-ſpouts, &c. and even earthquakes, are ſuppoſed to be effects of this grand agent the electrical fire. That water-ſpouts have an electrical origin, I think, may be concluded from ſeveral circumſtances. They are generally ſaid to appear in months ſubject to thunder-ſtorms, and commonly in calm weather. The ſea ſeems to boil, and ſend up a ſmoke under them, riſing in a hill towards the ſpout. Perſons who have been near them have heard a rumbling noiſe. The form of a water-ſpout is that of a ſpeaking trumpet, the wider end being in the cloud, and the narrower end towards the ſea. Their ſize is various; in the ſame ſpout the colour is ſometimes inclining to white, and ſometimes to black, whiteiſh, or yellowiſh. Flaſhes of light have ſometimes been ſeen moving about them with prodigious ſwiftneſs. Their poſition is ſometimes perpendicular to the ſea, and ſometimes in the form of a curve. Their continuance is very variable, ſometimes diſappearing as ſoon as formed, and ſometimes continuing a conſiderable time. That electricity has a very great influence on water, appears very evident; for water that but juſt drops from a ſmall hole, upon being electrified, ſuddenly ſpouts out with great velocity. Another thing in favour

" it appears that a canal for the navigation of boats and other veſ-
" ſels may be conveniently made, from or near a place called Griff,
" in the pariſh of Chilvers Coton, in the county of Warwick,
" through the pariſhes of Buckington, Wolvey, and Burton Haſ-
" tings, in the ſaid county of Warwick, and through the pariſhes
" of *Burbach*, *Hinckley*, *Higham*, *Stoke Golding*, *Dadlington*, *Sutton*
" *Cheney*, *Shenton*, *Market Boſworth*, Carlton, Congerſton, Shack-
" erſtone, and Snareſton, in the county of Leiceſter, and through
" the pariſh of Meaſham, and the lordſhips of Oakthorpe and De-
" niſthorpe, in the county of Derby, to Woodlands Farm, on Aſh-
" by Woulds, in the ſaid county of Leiceſter, whereby a ſafe and
" eaſy communication will be opened with the coal mines at
" Meaſham, Oakthorpe, and Aſhby Woulds, and with the
" towns and villages adjacent to the ſaid intended canal, and alſo
" with the Oxford and Coventry canals; and that the whole courſe
" of the ſaid intended canal lies open upon a dead level, ſo that
" there will not be occaſion for any lock to be made thereupon,
" unleſs it be one to regulate the water; and that the want of
" coal for fuel, and lime for the manure of land, is ſeverely felt
" by the inhabitants who reſide in and about ſeveral parts of the
" counties of Leiceſter, Warwick, Northampton, Buckingham,
" and Oxford; and, by the making of ſuch navigable canal, the

favour of electricity is, that they have ſometimes been diſperſed by preſenting to them ſharp-pointed knives and ſwords; this at leaſt is the common practice of mariners in many parts of the world. It is very probable, that what water-ſpouts are at ſea, the ſame are ſome kinds of whirlwinds and hurricanes by land; for they have ſometimes been known to tear up trees by the roots, to throw down buildings, and to ſcatter the materials in every direction, and many times attended with a prodigious rumbling noiſe. We have ſometimes in the ſummer months whirlwinds in our harveſt fields, very ſimilar to the water-ſpouts; for they generally happen in calm weather, and ſometimes whirl up the hay and other light bodies in the form of a ſpiral to a conſiderable height in the air; and theſe, like the water-ſpouts, are generally of ſhort continuance, and commonly attended with a murmuring noiſe. Theſe, as to their effects with us, are generally very mild and moderate. In ſome parts of the world whirlwinds and hurricanes are moſt terrible. Dreadful have been thoſe of late in the Weſt India iſlands, which are ſubject to them from the climate; from which Great Britain and moſt other parts of the world are happily exempt."

3 " con-

" conveyance of coal and lime, and alſo of divers goods, wares, " and merchandizes, as well to the Coventry and Oxford canals, " as to the towns and villages adjacent thereto, in the ſeveral " counties aforeſaid, will be greatly facilitated, and the ſame will " be of public utility."

A bill was ordered to be brought into parliament for this purpoſe, which is now depending [*April* 18, 1782] and in its conſequences may be highly beneficial to the pariſh of Hinckley.

Hinckley is celebrated for good ale; and by the following old verſe we may ſuppoſe that formerly it was no leſs famous:

Higham on the hill,
Stoke in the dale,
Wykin for butter-milk,
Hinckley for ale.

Thus modernized by a friend:

From *Higham* looking down we view
Stoke in the vale below;
And *Wykin* claims the milking pail,
As plenteous dairies ſhew;
Hinckley diſtils the malted grain,
Whence health and vigour flow.

I ſhall conclude this ſection of my Hiſtory by obſerving, in the words of Mr. Robinſon, " that it may be ſaid of Hinckley, as " of other improved places, as learning advances, ridiculous " credulity retires. Superſtitious tales and traditionary legends " loſe credit daily, and wear away very faſt. The inhabitants in " general are an induſtrious ſett of people, and of much more po- " lite and gentle addreſs than formerly."

S T O K E,

NOW commonly called *Stoke Golding*, *Goldenham*, or *Goldington**, and mentioned in a ſubſidy roll of the year 1505 under the name of *Stoke Manfield*, is one of the townſhips which pay ſuit and ſervice to the court at Hinckley. The hiſtory of this town, any further than as included in that of Hinckley, is compriſed in Burton's account of its early lords, which ſhall therefore be tranſcribed: "The moiety or one half of this manor was the ancient inheritance of *Rafe* Lord *Baſſet* of *Sapcoate* in the time of King *Edward* the firſt, who held the ſame of *John* Lord *Haſtings* (whoſe iſſue was after Earl of *Pembroke*) as of his manor of *Dadlington*. From *Baſſet* (by an heir general) it came to *Moton*, and in like manner from *Moton* to *Harington*, all which did appear for the ſaid land at the Court Baron of the ſaid manor of *Dadlington*, and performed their ſuits and ſervices for the ſame; as is apparent and to be proved by divers ancient Court Rolls belonging to the ſaid manor; and alſo by Inquiſitions and Records. The other moiety, or one half of this manor, was belonging to the family of *Champaine*, whoſe heir general was married to [Edmund Boug; by whoſe daughter and heir it came to] *Turvile*† ; from *Turvile* (by alienation made) it came to *Harington*. Sir *John Harington*, after Lord *Harington* of *Burley* in the County of *Rutland*, was ſeiſed of the whole, and (not many years ſince) ſold it to the tenants;" the families, probably, of *Firebrace*, *Trymnell*, and *Brokesby*.

* Compare the pedigrees of Champagne and Turvile in Burton's Leiceſterſhire.

† There is a *Stokerſton*, in old records called *Stokeferſton*, in the hundred of Gartree in this county; where, by licenſe of Edward IV, "Teſte Rege apud Staunford, "XXII die Januarii, MCCCCLXV," an hoſpital was founded by *John de Boivile*, for a chaplain and three alms-men to pray for his ſoul for ever; who were made a body corporate, had a common ſeal granted them, and were empowered to purchaſe lands to the amount of ten pounds a year. I mention this particular (as it is unnoticed by Burton) from Peck's Monaſticon Anglicanum, MS. in the Britiſh Muſeum, and Tanner's Notitia Monaſtica, p. 247.

The whole lordſhip is now the property of *William Hurſt*, Eſq. by whom it was purchaſed in 1772.

In the matriculus of 1220, Stoke is deſcribed as part of the pariſh of Hinckley, having a free chapel, with a reſident chaplain who had power to adminiſter ſacraments, and paying 3s. 6d. ſynodals in the manner of the mother church.

The chapel was pulled down very early in the fourteenth century by Sir Robert de Champaine, who, having married the daughter and heireſs of Sir Roger de Stoke, became poſſeſſed of a moiety of the manor. By this gentleman the church which ſtill remains was founded* in or about the year 1304, and dedicated, in honour of his lady, to St. *Margaret*. The following memorial I tranſcribed in September 1781 from a ſtone ſtill remaining againſt the wall in the North aiſle of the church:

ROBERTᵘˢ DE
CAMPANIA
MILᵘˢ ET MARGARE-
TA VXOR EIVS
FILIA ROGERI
DE STOKE MILI-
TIS FVNDAVE-
RṼT HANC EC-
CLESIĀ IN HO-
NORE S. MARG-
ARETE VIRGI-
NIS TEMP'E ED. I.

From this period Stoke is to be conſidered as a ſeparate pariſh, though the rectory has been conſtantly annexed to the vicarage of Hinckley. That it is however perfectly diſtinct as to parochial rates was determined by a cauſe tried regularly at the Lent aſſizes for the county in 1627, and confirmed the ſame year by a ſolemn determination of the court of King's-bench.

The circumſtance is thus related in an old MS. belonging to Mr. Hurſt: " There was lately a controverſy between Hinckley

* The like was performed by Sir Thomas Welch in the reign of Richard II. for *Wanlip*; who, of a chapel, made it a parochial church, building a new fabrick from the ground. *Peckleton* was in 1220 a chapel belonging to Kirkby Malory, but was made a pariſh church in 1349. So *Angodeſthorpe*, which 5 Hen. III. was a chapel belonging to Whittick, is now a pariſh church; and others might be pointed out.

" and Stoake. Hinckley-men contended to have Stoake to be a " hamlet or member of Hinckley, and like only a chapelry, and " within their pariſh. But at Lent aſſizes in the ſecond year of " King Charles, upon good evidence ſhewn, a ſpecial verdict was " given by the jury with Stoake, who found it to be no member or " hamlet of Hinckley, and to be an abſolute pariſh of itſelf. Upon " which, judgement was given accordingly *."

* This caſe is reported by Sir *Richard Hutton*, in his Reports, 1656, fol. 93. *Hilton* verſus *Paule*. Hil. 2 Car. Rot. 565. " Richard Hilton brought an action " of treſpaſs againſt Robert Paule, for the taking of a ſaddle at Stoke Goldenham; " and upon Not Guilty pleaded, the Jury gave a Special Verdict, viz. 'That the " pariſh of *Hinkley* was *de temp. dont memorie &c.* and yet is an ancient Rectory and " a Church Parochial; and that the town of *Stoke Goldenham* is an ancient town, " and parcel of the Rectory of Hinckley; and that from the time of Henry the Sixth, " and afterwards until this time, there hath been, and is, in the town of Stoke Gol- " denham, a Church, which by all the ſaid time hath been uſed and reported as a " pariſh; and that the inhabitants of Stoke Goldenham by all the ſaid time had had " all parochial rights, and churchwardens; and that the town of Stoke Goldenham " is diſtant two miles from Hinkley.' And the verdict concluded, 'If it ſhould ſeem " to them that Stoke Goldenham is a pariſh for relief of poor, within the ſtatute of " 43 Eliz. cap. 2. then they find for the Plaintiff; if not, for the Defendant'.—— " And this caſe was argued by Serjeant Buckley; and he vouched Linwood, fol. " 89; and ſaid, that there is *Eccleſia major & minor*, and a dependant church upon " the principal and another church, and which is found to be uſed and reputed: " *ergo* it is not a Pariſh; and that the exception of the Chapel of Fownes, which " by the ſtatute is made a Pariſh, proves that Chapel and Pariſh are not within the " ſtatute. He vouched 4 Edward IV. 39. and 5 Edward IV. to prove that divers " Towns may be in a Pariſh. And the Lord Richardſon ſaid, that it is a clear caſe " that this is a Pariſh, within the intent of the ſtatute of 43 Eliz. for the relief of the " poor; and that the Churchwardens and Overſeers of Stoke Goldenham might " aſſeſs for the relief of the poor. And though it be found that, after the time of " Henry the Sixth, and until now, it had been uſed as a Pariſh Church, that doth " not exclude that it was not uſed ſo before. And a reputative Chantry is within " the ſtatute of Chantries, 1 Edward VI. And this ſtatute being made for the relief " of the poor, and that they might not wander, therefore the intent of the ſtatute is " to confine the relief to pariſhes then *in eſſe*, and ſo uſed. And every one of the " Court delivered their opinion, and concurred; and ſo judgement was given for the " Plaintiff."

The

J. Robinson del 1782.

South View of Stoke Church?

The CHURCH

hath at the Weſt end a good ſpire ſteeple, 30 yards high, ſupported by ſtrong abutments, and containing four bells. The top of this ſteeple is ſaid by Burton to have been ſhaken down by an earthquake* in 1580. The ſouth ſide of the church has been by the architect finely ornamented in the windows and on the roof, which gives it a pleaſing and ſolemn appearance; but if it had been raiſed higher, it would have been more majeſtic. Compared with the ſteeple, and the ground it ſtands upon, it is rather low, but yet makes a good appearance, as the reader may judge by the ſketch of it from the pencil of Mr. Robinſon, which accompanies this Hiſtory. [See plate IX.] The view of the chancel from the Eaſt bears the character of gravity and veneration; on the North it is finiſhed in a plainer manner, and ſupported by ſtrong abutments of good ſtone and mortar, which appear hardened by ſtanding in the air; at leaſt the corroding hand of Time has made but little impreſſion on them in almoſt five centuries.

The inſide conſiſts of two ailes, one of them conſiderably widened near the chancel; and in 1619 contained the following arms (delineated in plate V. fig. 5—12. from a book in the College of Arms communicated, 1782, by J. C. Brooke, Eſq. Somerſet Herald):

Gules, three lions paſſant, guardant, Or, a label of France. *Earls of Lancaſter.*

Gules, a lion rampant, Arg. *Mowbray* †.

Or, a frett Sable, *Champaine*; the founder of the church.

Or, on a feſs Gules. 3 plates. *Colvile.*

Gules, a feſs dancette between 10 croſslets Or. *Engaine.*

* In 1571 there had been a remarkable earthquake at Marcle-hill in Herefordſhire; and in 1575 part of Ruthin Caſtle in Derbyſhire was ſhaken down by a ſimilar calamity.

† The Mowbrays had large eſtates in Leiceſterſhire, by marriage with the heireſs of the baron Segrave.

Argent,

Argent, 2 bars, and a canton Gules. *Boyes.*

Argent, a plain Croſs, Gules. *St. George.*

Or, a feſs Azure, from which a Lion naiſant, Gules.

There now remain (1782) ſeveral fragments of old painted glaſs ; the moſt perfect of which are two ſmall heads of Apoſtles. There is alſo an octagon font, with rude figures on ſeven of the ſides, expreſſive of the ſeven deadly ſins, but almoſt obliterated ; and an old dial, dated 1620, from which the hand has long been broken off.

The town cheſt, preſerved in the church, is marked

" Stocke Cheſt,

C. W. B. 1636. W. T. O.

The king's arms were new painted in 1775, John Prinſep churchwarden.

The preſent rector of Stoke is the Rev. Mr. Gallaway, vicar of Hinckley ; his curate, the Rev. Mr. Brown.

Of the epitaphs, which are not numerous, the principal ones are here tranſcribed :

1. In the South Eaſt corner of the church (where it is highly probable that there was formerly a chantry) on a very ſmall, but neat, braſs eſcutcheon, ornamented with the arms engraved in plate V. fig 3.

" In piam memoriam
FRANCISCI BROKESBY, vici hujus gen.
Qui licet
Proſapiâ ortus honeſtâ,
Uxore felix unicâ,
Prole lætus pulchrâ,
Vicinis gratus, viciſſim amatus ;
Aliam tamen,
Sperandi præpoſuit ſortem,
Spirandi adhibuit normam,
Reſpirandi contigit metam,

Gratiam

Gratiam in terris, gloriam in cœlis.
Posuere

OBADIAH, NATHANAEL } filii nati { maximus, proximus.

Obiit anno { ætatis 55. salutis 1633.

Quem sibi proles

Præivere { RUTH, 1611. GAMALIEL, 1627. ELIZABETH, }

Secuti { NEHEMIAH, 1663. ABEL, 1676.

Mox secuturi { OBADIAH, NATHANAEL, RUTH, ABIGAIL.

1684."

2. On a most elegant monument of white marble, on the South side of the altar, is the following inscription (effaced by time, but preserved in the "Baronettage, 1741," vol. IV. p. 76.)

"Hic juxta situs est
HENRICUS FIREBRACE, Miles,
Vir ortu vitâque splendidus,
Pervetustâ a Normannis usque familiâ,
Fide ad posteros memorabili;
Quam Carolo I°. per res suas difficillimas,
Non gratam magis quam utilem præstitit,
Cum a Cubiculo Regis sub custodiâ habiti nusquam discederit;
Nisi ad procuranda ipsi negotia, quæ varia
Domi forisque tam publica quam privata
Capitis cum discrimine expedivit;

Stu-

Studioque in eum tam conſtanti quam fortuna odio,
Ad extremum malorum & vitæ terminum perduravit.
Prævalentibus deinde Rebellium armis & conſtitutâ Tyrannide,
Ruri ſe continuit ferè in hoc viculo,
Donec Deo communibus omnium votis favente
Deſideratiſſimus rediret in patriam Carolus:
Tum in hoſpitio Regio munera obivit
Sine periculo honorifica,
Ubi domeſticis rebus adminiſtrandis præfuit,
Inter principales de Tapete Viridi (ut vocant) Officiarios,
Faciliori jam Fortunâ uſus, pari diligentiâ
Triginta propè annos vixit in Curiâ;
Innocentiſſimis moribus ſuâque integritate,
Carolo & Jacobo auguſtis fratribus ſemper carus,
Quorum altero naturæ cedente, Fortunâ altero
Amiſsâ tum demùm Aulâ ut ſervaret Fidem,
Cùm in hunc notum ſibi receſſum & antiquum perfugium reveniſſet,
Non ita diu poſt vitam cum morte commutavit
Die 27 Januarii, 1690, anno ætatis ſuæ 72°."

Of this faithful ſervant to his prince, I ſhall collect ſome particulars from the Baronettage before cited, and other ſources; which the reader will find among the anecdotes of eminent men who were natives of, or connected with, Hinckley.

3. "Here lies the body of WILLIAM TRYMNELL of this town, gent. whoſe loyalty and courage were very memorable during the late unhappy wars. He ſerved king Charles I. in the quality of captain of horſe; and in ſeveral gallant and dangerous expeditions ſignalized himſelf. His other more private virtues, his integrity, candour, humility, and eaſineſs of converſation, made him juſtly beloved of all while living, and lamented when dead. He departed this life in the year of our Lord 1693, of his age 67."

4. "Here

4. " Here lies interred
JOHN BLACKWALL, gentleman,
REBECCA his wife,
ELIZABETH their daughter,
and ANNE OSBORNE, ſiſter to the ſaid REBECCA.
JOHN BLACKWALL was the ſon
of the Rev. ANTHONY BLACKWALL *, M. A.
late maſter of the Grammar-ſchool
in Market Boſworth in this county.
He died the 5th of July, 1763,
in the 56th year of his age.
REBECCA BLACKWALL and ANNE OSBORNE
were the daughters of the Rev. JAMES OSBORNE, M. A.
late vicar of Leek in the county of Stafford.
The former died the 25th of Auguſt, 1763,
in the 54th year of her age;
The latter died the 4th of October, 1763,
in the 53d year of her age.
ELIZABETH BLACKWALL died the 14th of May, 1760,
in the 17th year of her age."

There are a few other flat ſtones, for the families of WYAT, TRYMNELL, WRIGLEY, JOHNSON, SAUNDERS, KING, MOULTON, and BENSKIN.

In the church-yard are none worth copying.

* Author of " An Introduction to the Claſſics," &c. and of " The Sacred Claſ-" ſics defended and illuſtrated," &c. A more particular account of him will be given in the liſt of eminent men at the end of this little volume.

DADLINGTON

CONTINUES, as it was deſcribed in 1220, to be a hamlet containing a chapel dependent on the town of Hinckley. In the collection of parochial rates, however, it is, like Stoke, diſtinct.

The manor, as appears from *Burton* *, who was himſelf lord of it, was anciently the inheritance of *William de Haſtings*, lord ſteward of the houſhold to king Henry the ſecond, from whom lineally deſcended Henry Haſtings, created baron Abergavenny in right of Joane his wife, daughter and heir of William de Cantelupe lord Abergavenny, from whom deſcended lineally Lawrence created earl of Pembroke; whoſe grandchild John earl of Pembroke dying without iſſue, all his lands, manors, and tenements deſcended and came to Reginald lord Grey of Ruthin, as couſin and next heir to the ſaid John earl of Pembroke by Elizabeth grandmother of the ſaid Reginald, who was daughter of John Haſtings lord Abergavenny, and great great aunt to the laſt John earl of Pembroke: Philip the widow of this laſt John earl of Pembroke was married to Richard earl of Arundel, and was endowed with part of this manor. Theſe lord Haſtings (long before the ſtatute of *Quia emptores terrarum*, made the 13th of Edw. I.) gave certain lands within the ſaid manor to divers perſons, to be held of the ſaid manor by ſeveral tenures. The abovenamed Reginald lord Grey of Ruthin gave this manor, with the manor of Barwell and other lands in the county of Leiceſter, to Sir John Grey his younger ſon. John Grey of Barwell, Eſq. deſcended lineally from the ſaid Sir John Grey, in the reign of queen Elizabeth ſold this manor with the court leet thereto belonging to my father Rafe Burton of Lindley,

* Of whom, and his brother, an account will be hereafter given.

Eſq.

Eſq. and it is now the inheritance of me William Burton ſon and heir of him the ſaid Rafe Burton."

Mr. Hurſt has in his poſſeſſion the court rolls from 1272; and a curious MS. drawn up by Burton, under the title of "Antiquitates de Dadlington manerio com. Leic. ſive Exemplificatio Scriptorum, Cartarum veterum, Inquiſitionum, Rotulorum Curiarum, Recordorum, & Evidentium probantium Antiquitates dicti manerii de Dadlington, & hæreditatem de Burton in dicto manerio de Dadlington, quæ nunc ſunt penes me Will'mum Burton de Lindley com. Leic. modernum dominum dicti manerii de Dadlington. Labore & ſtudio mei Will'mi Burton de Lindley, Apprenticii Legum Angliæ, & Socii Interioris Templi Londini; nuper habitantis apud Falde com. Staff. nunc apud Lindley, 25 Aug. 1625, æt. 50."

John of Bolingbroke occurs in this MS. (temp. 18 Ed. II.) as Eſchaetor domini regis. After that time, the *Greys* appear to have been lords till 1585, when it was purchaſed by the *Burtons*. Mr. *William Cox* was owner in 1659; *Joſhua Grundy*, Eſq. in 1742; and in 1772 it came to *William Hurſt*, Eſq. and *Nicholas Hurſt*, Gent. the preſent owners.

It appears from Burton's MS. that the manors of *Higham* and *Dadlington* were united under one lord; and in all the court rolls, from the reign of Edward the Second to the preſent time, the inquiſitions, &c. have been taken for the manors of Dadlington and Higham; and by an antient roll we learn that the inhabitants of Higham were fined at Dadlington court, for not providing bows and arrows.

Dadlington is ſituated on riſing ground, in a good and healthful air, about one mile from Stoke, in the road to Boſworth, near the ground where the memorable and deciſive battle was fought between the houſes of York and Lancaſter *.

In

* The account already given of this remarkable event in Engliſh Hiſtory may be illuſtrated by the following ſhort narrative of facts: Richmond, landing at Milford

 Haven,

In the field ſtill known by the name of " Crown-hill," whence

Haven, paſſed through Haverford Weſt; and, croſſing the Severn, came to Shrewsbury, and thence through Litchfield to Tamworth, where his army arrived late in the evening; but he himſelf, following in the rear with about twenty horſemen, miſſed his road, and paſſed the night ſolitarily at a little village three miles diſtant. Early on the 25th, after ſhewing himſelf at Tamworth to his army, he had an interview with his father-in-law lord Stanley at Atherſtone, when meaſures were concerted for the operations of the next day; and in the evening he was joined by Sir John Savage, Sir Bryan Sanford, Sir Simon Digby, and many other experienced warriors. Richard, meantime, deſpiſing the ſuppoſed weakneſs of his adverſary, yet deſiring effectually to cruſh him, led his army in great regal ſtate from Nottingham caſtle to Leiceſter, through which town he paſſed in open pomp, the crown-royal on his head, on Sunday evening, and thence came to a hill called *Arme Beame*, in the pariſh of Boſworth, where " he pitched his field, refreſhed his ſoldiers, and took his reſt." The next morning early, bringing all his men out of the camp into the plain, he ordered both horſemen and footmen to be drawn up in a length of line, that their numbers might appear as large as poſſible. The archers were placed in the front, under the command of the duke of Norfolk and his ſon the earl of Surrey. This long vanguard was followed by Richard himſelf with a choſen band, ſupported on each ſide with wings of horſemen. The whole number exceeded 16,000.

The army of Richmond, which amounted not to 5000, was proportionally arranged by their gallant leader. The archers, in a narrow front, were led by the earl of Oxford; the right wing was entruſted to Sir Gilbert Talbot, the left to Sir John Savage. Richmond himſelf reſerved a good company of horſe, and a ſmall number of foot.

On each ſide the leader addreſſed his troops with a ſpirited oration; " which was " ſcarcely finiſhed," ſays an old hiſtorian, " but the one army eſpied the other. Lord! " how haſtily the ſoldiers buckled their helms, how quickly the archers bent their " bows, and bruſhed their feathers, how readily the billmen ſhook their bills and " proved their ſtaves, ready to approach and join when the terrible trumpet ſhould " ſound the bloody blaſt to victory or death! Between both armies there was a great " moraſs, which the earl of Richmond left on his right hand for this intent that it " ſhould be on that ſide a defence for his part, and in ſo doing he had the ſun at his " back, and in the faces of his enemies." The firſt conflict of the archers being over, the armies met fiercely with ſwords and bills; and at this period the Earl was joined by lord Stanley, which determined the fortune of the day. In this battle above a thouſand perſons were ſlain on the ſide of Richard; and amongſt them the duke of Norfolk, the lord Ferrars of Chartley, Sir Richard Ratclyffe, and Sir Robert Brackenbury lieutenant of the Tower. Of Richmond's army ſcarcely one hundred were ſlain, among whom the principal perſon was Sir William Brandon his ſtandard-bearer. The victor was crowned in the field by Sir William Stanley, with a crown of ornament which Richard wore in the battle, and which was found among the ſpoils. The battle, which laſted little more than two hours, was fought on the 22d of Auguſt, 1525; and hence, by the way, may be pointed out a palpable miſtake in Cibber's additions to Shakſpeare's tragedy, where Richard in the eve of the battle ſmells " the ripe harveſt of the new-mown hay."

gravel

gravel is ſometimes fetched to repair the highways, Mr. Robinſon informs me, there have been dug up many human ſkeletons, which are ſaid to be very common on breaking freſh ground. From this ſpot is a fine and extenſive view along the vale towards Boſworth, being the celebrated ground commonly called King Richard's Field. A tradition remains, that the crown was ſecreted on this hill or ſpot, which is but juſt without the town.

The ſoil at Dadlington is of a gravelly mixed nature, and is fruitful in corn and graſs, and excellent for orchard fruit, eſpecially for the nonpareil, and others of a choice kind. The *abſinthium* or wormwood grows here ſpontaneouſly in great plenty. That ſcarce and tender bird the nightingale is here more common than in any other parts of the country, and frequently in the ſummer ſeaſon ſerenades the benighted traveller.

The CHAPEL

is appropriated to the dean and chapter of Weſtminſter, who allow 20l. a year to the miniſter (payable by the leſſee of their glebe) for ſerving this cure. The preſent chaplain is the Rev. Mr. Gallaway, vicar of Hinckley; his curate the Rev. Mr. Brown.

In 1622 the following arms remained in this chapel:

Or, a maunch Gules. *Haſtings.*

Barry of 6, Arg. & Az. 3 torteauxes in chief, quartered with *Haſtings* and *Valence*. *Grey.*

Quarterly { Azure, ſemé d' Eſtoiles a creſcent Arg. / Azure, a feſs between 2 talbots heads eraſed Or. } *Burton* *.

The chapel bears evident marks of great antiquity; and, by ſome late repairs, makes a decent appearance. It has a ſmall wooden turret with two bells. There was within memory a large old door on the North ſide, now ſtopped up. Part of the

* See plate V. fig. 13.

arch

arch remains, filled up with modern brick-work. But a better idea of it may be taken from the South-weſt view of it in plate X. which my readers owe to the kindneſs of Mr. Robinſon.

In the inſide is a very old town cheſt, without date.

The Lord's Prayer, &c. were new painted in 1773; Thomas Eames churchwarden.

There are the remains of an old monument of the *Cottons*, but not one letter legible. The arms (viz. Azure on a Chevron Arg. 3 Katharine wheels Gules, ſee plate V. fig. 14.) are barely diſcernible on an old pane of painted glaſs.

Within the chapel there is not one monumental inſcription; and in the burying-ground which ſurrounds it there are but few, amongſt which the family of BALLARD is moſt conſpicuous. The following epitaph is remarkable only for its ſimplicity:

"Here lieth interred the late THOMAS BALLARD of Drayton, who departed this life the 16th of October, 1765, in the 84th year of his age.

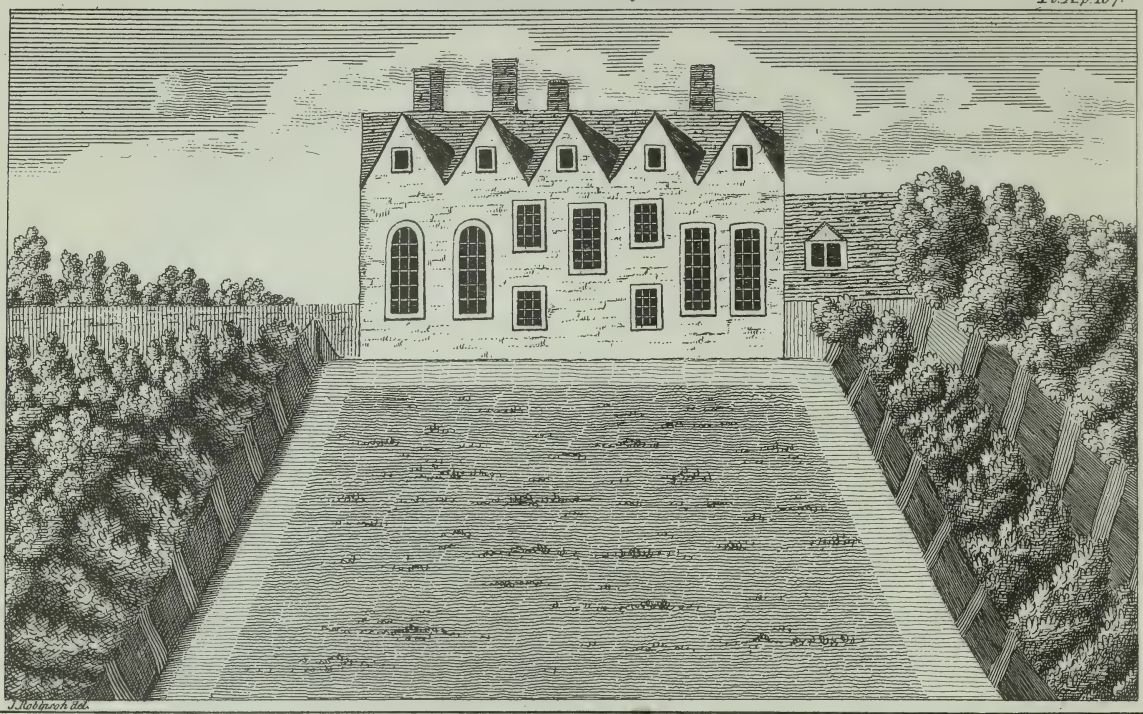
I lov'd my honour'd parents dear,
I lov'd my wife and children dear,
I lov'd my brothers and ſiſters too,
And hope in Heaven to meet them there;
I lov'd my uncles, aunts, and couſins too,
I pray to God to give my children grace the ſame to do."

"ELIZABETH BALLARD, late wife of Thomas, died Sept. 28, 1761, aged 77."

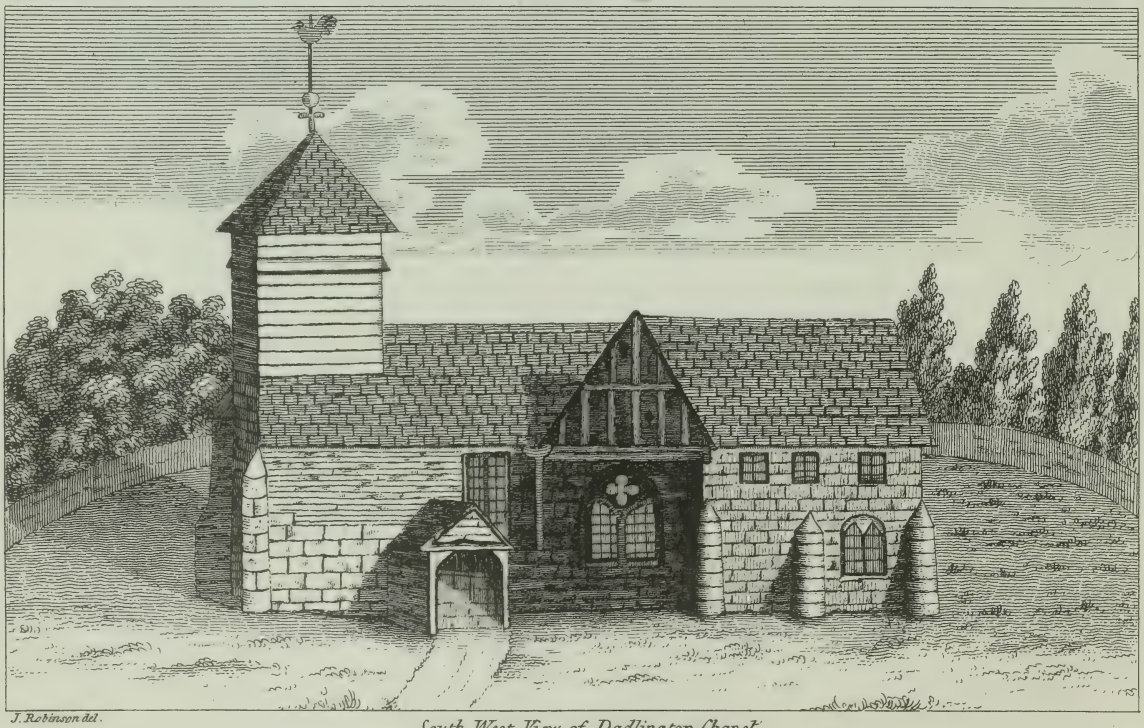
There are alſo monuments to three of their children; and one in memory of

"JOHN EVERARD, who died Jan. 3, 1726, aged 40."

South East View of Wykin Hall.



J. Robinson del.



J. Robinson del.

South West View of Dadlington Chapel.

W Y K I N

IS a ſmall hamlet or village (as the name implies) in the pariſh of Hinckley, where formerly ſtood a chapel, which, ſo far back as 1622, had been "long ſince decayed and gone." It was a very ſmall edifice, in which ſervice was performed only once a year; and its revenues were originally appropriated to the maintenance of two monks reſiding at Hinckley, to ſupport the parochial miniſter, and to uphold hoſpitality. It is now entirely incorporated with the mother pariſh, and pays a proportionable ſhare in all levies.

The manor of Wykin was granted by Robert Boſſu earl of Leiceſter to the monaſtery of Nuneaton in Warwickſhire, which was founded by Amicia his wife, daughter of the earl of Montfort. Prioreſs *Ouldton*, Sept. 5, 1540, ſurrendered up the whole monaſtery of Nuneaton, together with Wykin, and all other lands and tenements thereto belonging, to K. Henry VIII. who, on the firſt day of May, 1544, granted the manor of Wykin to *Edward* lord *Clinton and Saye*, and to Sir *Robert Terwhit*, knight, and to their heirs, to be held *in capite*, by the hundredth part of a knight's fee. By them it was ſold, on the 10th of May following, to *William Wightman**, whoſe heir continued to hold it in 1622. The lordſhip and by much the greater part of the land are now the property of *William Burleton*, eſq; LL. D. recorder of Leiceſter. The Rev. Mr. *Hunt* and *John Simpſon*, eſq; have alſo eſtates in this hamlet. A South-eaſt view of Wykin-Hall is engraved in plate X. from a drawing of Mr. Robinſon.

* The ſame, probably, whoſe effigies and epitaph were placed in Hinckley church. See p. 38; and ſee the arms in plate VII. fig. 5.—Of this family was one Wightman of Burton upon Trent, a notorious heretick, who publiſhed himſelf to be the Holy Ghoſt, holding "that the Holy Ghoſt was different from God, and that he was a "creature." He was convened before divers grave and learned men; but, reſolutely perſiſting in his hereſy, was burnt at Litchfield about 1610.

THE

THE HYDE.

THIS little hamlet, though ſituated in the county of Warwick, is part of the pariſh of Hinckley.

" It is now," ſays Sir William Dugdale*, " a depopulated place; but had anciently a chapel † appertaining to *Hinckley* in *Leiceſterſhire*, whereof (doubtleſs) it was not long ſince a member, in regard it appears to be of the fee of Wincheſter by *Quincy* earl of *Wincheſter's* intereſt in the honour of *Leiceſter*. As for the ſignification of the names, I ſhall refer you to the Gloſſary of the learned Sir H. Spelman, where may be ſeen the various acceptations thereof; conceiving that in this place it was firſt impoſed to expreſs a certain quantity of land ſufficient for one plough to manage. But the firſt mention that I have met with of it is in 3 Joh. where *Will. Mareſchall* and *Ralph Mallore* levied a fine of two yards of land here to the uſe of *Richard Fitz-Robert*. To which *William* ſucceeded *Thomas*, who in 55 H. III.‡ held half a knight's fee in this place and Eton (now Nun-Eaton) with Sapcote in Leiceſterſhire. After which I have not ſeen any thing conſiderable relating thereto, till 20 E. III. that *William Moton* anſwered‖ for the 8th part of a knight's fee here, held of the honour of Wincheſter, whoſe title therein devolved, as it ſeems, to *Richard Grey* of *Codnoure* and *Laurence Dutton*. For 11 Richard II. the half knight's fee before ſpecified lying here and in Eaton, was certified § to have been held by them of Henry lord Ferrars of Groby; from which time till 1 Mary I can diſcover no more thereof;

* Warwickſhire, 2d ed. p. 52.
† Rot. de nonis garb. &c. in Scac.
‡ Eſc. 55 H. III.
‖ Rot. penes S. Clarke bar.
§ Eſc. 11 R. II. n. 26.

but

but then it was found that Sir Walter Smith, of Sherford in Burton Haſtings in the county of Warwick *, died ſeiſed of three parts of this manor, as alſo 300 acres of paſture, 60 acres of meadow, and two ſhillings rent, lying here and in Hinckley, purchaſed of John Leake and Richard Aſtell, leaving Richard his ſon and heir 22 years of age, which Richard, 35 Elizabeth, being poſſeſſed of two parts, ſettled them upon *William Littleton* in marriage with Margaret his daughter, in the ſame manner as he did Sherford; ſince which it hath accompanied the poſſeſſion of that lordſhip."

Mr. Thomas adds, " there is only one houſe ſtanding here, near which are yet to be ſeen the veſtigia of this depopulated village."

Sir Walter Smith was murdered by a young wife, who was afterwards executed for it; and his ſon Richard juggled out of this and the reſt of his eſtate by Sir John Littelton of Frankley, in the county of Worceſter; whoſe third ſon William was married to Mr. Smith's only daughter. The management of the writings had been imprudently truſted to Sir John; and at the time of execution Mr. Smith was drawn off after a brace of bucks, and hurried to ſign them before they were read throughout. But the artful knight had made ſuch proviſion for his own family in the ſettlement, that, on the death of his third ſon without iſſue, the eſtate was to devolve to his heir, which was his elder brother *Gilbert*; and his third brother George married the widow. Mr. Smith ſued Gilbert's ſon John for recovery of his eſtate, which, on the attainder of John for adhering to the earl of Eſſex, 42 Eliz. came to the crown. Muriel, his widow, petitioned James I. to have it reſtored, and obtained her requeſt. But, to avoid further ſuits with Mr. Smith, ſhe ſold it to Serjeant *Hele*, a great lawyer; who, likewiſe conſidering on what foundation

* Eſc. 1 Mary.

Littelton's title was at firſt built, diſpoſed of it between his five ſons, Sir Warwick, Sir Francis, Nicholas, Walter, and George. But ſuch, ſays Sir William Dugdale *, is the fate that follows theſe poſſeſſions, that for want of a public adverſary, theſe brothers are now at ſuit among themſelves for them; and as none of the line of Gilbert Littelton, to whom they ſo deſcended by force of the before-ſpecified conveyance, doth enjoy a foot of them, ſo it is no leſs obſervable, that the ſon and heir, by George and Mary, viz. Stephen Littelton of Holbeach, in Staffordſhire, was attended with a very hard fate, being executed, and his eſtate forfeited, for being concerned in the Gunpowder Treaſon.

This lordſhip of Sherford did not long continne in the family of Hele; for by an heireſs it paſſed to —— *Hook*; whoſe ſon Sir *Hele* married Heſter daughter of —— Underhill, citizen and grocer of London, and died 1712, without iſſue, leaving his three ſiſters coheirs; the elder married —— Groves, gent. the ſecond —— Dyer, gent. and the third *John Hammond*, eſq; who, with his relict, afterwards the wife of Dr. Lilley, owned it in Dr. Thomas's time †.

The *Earl of Stamford* is now the owner of the lordſhip; which appears, by an admeaſurement taken in 1781, to contain in the whole but 431 acres, of which the principal land-holders are Lady *Greſley*, Sir *John Dyer*, Mr. *Hawkins*, Mr. *Ball* ‡, Mr. *Stokes*, and Mr. *Talkington*.

* Ib. p. 56.

† Ib. p. 56.

‡ The Caſe of *Carte*, adminiſtrator of the late Vicar of *Hinckley*, verſus *Ball* & al. (as reprinted in Atkyns, vol. III. p. 469, Caſe 170), will be given hereafter, under the life of the Rev. *John Carte*.

A P-

APPENDIX.

N° I.

Some Particulars of the Abbey of LIRA, and of its Poſſeſſions in this Kingdom.

LIRA, or LYRA, is a Benedictine abbey, in a town of the ſame name, in the dioceſe of Evreux, on the river Rille in Normandy, founded about the year 1045, and taxed to the apoſtolical chamber at 300 florins of gold for annates. Its annual income is 20090 livres, with a right of preſenting to 30 churches. William Fitz Osbern, kinſman to duke William, afterwards king of England, a powerful man, and commendable for his endowments both of body and mind, founded two monaſteries in honour of the bleſſed Virgin Mary; the one at *Lira*, in which he afterwards buried Adelina, the daughter of Roger de Toene, his wife; and the other at *Cormeille*, where he was himſelf interred. This William was alſo earl of Hereford, allied to the Dukes of Normandy both by father and mother; for his father *Oſbern* was ſon to Herfaſt, brother to the counteſs Gunnora, wife to Richard the firſt duke of Normandy; and his mother was the daughter of Rodolph earl of Ivry, which Rodolph was brother, by the mother's ſide, to the above-named duke Richard.

Thomas Becket, archbiſhop of Canterbury, reſided at Lira for ſome time.

This abbey was poſſeſſed of ſix churches (among the reſt that of Careſbrooke), and ſome manors and lands, in the iſle of Wight. Tanner, p. 159.

Abbatia S MARIÆ de Lire hē in inſula de Wit. VI. æccłas.
quibꝫ ptin. II. hidæ 7 II. virg træ 7 dim. 7 in pluribꝫ cm hēt
. V. uiłłos qui ten. I. hid 7 dim. q̄rtā parē uni v min.

Decimas hēt de omībꝫ redditionibꝫ regis. Toē qđ hē appciat
XX. lib. Geld redd de. II. hid 7 dim v træ. Domeſday, *Hanteſchire*.

A grant or releaſe from the abbey at Lira, to the abbey of Quarere in the Iſle of Wight of tithes there, in Arreton, Haſeley, Luvecomb, Tidlingdham, and Scaldecumb, is printed in Madox, Form. N° CCCCXCVII.

The priories of Hinkeley and Minting in Leiceſterſhire were cells to this abbey. The author of Neuſtria Pia, beſides theſe two, names the monaſtery of Lankywan in Wales; but this is a miſtake; for the Monaſticon has no ſuch monaſtery; but in vol. II. p. 989, takes notice that the manor and pariſh church of Languian in Monmouthſhire (where, according to Tanner, Not. Mon. p. 330, was a cell of black monks) belonged to the abbey of Lira.

The manor of Ocley, or Lyre Ocle, in Herefordſhire, belonged to this abbey. Tanner, p. 175.

After the Conqueſt, one or more of the churches in the town of Wareham in Dorſetſhire, with ſome lands in the neighbourhoood, being given by Robert Bellamont earl of Leiceſter, temp. Hen. I. to the abbat and convent of Lira in Normandy, they ſent over and ſettled here a cell of their own Benedictine monks, which was dedicated to the Virgin Mary. Ib. p. 102.

Henry II. by charter ſans date, confirmed to this abbey the churches of Wareham, and one hide of land in Wareham of the gift of William de Warmuta, and one

ounce of gold in præpoſitura de Warham. Dugd. Mon. II. 906. inter addit. ex reg'ro abb. de Lyra, Hutchins's Dorſet, I. p. 20. They had alſo the churches of St. Martin, St. Michael, St. Peter, and St. Mary here. Hutchins, Ib. p. 29—38.

N° II.

Liſt of the ABBATS of LYRA, from Neuſtria Pia, p. 528. 539. 540.

1. *Robert*, a monk of that place; ſaid to have been an anchorite in the vale of Chalet, a mile from thence, and to have been admoniſhed from Heaven, as he was hunting a ſtag, to procure the founding of a monaſtery there.

2. *Erfaſt*, or *Herphaſt*,
3. *Berno*,
4. *Enard*,
5. *Hildebert*,
} monks of St. Evroul.

6. *Giſlebert*, *Guillebert*, or *Gilbert*, monk of the ſame place; governed almoſt ten years, much improved the monaſtery, and died about 1100.

7. *William*, monk of the ſame place.

8. *Ralph*, monk of Bec, reformed the order.

9. *Helder*, *Hilder*, or *Hildier*, monk of St. Evroul. He obtained from the Archbiſhop of Rouen, 1145, a confirmation of all their poſſeſſions.

10. *William* the ſecond, monk of the ſame place.

11. *Oſbert*, or *Oſbern*, brother to the former, had all the poſſeſſions of the abbey confirmed by Pope Alexander the third, in 1171. He died in 1177.

12. *Walter*, brother to the laſt mentioned; a thing ſcarcely ever known, that three brothers ſhould ſucceed each other in the government of the ſame church, as theſe did. In his time, in 1188, the monaſtery was burnt.

13. *William* the third, whoſe name occurs in deeds of 1206 and 1214.

14. *Geffry*, choſen in 1221, when, his predeceſſor being dead, the monks immediately ſent to Philip Auguſtus II. king of France, for his licence to chooſe an abbat, which he graciouſly granted, and Geffry was accordingly elected.

15. *John de Almeneſchis* occurs in 1237, 1238, and 1241.

16. *Gilbert* the ſecond lived in 1247.

17. *Robert* the ſecond died between 1269 and 1274.

18. *Ralph* the ſecond; who, growing ſickly, reſigned the charge of this abbey to Nicholas biſhop of Evreux, in 1288, when he had governed the ſame very commendably.

19. *Geffry* the ſecond, in whoſe time, 1293, Pope Celeſtine IV. confirmed all the poſſeſſions of this monaſtery.

20. *William* the fourth; of whom mention is made in deeds from 1301 to 1326.

21. *Aſtorgius*, or *Euſtorgius*. He earneſtly ſolicited the apoſtolical ſee that the monks of this monaſtery might lay aſide the white habit they wore, and uſe black, and quite baniſh this relaxation from the order of St. Benedict, and obtained the following indulgence:

Bulla Clementis VI. papæ, ſtatuens quod monachi Lirenſes habitu nigro utantur, et non albo.

"Clemens, epiſcopus, ſervus ſervorum Dei, ad perpetuam rei memoriam. Ad ea libenter dirigimus ſtudia mentis noſtræ, quod eccleſiarum & monaſteriorum,

-orum, ac aliorum locorum eccleſiaſticorum, & perſonarum in eis degentium, præſertim ſub regulari habitu Domino famulantium, ſtatum, in eo maximè, ut tam in capite, quàm in membris, habitu ſe conforment, reſpicere, dinoſcimur. Exhibita ſiquidem nobis, pro parte dilecti filii Aſtorgii, abbatis B. Mariæ de Lira, ordinis S. Benedicti, Ebroicenſ. diœceſ. petitio continebat, quòd in dicto monaſterio, à fundatione ipſius, temporibus plurium abbatum eiuſdem monaſterii, qui fuerunt pro tempore abbates, ipſi, ac monachi dicti monaſterii, veſtes et habitu nigri coloris monachales geſtaverunt; et quod priores & monachi prioratuum ac membrorum, à dicto monaſterio dependentium, in Anglia exiſtentium, veſtes & habitu nigri coloris prædicti ex tunc geſtaverunt, prout geſtant de præſenti: quodque omnium eorumdem abbas dicti monaſterii, qui de monaſterio de Becco Helloini, dicti ordinis, Rothomagenſ. diœceſ. (in quo, per abbatem, & monachos ipſius monaſterii de Becco Heloini, veſtes & habitus albi coloris geruntur & habentur) in abbatem dicti monaſterii B. Mariæ aſſumptus fuit, veſtes & habitus nigri coloris, qui in dicto monaſterio B. Mariæ, ut præmittitur, gerebantur, in veſtes & habitus albi coloris, commutavit: & ex tunc in dicto monaſterio B. Mariæ abbates & monachi ipſius, exceptis prioribus & monachi prioratuum, ac membrorum prædictorum duntaxat, album habitum geſtaverunt, & ſimiliter veſtes albas: et quod de præmiſſis, dicto monaſterio B. Mariæ eſt publica vox & fama. Quare, pro parte dicti Aſtorgii abbatis nobis extitit ſupplicatum, ut quod de cætero veſtes & habitus nigri coloris in dicto monaſterio B. Mariæ de Lira gerantur, ſtatuere & ordinare de benignitate apoſtolica dignaremur. Nos, hujuſmodi diviſionem amputare, ac veſtes & habitum monachorum monaſterii B. Mariæ prædictorum, ad priſtinum colorem reducere cupientes; hujuſmodi ſupplicationibus inclinati, authoritate apoſtolica ſtatuimus, & etiam ordinamus, quod abbas, qui nunc eſt, & ſucceſſores ſui abbates, priores, & monachi prædicti monaſterii B. Mariæ, tam in capite, quàm in membris, habitu, & veſtibus albi coloris penitus rejectis, habitum & veſtes nigri coloris portare perpetuo teneantur: quemadmodum per monachos ipſius monaſterii in Anglia exiſtentes à fundationis tempore ipſius monaſterii eſt fieri conſuetum. Nulli ergo omnino hominum liceat hanc paginam noſtræ conſtitutionis & ordinationis infringere, vel ei auſu temerario contraire: ſi quis autem hæc attentare præſumpſerit, indignationem omnipotentis Dei, & BB. Petri & Pauli, apoſtolorum eius, ſe noverit incurſurum. Datum Avenioni, Calendis Julii, pontificatus noſtri ann. 10."

22. *Thomas.*

23. *Richard.*

24. *Simon.*

25. *Edward.*

26. *William* the fifth, who flouriſhed in 1450, 1453, and 1457, performed much in the monaſtery, and was at length biſhop of Avallon.

27. *Lewis de Harcourt* patriarch of Jeruſalem and biſhop of Bayeux, about 1460, died 19 cal. Jan. 1479.

28. *Benedict,* lived in 1483.

29. *John* the ſecond, *de Cadillat,* 1506.

30. *Renée de Prye,* cardinal, biſhop of Bayeux, died in 1516.

31. *Ambroſe le Veneur,* biſhop of Evreux, died 7 id. Aug. 1543.

32. *George.*

32. *George.*

33. *Hippolyte d'Eſte,* cardinal of Ferrara, occurs 1556, and 1559.

34. *Stephen.*

35. *James Davy du Perron,* born Nov. 5, 1556. In 1587 he pronounced the funeral oration on Mary Queen of Scots, as he had in 1586 that of the poet Ronſard. After the murder of Henry IV. of France, Perron laboured ſtrenuouſly in the converſion of the Reformed, and his labours were crowned with that of Henry IV. who nominated him to the biſhopric̀k of Evreux, and afterwards made him grand almoner of France, and archbiſhop of Sens, and obtained for him in 1604 the dignity of cardinal. After the murder of Henry IV. Perron devoted himſelf entirely to the court and ſee of Rome. In 1615 he was one of the preſidents of the aſſembly at Roan; ſoon after which he retired to his houſe at Rognolet, where he employed himſelf wholly in reviſing his literary works, and eſtabliſhed a printing-office that they might be printed under his own inſpection. He died at Rouen Sept. 5, 1618; and his works were publiſhed, in three volumes folio, 1620—1622.

36. *James le Noel du Perron,* nephew to his predeceſſor, abbat of Lira and of St. Taurinus at Evreux, counſellor of ſtate to the king of France, and high almoner to the queen of England, ſiſter to Lewis XIII.

37. *Lewis le Barbier de la Riviere,* biſhop and duke of Langres, made abbat in 1650.

N° III.

Ex vetuſto Lirenſis coenobii regiſtro, penes Franciſcum Du Cheſne, illuſtriſſ. Galliar. regis hiſtoriographum, ann. 1648. (Dugd. Mon. Ang. I. 986.)

Carta Roberti comitis Leiceſtriae donationem Amiciae uxoris ſuae de una uncia auri confirmans.

R. Comes Legerceſtriae Ernaldo de Boſco conſtabulario ſuo, et omnibus baronibus et hominibus ſuis de honore Britolii et Pontis Sancti Petri ſalutem. Sciatis quia benevole et optime concedo, quod Amicia comitiſſa Legeceſtriae uxor mea dedit in elemoſinam perpetuam Deo et beatae Mariae de Lira et conventui ejuſdem loci unam unciam auri, quam habebat in ponte Sancti Petri, quare volo &c. Teſtibus Simone comite, Iſabella uxore ſuo, Radulfo pincerna, Reginaldo de Bordigu, Ricardo Mall, Ricardo clerico, Godefrida nepote Ernaldi. (n. 23.)

N° IV. Carta Roberti comitis de Leiceſtria.

Robertus Comes Legerceſtriae omnibus hominibus &c. Sciatis me conceſſiſſe &c. pro ſalute anima mea et Petronellae comitiſſae uxoris meae et Roberti comitis Legerceſtriae patris mei et Amiciae comitiſſae matris meae &c. omnes donationes quas Willielmus filius Osberti et Robertus comes Legerceſtriae pater meus et alii predeceſſores mei dederunt Deo et eccleſiae beatae Mariae de Lira &c. Teſtibus Petronella comitiſſa uxore mea, Willielmo et Roberto filiis meis, &c. (Ib. n. 8.)

N° V. Carta Roberti comitis Leiceſtriae.

Univerſis &c. Robertus comes Legerceſtriae ſalutem. Noverit univerſitas veſtra me conceſſiſſe et hac mea carta confirmaſſe Deo et Sanctae Mariae de Lira, et monachis ibidem Deo ſervientibus, omnes donationes quas Robertus pater meus fecit eis; (videlicet,) eccleſiam de HINKELAI cum capellis de Stoke et Daldintone,

Daldintone, eccleſiam de Ettona cum capella de Aſhleburge et aliis pertinentiis ſuis, eccleſiam de Sibeſdeſdune cum capellis de Widredeſley, et de Atreton, et de Huptone, et de Draitone, eccleſiam de Heccham, cum capella de Lindlay. Concedo et confirmo quoque praedictis monachis decimam denariorum meorum de ſoka de Hinkeley, et plenariam decimam de dominicis carucis meis de Hinkelay, et de Etona, et de Sebedeſdune, et in porcis et in ovibus, et in omnibus illis unde decimae debent exire. Confirmo quoque eis duas uncias auri, ſcilicet duas marcas argenti quas comitiſſa Amicia mater mea habebat in villa de Hinkeley, et XVI ſol. et VIII denar' de unciis, quas habebat in Wikeingeſton, in ſcambium pro decimis nummorum de Etona, et pro decimis pecud' totius dominii, et omnium aliarum rerum, exceptis garbis. Confirmo etiam praedictis monachis unum hoſpitium liberum in Leigr', et XX ſolidat' terrae, quas Rog' de Canford dedit eis in Watona. Teſt' Petronilla com' Legerc', Rog' electo Sancti Andreae et Rob' fratre ejus, Ernaldo de Boſco, Hug' de Alneto, Rog' de Hum, Gilberto de Charneles, Euſtachio de Herlemvilier, magiſtro Hugone, &c. (Ex eod. reg'ro. Dugd. Mon. Ang. I. 603.

N° VI. Carta Petronillae comitiſſae Leiceſtriae, de XL ſ. annui redditus pro anniverſario filii ſui. Ex eod. reg'ro, n. 7. (Dugd. II. 985.)

Univerſis &c. Petronella comitiſſa Legerceſtrae ſalutem &c. Noverit &c. me dediſſe &c. Deo et ſanctae Mariae de Lira &c. XL s. in molendinis meis de Britolio annuatim perſolvendos &c. ad faciendum anniverſarium Willielmi de Britolio filii mei &c. Teſtibus Willielmo Buffaio, &c.

N° VII. Carta Amiciae dominae Montis fortis de XV ſ. ſterlingorum annuatim. Ex eod. reg'ro, n. 29.

Sciatis &c. quod ego Amicia domina Montis fortis dedi &c. Deo, beatae Mariae, et monachis Lirenſibus, ſexaginta ſolidos Andegavenſes, vel quindecim ſterlingorum annuatim de maritagio meo, pro anima patris mei Willielmi de Bertolio, in liberum et perpetuam elemoſinam, &c. Hiis teſtibus, fratre meo Rogero Sancti Andreae electo, Willielmo ſacerdote de Bertolio, &c.

N° VIII. Confirmatio Regis Henrici Secundi, &c. Chartae Antiquae, n. 3. Mon. Ang. I. 604.

Henricus Dei gratia rex Angliae, dux Normanniae et Aquitaniae, comes Andegaviae, archiepiſcopis, epiſcopis, abbatibus, comitibus, baronibus, juſticiariis, vicecomitibus, et omnibus miniſtris et fidelibus ſuis, Francis et Anglis, totius Angliae, ſalutem. Sciatis me conceſſiſſe et praeſenti carta mea confirmaſſe eccleſiae ſanctae Mariae de Lira, et monachis ibi Deo ſervientibus, donationem quam Robertus comes Leyceſtriae eis rationabiliter fecerat ſuper hiis quae ſubſequens litera declarat; ſcilicet, de eccleſia de Hinchelai, cum eccleſiis eidem eccleſiae adjacentibus, et cum capellis omnibus, et cum decima denariorum de ſoka de Hinckelai, et cum plenaria decima de dominicis carucis ſuis de Hinchelai, et de Eattune, et de Sibedeſtune, et in porcis, et in ovibus, et in omnibus illis unde decimae exire debent. Praeterea de omnibus decimis dominico ſuo de Suptwica et de Kingeſtune, et de bladis, et foenis, de lanis, et de agnis, et caſeis, et de porcellis, et de omni inſtauramento ſuo. Quare volo et firmiter praecipio quod praefata eccleſia, et monachi ejuſdem

eccleſiae, habeant et teneant omnia haec praedicta, cum omnibus pertinentiis ſuis, ita bene, et in pace, libere, et quiete, et plenarie, et integre, et honorifice, ſicut cartae Roberti comes Leyceſtriae quas inde habent teſtantur. Teſtibus, Gaufrido archidiacono, Johanne decano Sarum, Reginaldo * archidiacono Sarum, comite Willielmo de Mandevilla, Reginaldo de Curteney, Reginaldo filio Urſi. Apud Chinon.

N° IX. Carta Regis Henrici Secundi, donatorum conceſſionem recitans et confirmans. Ex vet. reg'ro Lirenſe ſupra citato, n. 3.

Henricus rex Angliae, &c. Sciatis me conceſſiſſe et in perpetuam elemoſinam confirmaſſe eccleſiae Lirenſi, et monachis ibidem Deo ſervientibus, quicquid eis rationabiliter datum eſt, et tenementa ſua, et quicquid juſte et rationabiliter poſſederunt tempore regis Henrici avi mei, et tempore avi mei.

In Epiſcopato Ebroicenſi, in loco qui Vetus Lira dicitur, ex dono Will' comitis, terram de eadem villa quam tenebat in dominico, et duo molendina in eadem villa, et quartam partem Novae Lirae &c.

In Anglia, in Epiſcopatu Wigorniae &c.
In Epiſcopatu Herefordiae &c.
In Epiſcopatu de Landaff &c.
In Epiſcopatu Wigorniae &c.
In Epiſcopatu Saleſburiae &c.
In Epiſcopata Lincolniae Eccleſiam de *Hinkelai*, cum pertinentiis ſuis, &c. Teſtibus Philippo Bajocenſe Epiſcopo, et Ernulfo Luxovienſi Epiſcopo, et Roberto Comite Legerceſtriae, et al.

De prioratibus alienigenis de Hinkley, Warham, et Careſbroke, huic domui [Mount-gracenſi coenobio in agro Eboracenſi] conceſſis.

N° XI. Pat. 22 R. II. part. 3. m. 11. (Dugd. I. 968.)

Rex omnibus ad quos &c. ſalutem. Sciatis quod de gratia noſtra ſpeciali, et ad ſupplicationem cariſſimi nepotis noſtri Thomae ducis Surriae, conceſſimus dilecto nobis Edmundo priori domus de Mountgrace ordinis Cartuſien. per praefatum ducem de novo fundatae, et commonachis ejuſdem loci et ſucceſſoribus ſuis, prioratum de Hinkele in comitatu Leyc' alienigenam, prioratum de Warham in com' Dorſet alienigenam, et prioratum de Caresbrok in comitatu Sutht' alienigenam, ac omnia alia terras, tenementa et poſſeſſiones ad abbatiam beatae Mariae de Lira in Normannia alienigenam pertinentias, cum omnibus maneriis, cum ſuis pertinentiis, ac cum aliis terris, tenementis, redditibus, poſſeſſionibus, advocationibus eccleſiarum, vicariarum, et cantiariarum, portiones, penſiones, parvas porciones aliarum eccleſiarum, elemoſinas, et eccleſias appropriatas, cum quibuſcunque poſſeſſionibus &c. ad praedictos prioratum de Hynkele &c. pertinentiis &c. Qui quidem prioratus de Hynkele &c. ad manus noſtras occaſione guerrae inter nos et illos de Francia noſtrae devenerunt &c. Habendum &c. praefato Edmundo priori &c. et ſucceſſoribus ſuis a feſto ſancto Michaelis abhinc praeterito quamdiu praedicta guerra duraverit &c. T. Rege apud Haverford in Wallia xx Maii.

Ratificatio fundationis per Regem Henricum VI. Cart. 19 H. VI. m. 22. (vid. Dugd. I. 964.)

* Made biſhop of Lichfield and Coventry in 1173.

N°

N° XI. On the Office of High Steward of England.

From Hearne's Curious Diſcourſes *.

Here is ſhewed who is the High Steward of England, and what his Office is.

The Seneſchalcye, or High Stewardſhip of England, belongeth unto the Earldom of Leiceſter, and of old tyme did thereunto appertayne; and it is to be underſtood that it is his office, under and immediately after the king, to overſee and govern the whole kingdom of England, and all the officers of juſtice within the ſaid kingdome, in tymes boeth of peace and war, in manner following:

" The manner how and when the Lord High Steward ought to exerciſe his " office by duty and the oath of fealty is ſuch: whenever man or woman ſhall " come unto the king's court, in whatſoever court it be, and poſſibly unto the " king himſelf, to ſeek for redreſs againſt injury done unto them, and he or ſhe not " being able in due ſeaſon to obteyne remedy, then the high ſteward of Eng- " land ought, and is bound to receive their petitions and complaynts, and to keepe " them until the next parliament thereafter to be holden, and to aſſign unto ſuch " complaynants, if he think fit, a day wherein they may exhibit and proſecute " their petitions; and in full parliament, in the preſence of the king, to reprehend " or blame that officer, or thoſe officers, whoever they bee, that ſoe have fayled " in doing of juſtice, and thoſe thereof to call to account, unto whom in ſuch " caſes every one throughout the kingdome is bound to anſwer, the king onely ex- " cept. If the chancellour of England have fayled of making original remedy " and amends, and the juſtices, treaſurers, barons, and chamberlaines of the ex- " chequer, ſteward of the king's houſe, eſcheatours, coroners, ſheriffes, clearkes, " bayliffes, and other officers, of what place or records ſoever they be, in their " proceſſes, judgements, executions of judgments, and juſtice to be made to the " favour of one, and loſs of the other party, for gifts, bribes, or other procure- " ments, ſhall fyle or give over at the leaſt ways; if any juſticiar, when as both " parties pleading before them ſhall ſtand in judgment, ſhall by ſuch falſe pro- " curements deferr judgment, contrary to juſtice, and the laws and cuſtomes of " the land; if then the chancellour of England, or any other of the king's offi- " cers, in ſuch caſe, ſhall alleadge in parliament, and ſay for their excuſe, that " in that caſe ſuch hardneſs and doubtfullneſs of the law and right did ariſe when " the ſame was heard and proponed before them, that neither he nor the court " of chancery, or any other courts wherein he is an officer, were able or knew " how to attaine unto the ſafe determination of the right, then ſhall he declare " and open the ſame ambiguity and doubt in parliament; if then it be found that " the law was doubtful in that caſe, the chancellour or other officers ſhall be " held accuſed, and then ſhall the high ſteward of England, togeather with the " conſtable of England, in the preſence of the king, and other of the parliament, " make choice of five and twenty perſons more, more or leſſe, according as the " caſe ſhall require, togeather with ſuch other caſes in the parliament rehearſed;

* In the Britiſh Muſeum is a Latin copy of the above piece; it is much damaged and imperfect, and ſeems to have been written about the time of Henry VI. Cott. MSS. Nero D. VIII.

" amongſt whom ſhall be earles, barons, knights of the ſhire, citizens, and bur-
" geſſes, who there ſhall ordaine, agree upon, and eſtabliſh remedye by law in
" all ſuch caſes, for ever after to endure. And thoſe laws ſhall be recited, writ-
" ten and allowed in full parliament, and ſealed with the great ſeal, and delivered
" forth to all places of law and juſtice from thenceforward to be holden for laws,
" and in public places where it ſhall be thought expedient they ſhall be pro-
" claimed and divulged, whereas all other common laws, and chiefly ſtatute lawes,
" throughout the whole kingdom ought to be publickly proclaymed.

" If it ſo happen that there was in ſuch like caſe either common law or ſtatute
" law, ſoe that the king's ſteward and others of the parliament may underſtand
" and perceive that ſuch defaults and delays in proceſſes and judgments do hap-
" pen by ſuch officers, when as the deceit and malice of ſuch officers hath openly
" and often before been apparent, then ſhall he be removed out of his office, and
" ſome other officer fit ſhall be put in his place. If they ſhall preſume againſt the
" juſtices and officers, or, by excuſing themſelves, ſhall ſay that they have not
" heretofore known themſelves, and the courts whereby they are in ſuch caſes to
" be deliberate and take adviſement, then ſhall they be admoniſhed by the ſteward
" on the behalf of the king and parliament, to ſtudy and ſearch better the com-
" mon laws, that noe ſuch ignorance nor negligence be found in them in the like
" caſes afterwards. If they ſhall happen to offend in the like againe, they then
" ſhall be put out of their offices, and other diſcreter and more diligent perſons
" ſhall, by the king and his council, be appointed in their roomes.

" Likewiſe it is the ſteward's office (if the king have evil councellours about him
" that adviſe him to doe things tending openly and publickly to his diſhonour, or
" to the diſinheriting, and public hurt of his people) for the ſteward of England,
" taking with him the conſtable and other great eſtates, and others of the commu-
" nalty, to ſend to ſuch a counſellour, forbidding him in ſuch ſort to leade and
" counſel the king, and of ſuch his evil counſel he ſhall make rehearſall, enjoining
" him to depart from the king's preſence, and longer not to abide with him to his
" diſhonour, and the public hurt as is aforeſaid; which if he ſhall not doe, they
" ſhall ſend unto the king to remove him from him, and to give no more ear unto
" his councell, for that amongſt the people he is eſteemed to be an evil councellour
" between the king and his ſubjects. If hereupon the king do not put him away,
" againe and often ſhall they ſend, as well unto the king as unto him: if at the
" laſt neither the king nor ſuch councellours of his have regard unto the meſſages
" and requeſts made unto them, but ſhall refuſe to doe thereafter, then, for the
" weale publick, it is lawfull for the ſteward, conſtable of England, noblemen, and
" others of the communaltye of the realme, with banner in the king's name diſ-
" played, to apprehend ſuch councellour, as a common enemy to the king and
" the realme, to commit his body to ward until the next parliament, and in the
" mean time to ſeyze on all his goods, lands, and poſſeſſions, till judgment be pro-
" nounced of him by advice of the whole kingdom in parliament, as it happened
" unto Godwyn the earle of Kent, in the days of king Edward the Confeſſour,
" next predeceſſour to William duke of Normandy, conquerour of England, who,
" for ſuch evil acts and councells of his, was deprived of his earldome, which eſ-

" cheated

" cheated to the aforeſaid king: notwithſtanding, at the king's ſuite, and by the " noblemen's permiſſion, Godwyn came again to England, and did after forfeit as " before. And as it happened likewiſe to Hubert de Burgh, earle of Kent in the " tyme of king Henry III. that was ſon of king John, who for his evill deeds and " bad councell was apprehended, and by the high ſeneſchall and other peers de- " prived of his earldome by the allowance and conſent of the whole parliament. " So likewiſe did it befall unto Pierce of Gaveſton, who in the days of king Ed- " ward the ſon of king Henry, for ſuch his evil acts and councells, was baniſhed " out of all the king of England's dominions, as well on this ſide as beyond the " ſeas, which Pierce afterwards by the king's means, and the permiſſion of the no- " bility, returned to England and had of the king's guift the earledome of Corn- " wall; but was after that, for his evil deeds and councell, baniſhed the realme " againe by the nobles and commons, and had his ſaid earledome eſcheated unto " the king: but he returned afterwards without the noblemen's conſent and leave, " and did reſort and aſſociate himſelf to the king, as before tyme he had done; " which when the high ſteward, conſtable, and other of the nobility underſtood, " hee was by them apprehended and beheaded att Blacklow in Warwickſhire, as " a public enemy to the king and the realme. Soe have you as much as in the " ſayd old booke is to be ſeene touching the office of High Steward *."

N° XII. HIGH STEWARDS of England, from the Conqueſt to the preſent Time.

1. Hugh de Grentemeiſnel, baron of Hinckley; of whom ſee p. 5.
2. Yvo de Grentemeiſnel, baron of Hinckley; ſee p. 8.
3. Hugh de Grentemeiſnel, baron of Hinckley; ſee p. 8.
4. Robert de Bellomont, earl of Leiceſter and lord of Hinckley; ſee p. 9.
5. Robert Fitz-Parnel, earl of Leiceſter and lord of Hinckley; ſee p. 11.
6. Simon de Montfort, earl of Leiceſter and lord of Hinckley; ſee p. 11.
7. Simon de Montfort jun. earl of Leiceſter and lord of Hinckley; ſee p. 12.
8. Edward Crouchbacke, earl of Lancaſter, Leiceſter, and Derby, and lord of Hinckley; ſee p. 13.
9. Thomas earl of Lancaſter, &c. and lord of Hinckley; ſee p. 14.
10. Henry earl of Lancaſter, &c. and lord of Hinckley; ſee p. 14.
11. Henry duke of Lancaſter, &c. and lord of Hinckley; ſee p. 14.
12. William of Bavaria, earl of Leiceſter, &c. and lord of Hinckley; ſee p. 14.
13. John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaſter, earl of Leiceſter, Lincoln, and Derby, conſtable of France, and lord of Hinckley; ſee p. 14.
14. Henry duke of Lancaſter, &c. and lord of Hinckley; afterwards king of England by the title of Henry IV.; ſee p. 14.
15. King Henry V. ſee p. 15.

☞ From this period the KINGS OF ENGLAND, as ſucceſſive LORDS OF HINCKLEY, have granted the important office of LORD HIGH STEWARD to particular Noblemen only *pro hac vice*. See p. 116.

* Lord Chief Juſtice Coke's Account of this high office, eſſentially differing from that here quoted, is given at large, and freely controverted, in a tract on "The Lord High Steward of England," printed in 8vo, 1776. "Great writers," ſays the ingenious Author of this pamphlet, "frequently betray the dul- " neſs of common minds, in works looked up to by the world with admiration and awe."

N° XIII. Liſt of the Stewards of England, who have been appointed by Royal Commiſſion for the Trial of Peers, with the Names of the Peers tried by them, and their Crimes and Sentences*.

Note, *Thoſe Peers to whoſe Names this mark* [†] *is prefixed, ſuffered Death; thoſe that have this mark* [*] *were condemned, but pardoned.*

High Stewards.	Peers tried.
Edward Courtney, earl of Devonſhire.	† John Holland, earl of Huntingdon, for high treaſon, 1 Henry IV.
Humphrey duke of Gloceſter.	Thomas Courtney, earl of Devon, for high treaſon, 37 Henry VI. *Acquitted.*
John Vere, earl of Oxford.	† John Tiptoff, earl of Worceſter, for high treaſon, 10 Edward IV.
John Vere, earl of Oxford.	† Edward Plantagenet, earl of Warwick, for high treaſon, 15 Nov. 15 Henry VII.
Thomas Howard, duke of Norfolk.	† Edward Stafford, duke of Buckingham, for high treaſon, 13 Henry VIII. 1521.
Thomas Howard, duke of Norfolk.	Lord Dacres, for high treaſon, 9 July, 26 Henry VIII. *Acquitted.*
Thomas lord Audley, chancellor of England.	† Edward Courtney, marquis of Exeter, and * Gertrude his wife, for high treaſon, 30 Henry VIII.
William Paulett, marquis of Winchеſter, high treaſurer of England.	† Edward Seymour, duke of Somerſet, for high treaſon and felony, 1 Dec. 5 Ed. VI.
Henry Fitz Alan, earl of Arundel.	† Henry Grey, duke of Suffolk, for high treaſon, 17 Feb. 1 Mary.
Thomas Howard, duke of Norfolk.	† John Dudley, duke of Northumberland, for high treaſon, 18 Aug. 1 Mary. † William Parr, marquis of Northampton, for high treaſon. † John Dudley, earl of Warwick, ſon of the duke, for high treaſon, 18 Aug. 1 Mary.
George Talbot, earl of Shrewſbury.	† Thomas Howard, duke of Norfolk, for high treaſon, 16 Jan. 14 Eliz.
Henry Stanley, earl of Derby.	Philip Howard, earl of Arundel, for high treaſon, 18 April, 32 Elizabeth. *Guilty, but died in priſon.*
Thomas Lord Buckhurſt, high treaſurer.	† Robert Devereux, earl of Eſſex; and * Henry Wriotheſley, earl of Southampton, for high treaſon, 19 Feb. 43 Eliz.
Thomas Egerton, lord Elleſmere, chancellor of England.	* Lady Frances Carr, counteſs of Somerſet, 24 May, 14 James I. 1616. * Robert Carr, earl of Somerſet, 25 May, 14 James I. 1616; both for murder.

* This and the following Liſts are copied from the pamphlet referred to in p. 115.

High

High Stewards.	Peers tried.
Lord Coventry, keeper of the great ſeal.	† Mervin lord Audley, earl of Caſtlehaven, for aiding in a rape on his own wife, and other heinous crimes, 27 April, 7 Cha. I. 1631.
Thomas Howard, earl of Arundel.	† Thomas Wentworth, earl of Strafford, for high treaſon, 24 March, 16 Charles I. 1641.
Edw. Hyde, e. of Clarendon, chancellor of England.	Thomas Lord Morley, for murder, 30 April, 18 Charles II. 1666. *Manſlaughter.*
Heneage l. Finch, chancellor of England.	Philip Herbert, earl of Pembroke, for murder, 4 April, 30 Charles II. 1678. *Manſlaughter.*
Heneage l. Finch, chancellor of England.	Charles lord Cornwallis, for murder, 31 Charles II. 1679. *Not guilty.*
Heneage l. Finch, chancellor of England.	† William viſcount Stafford, for high treaſon, 30 Nov. 32 Charles II. 1680.
Lord chancellor Jefferies.	† Henry lord Delamere, for high treaſon, 1 Jac. II. 1685. *Not guilty.*
Thomas D'Anvers, marquis of Carmarthen, preſident of the council. The great ſeal was in commiſſion.	Charles lord Mohun, for murder, 31 Jan. 4 Will. and Mary, 1692. *Not guilty.*
John lord Somers, chancellor of England.	Edward earl of Warwick, for murder, 28 March, 11 William and Mary, 1699. *Manſlaughter.*
John lord Somers, chancellor of England.	Charles lord Mohun, for murder, 29 March, 11 William and Mary, 1699. *Not guilty.*
William lord Cowper, chancellor of Great Britain.	† James earl of Derwentwater: * William lord Widdrington: † William earl of Nithiſdale: * Robert earl of Carnſath: † William viſcount Kenmure: * William lord Nairn; all for high treaſon, 9 Feb. 2 Geor. I. 1715.
William lord Cowper, chancellor of Great Britain.	George earl of Wintoun, for high treaſon, 15 March, 1 George I. *Guilty; but made his eſcape.*
Philip earl of Hardwicke, lord chancellor of Great Britain.	† William earl of Kilmarnock. * George earl of Cromartie. † Arthur lord Balmerino: all for high treaſon, 9 March, 21 George II.
Philip earl of Hardwicke, lord chancellor of Great Britain.	† Simon lord Lovat, for high treaſon, 9 March, 21 George II.
Robert lord Henley, ld. chancellor of Great Britain.	† Lawrence earl Ferrers, for murder, 16 April, 33 George II.
Robert e. of Northington, ld. chancellor of Gr. Britain.	William lord Byron, 16 April, 5 George III. for murder. *Manſlaughter.*
Henry earl Bathurſt, lord chancellor of Great Britain.	Elizabeth dutcheſs of Kingſton, for bigamy, 15 April, 1776. *Guilty; but claimed, and was allowed, the benefit of clergy.*

N° XIV. High Stewards at Coronations.

Thomas of Lancaſter, aſſiſted by Thomas earl of Worceſter.	Henry IV. 13 Oct. 1399.
Richard Beauchamp, earl of Warwick.	Henry V. 9 April, 1413.
Thomas duke of Clarence.	Catharine, his queen, 14 Feb. 1421.
Humphrey duke of Glouceſter.	Henry VI. 6 Nov. 1429.
Richard earl of Warwick.	Edw. IV. 28 June, 1461.
(Nothing appears on the ſubject).	Edward V. 1483.
John Howard, duke of Norfolk.	Richard III. 5 July, 1483.
Peter biſhop of Exeter.	Commiſſioners at the Coronation of Henry VII. 30 Oct. 1485.
Jaſper earl of Pembroke.	
John earl of Oxford.	
John earl of Nottingham.	
Thomas lord Stanley.	
John lord Fitzwater, ſteward of the houſhold.	
Robert Moſten, keeper of the rolls.	
Thomas Brian, knt. ch. juſtice of the King's Bench.	
Humphry Starkey, chief baron of the Exchequer.	
Richard Croft, knt. treaſurer of the houſhold.	
Jaſper duke of Bedford.	Commiſſioners at the coronation of Elizabeth, wife of Henry VII. 25 Nov. 3 Henry VII.
John earl of Oxford, great chamberlain of England.	
Thomas earl of Derby.	
William earl of Nottingham.	
John Radcliff, knt.	
John Sulyard, knt. juſtice of the Common Pleas.	
John Hawes, juſtice of the King's Bench.	
Earl of Surrey, treaſurer of England.	Commiſſioners at the coronation of Henry VIII. 24 June, 1509.
Earl of Oxenford.	
Sir John Fineux, the chief judge.	
Sir Thomas Englefield, knt. &c.	
John lord Ruſſel.	Edward VI. 20 Feb. 1547.
Edward earl of Derby.	Mary, 1 Oct. 1553.
Henry earl of Arundel.	Elizabeth, 15 Jan. 1559.
Charles earl of Nottingham.	James I. 24 July, 1605.
Sir Thomas Coventry, lord keeper.	Commiſſioners at the coronation of Charles I. 2 Feb. 1625.
James lord Ley, high treaſurer.	
Edward e. of Worceſter, keeper of the privy ſeal.	
Thomas earl of Arundel and Surrey, earl marſhal of England.	
William earl of Pembroke, lord chamberlain of the houſhold.	
Edward earl of Dorſet.	
Sir Randoll Crew, ch. juſtice of the Common Pleas.	

James

James Butler, duke of Ormond.	Charles II. 23 Ap. 1661. James II. 23 April, 1685.
William Cavendiſh, duke of Devonſhire.	Will. and M. 11 Ap. 1689. Anne, 23 April, 1702.
Charles Fitzroy, duke of Grafton.	George I. 20 Oct. 1714.
Lionel Cranfield, duke of Dorſet.	George II. 11 Oct. 1727.
William earl Talbot.	George III. 22 Sept. 1762.

N° XV. Explanation of the Figures in Plate VII.

Fig. 1. The antler of a large ſtag, found in the old park of Hugh Grenteſmainell (ſee p. 19.)

Fig. 2. is a repreſentation of John of Gaunt duke of Lancaſter, hearing and determing the claims of thoſe who were entitled to any office at the coronation of Richard II. On his head is a circlet of gold and pearls; the ſame probably that Edward III. his father put on him, when he made him duke of Lancaſter in parliament, 13 Nov. 36 Edward III. A. D. 1362. This circlet is without the cap of fur, which Edward put on his head, at that ceremony, previous to the impoſition of the circlet. His hair is curled in the faſhion of that time. Round his neck is a rich collar of gold and flowers wrought. In one hand he bears the ſtaff of his office; in the other he has a roll, which he is delivering to a perſon below him, probably to Thomas of Woodſtock, his younger brother, conſtable of England; who, we may ſuppoſe, is receiving the inſtrument which confirms him in the office of conſtable, and authorizes him to act at the enſuing coronation. This perſon's outward robe or coat is half of a dark blue from top to bottom; the other half of a kind of reddiſh yellow. The other figures in the picture are deſigned probably to repreſent the high chamberlain, the mareſchal of England, and ſome other great perſon, who were petitioning the high ſteward to be allowed their reſpective claims. The ſeat is a ſort of ſtool painted and carved, with a green cuſhion. The ground of the piece is red. This picture is on vellum, and contained within the cavity of the letter *D* highly illuminated, being the initial of a record.

Fig. 3. is taken from a ſeal of red wax, appending to a deed now remaining in the Dutchy Office, dated 28 Jan. 39 Edward III. The workmanſhip of the ſeal is beyond any thing of the kind which hath been diſcovered previous to that time. In a ſhield hanging cornerways are his arms: France ſemè, and England quarterly, a label of 3 points, ermine. Upon his helmet, lambèrquin & chapeau turned up, ermine, ſtands his creſt, a lion paſſant guardant crowned, and accolled with a label of 3 points, alſo ermine. "On each ſide this atchievement is placed an eagle ſtanding on a padlock, and eſſaying to open the ſame. It may be this John meaning thereby that although he wanted the key of right and title, to free him from this lock of ſubjection, yet would he, by the power of the eagle, that king of birds, force off his fetters: not willing patiently to expect, with Edmund duke of York, his brother, the freeing of his *falcon* from the *fetterlock* of ſervitude, till king Edward IV. his great grandſon opened it with the right key: but endeavours to cut this Gordian knot, which he could not untie, making way to the crown for his ſon Henry earl of Derby, who uſurping it placed the ſame on the head of his royal eagle." Thus Sandford (p. 249) ingeniouſly gloſſes on this device on a ſeal of this nobleman's, of 49 Edward III. engraved by him p. 244. After all, theſe *eagles* and *padlocks* ſeem to

be nothing more or leſs than the *falcon* and *fetterlock*, the device or badge of the houſe of York, derived from this duke. Such a device on a ſeal, and ſo curiouſly executed, for John of Gaunt, the richeſt and moſt accompliſhed man of his time, ſerves, at leaſt, to denote that the age was improving in taſte and ſentiment. On the circumference of the ſeal are the following words abbreviated. *Sigillum privatum Johannis ducis Lancaſtriæ, comitis Richmondiæ, Derbiæ, Lincolniæ, Leiceſtriæ, Seneſchalli Angliæ.* We ſee from hence he paid ſome regard to the title (holden as lord of HINCKLEY) of High Steward of England: which however we do not find he made any uſe of till after the death of Edward III.

Fig. 4. The ornaments over the chimney at the old Hall-houſe (ſee p. 33.)

Fig. 5. is the ſeal of St. Leonard's Hoſpital at Leiceſter, of which a particular deſcription has been already given in p. 9; and an impreſſion of which has ſince been kindly conveyed to me by my worthy friend Mr. Cole.

Fig. 6. The banner of the LORDS OF HINCKLEY (ſee p. 69.)

Fig. 7. repreſents the arms of the ancient family of *Wightman* of *Wykin*, ſo frequently mentioned in this Hiſtory (engraved from the communion plate); and fig. 8. thoſe of another family of *Wightman* †, of great antiquity at Burbach.

Fig. 9. and 10. are arms remaining in a window near the old market-houſe.

N° XVI. Abſtract of the Leaſe * referred to in p. 22.

HEC Indentura facta inter excellentiſſimam Principem et Dominam Dominam Elizabeth', Dei gratia, Anglie, Francie, et Hibnie Reginam, Fidei Defenſor', &c. ex una parte, et *Edwardum Wightman, Thomam Baudwyn, Will. Samſon, Johannem Hurſt, Richardum Warde*, & *Johannem Ley* ex altera parte, Teſtatur, quod cum prefata Dña Regina nunc, per aliam indenturam ſuam ſigillo ſuo Ducatus ſui Lancaſtr' ſigillat', gerent' dat' viceſimo nono die Junii, anno regni ſui undecimo, conceſſerit, tradiderit, & ad firmam dimiſerit, prefatis *Edwardo Wightman, Thomæ Baudwyn, Willielmo Sampſon, Johanni Hurſt, Richardo Woodland*, et *Thomæ Smyth* (inter alios) centum triginta et ſex acr' terre dnical' de HINCKELEY in com' Leic', cum oibus domibus, gardinis, et foſſat' Caſtr' ibm, tunc in tenura *Johannis Hoſtings*, et poſtea dimiſſ' diverſ' tenent' ibid': Necnon unam acr' terre vocat *Caves-acre*, als *Earl's-acre*, ibm: Que oia et ſingula pmiſſa tunc fuer' parcell' terr' dnical' dicti manerii de Hinckeley, et parcell' antiquar' terrar' et poſſeſſionū dci Ducatus Lancaſtr' in dco com' Leiceſtr' exiſt': Habend' et tenend' &c. a feſto Paſche ult' pterit' ante datum dce recitate indenture uſque ad finem termini viginti unius annor' prox' ſequent'; Reddend' &c. LIV s. IV d. &c. Prefata Regina nunc, p & in conſideraco ſumme IV l. XIII s. IV d. noie finis ad manum gen' Receptor' Ducatus Lancaſtr' pd' p pfatos &c. pd' CXXXVI acr' &c. reddend' LIII s. IV d. & p Earl's-acre XII d. ad term' XXXI ann' &c. Dat' apud palatium Weſtm', ſub ſigillo dci ducatus Lancaſtr', XXII° die Novembris, anno regni dci dne Regine Elizabethe XXVIII°.

Irrotulat' in officio Walteri Mildmay mil', VII° die Maii, anno regni R. Elizabethe XXVIII°, p THEO. SADLER, Cleric' Audit'.

* The original leaſe, now in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Sanſome, is ſealed with the Dutchy Seal.

† *Thomas Wightman* de Burbach, Harl. MSS. 1113. p. 4. b. and ibid. 2198. 135. b —A beautiful alabaſter monument for *Richard Wightman* and his two wives ſtill remains (1782) in Burbach church.

N° XVII.

APPENDIX, N° XVII.

HIGH CROSS.

ABOUT four miles from Hinckley, in the road to Cleybrook, is the famous ſpot where formerly ſtood a croſs erected by the Romans, which was ſucceeded by a beacon; and where in Camden's time was a very high poſt, with ſupporters. "Here is a croſs," ſays Dr. Stukeley (who has engraved a view of it, together with a plan of the antient *Benonis*, as he writes it, delineated Sept. 9, 1722, in his Itinerary, vol. I. p. 110.) "of handſome deſign, but of a mouldering ſtone, through the "villainy of the architect, one Dunkley, built at the charge of the late earl of "Denbigh * and the gentlemen in the neighbourhood. It conſiſts of four Doric co-"lumns, regarding the four roads, with a gilded globe and croſs at top upon a ſun-"dial; on two ſides, between the four Tuſcan pillars that compoſe a ſort of pe-"deſtal, are theſe inſcriptions:

On the Weſt ſide,

"Vicinarum provinciarum VERVICENSIS
Scilicet & LEICESTRENSIS ornamenta,
Proceres patriciique,
Auſpiciis illuſtriſſimi BASILII
Comitis de DENBIGH,
Hanc Columnam ſtatuendam
Curaverunt, in gratam pariter
Et perpetuam memoriam JANI tandem
A Sereniſſima ANNA clauſi.
A. D. MDCCXII."

On the North ſide,

"Si veterum Romanorum veſtigia
Quæras, hic cernas, Viator. Hic enim
Celeberrimæ illorum viæ militares,
Seſe mutuo ſecantes, ad extremos uſque
BRITANNIÆ limites procurrunt. Hic
Stativa ſua habuerunt VENNONES, & ad
Primum abhinc Lapidem Caſtra ſua;
Ad STRATAM & ad FOSSAM Tumulum
CLAUDIUS quidem Cohortis Præfectus
Habuiſſe videtur."

The inſcriptions, I am told, were written by Mr. George Greenaway, a ſchoolmaſter at Coventry. The preſent earl of Denbigh is very deſirous of having the croſs repaired, and has offered a contribution for that purpoſe; but the cornices are ſo mouldered, that it has been declared impracticable. As far as I can judge however by a particular examination of it (in May 1782) a coat of ſtucco would effectually anſwer every purpoſe of reparation and beauty; which is the more to be wiſhed, as the architecture and proportion are pleaſing and juſt. The number of letters cut on the ſides of the pedeſtal, by travellers who have left there the initials of their names, is almoſt incredible. But the croſs being now incloſed by a neat little garden, encompaſſed with a fine quick hedge, that nuiſance would not be again likely to happen.

* Baſil, grandfather to the preſent earl. This noble earl gave to the church of Lutterworth their preſent font, on which is a model of a ſpire 47 yards high, demoliſhed by a ſtorm in 1701. The ſounding-board of Wicklift's pulpit, and the cope worn by that reformer when rector of Lutterworth, preſerved in the church as relicks, are engraved in plate VII. fig. 11, 12. I ſhall here inſert an epitaph on an anceſtor of the Denbigh family, which I tranſcribed in May 1782 from a tomb in Lutterworth church: "Hic jacet Johannes Filding de Lutterworth, qui obiit XI° die menſis Octobris MCCCCIII, & Johanne "uxoris ejus, que obiit quinta die menſis Aprilis MCCCCXXVIII, quorum animabus propicietur Deus." Their effigies, carved in ſtone, are ſtill remaining. This lady (the daughter of Sir William Bellers) was his ſecond wife. His effigies and that of Margaret Pureſoy, his firſt lady, are alſo preſerved in braſs; and in the window are the arms of Fielding and Pureſoy.

APPENDIX, N° XVIII.

MEMOIRS of EMINENT PERSONS;

Natives of HINCKLEY, or closely connected with that Town.

1. Sir ROBERT BRUCE COTTON *.

This very eminent English Antiquary, "whose name," says Dr. Johnson †, "must always be mentioned with honour, and whose memory cannot fail of exciting "the warmest sentiments of gratitude, whilst the smallest regard for Learning subsists among us," was owner of three-fourths of the manor of HINCKLEY, as has been mentioned in p. 22. How much is it to be regretted that this truly great man did not supersede the present publication, by turning his thoughts to the history of a town in which he had so considerable a property, at a period when his researches would have been so much easier than they are at this distance of time!

He was the son of Thomas Cotton, Esq. descended from a very ancient family, and born at Denton in Huntingdonshire, January 22, 1570; admitted of Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B. A. 1585; and, some little time after, went to London, where he soon made himself known, and was admitted into a Society of Antiquaries, who met at stated seasons for their own amusement. Here he indulged his natural humour in the prosecution of that study, for which he afterwards became so famous; and in the eighteenth year of his age began to collect ancient records, charters, and other manuscripts. In 1600 he accompanied Mr. Camden to Carlisle, who acknowledges himself not a little obliged to him, for the services he did him in carrying on and perfecting his "Britannia;" and the same year wrote "A Brief Abstract of the Question of Precedency between England "and Spain." This was occasioned by Queen Elizabeth's desiring the thoughts of the Society of Antiquaries upon that point, and is still extant in the Cotton Library ‡. Upon the accession of King James I. to the throne, he was created a knight; and during this whole reign was very much courted, admired, and esteemed by the great men of the nation, and consulted as an oracle by the privy counsellors and ministers of state, upon very difficult points relating to the constitution. In 1608, he was appointed one of the commissioners to enquire into the state of the navy, which had lain neglected ever since the death of Queen Elizabeth; and drew up a memorial of their proceedings to be presented to the king, which memorial is still in the Cotton Library. In 1609, he wrote "A Discourse of the Lawfulness of Com-"bats to be performed in the Presence of the King, or the Constable and Marshal "of England," which was printed in 1651 and in 1672. He drew up also the same year "An Answer to such Motives as were offered by certain Military Men "to Prince Henry, to incite him to affect Arms more than Peace §." This was

* The principal part of this life is copied from the "Biographical Dictionary;" and is in substance the same with the Latin Life by T. Smith.

† Preface to Harleian Catalogue, p. 2. ‡ See Casley's Catalogue, p. 325.

§ To an 8 vo. edition of this tract was prefixed the author's head, engraved by T. Cross, and inscribed

"ROBERTUS COTTONUS BRUCEUS.
"Æsculapius hic librorum; ærugo, vetustas,
"Per quem nulla potest Britannum consumere chartas."

compoſed by order of that prince, and the original manuſcript remains in the Cotton Library. New projects being contrived to repair the royal revenue, which had been prodigally ſquandered, none pleaſed the king ſo much, as the creating a new order of knights, called baronets; and Sir Robert Cotton, who had done great ſervice in that affair, was in 1611 choſen to be one, being the 36th baronet that was created. His principal reſidence was then at Great Connington, in Huntingdonſhire; which he ſoon exchanged for Hatley St. George, in the county of Cambridge.

He was afterwards employed by King James to vindicate the behaviour and actions of Mary Queen of Scots, from the ſuppoſed miſrepreſentations of Buchanan and Thuanus; and what he wrote upon this ſubject is thought to be interwoven in Camden's Annals of Queen Elizabeth, or elſe printed at the end of Camden's Epiſtles. In 1616 the king ordered him to examine, whether the papiſts, whoſe numbers then made the nation uneaſy, ought, by the laws of the land, to be put to death, or to be impriſoned? This taſk he performed with great learning, and produced upon that occaſion twenty-four arguments, which were publiſhed afterwards in 1672, among "Cottoni Poſthuma." It was probably at that time that he compoſed a piece, ſtill preſerved in manuſcript in the Royal Library, intituled, "Conſiderations for the repreſſinge of the encreaſe of Preeſts, Jeſuits, and Recu-"ſants, without drawinge of blood." He was alſo employed by the houſe of commons, when the match between Prince Charles and the Infanta of Spain was in agitation, to ſhew, by a ſhort examination of the treaties between England and the houſe of Auſtria, the unfaithfulneſs and inſincerity of the latter; and to prove that in all their tranſactions they aimed at nothing but univerſal monarchy. This piece is printed among "Cottoni Poſthuma," under the title of "A Remonſtrance "of the Treaties of Amity," &c. He wrote likewiſe a vindication of our eccleſiaſtical conſtitution againſt the innovations attempted to be brought in by the Puritans, intituled, "An Anſwer to certain Arguments raiſed from ſuppoſed Antiquity, "and urged by ſome Members of the Lower Houſe of Parliament, to prove that "Eccleſiaſtical Laws ought to be enacted by Temporal Men." In the year 1621, he compiled "A Relation to prove, that the Kings of England have been pleaſed "to conſult with their Peeres, in the great Councel and Commons of Parliament, "of Marriadge, Peace, and War," which was printed firſt in 1651, then in 1672 among "Cottoni Poſthuma," and then in 1679 under the title of "The Antiquity and "Dignity of Parliaments." Being a member of the firſt parliament of King Charles I. he joined in complaining of the grievances, which the nation was ſaid in 1628 to groan under; but was always for mild remedies, zealous for the honour and ſafety of the king, and had no views but the nation's advantage.

In 1629 the remarkable tranſaction happened, which gave riſe to the following very curious particulars*:

Letter from Dr. Samuel Harſnett, Archbiſhop of York, to Sir Henry Vane, Ambaſſador at the Hague, dated London, Nov. 6, 1629.

"On Saturday in the evening there were ſent Mr. Vice-Chamberlain and others "to ſeal up Sir Robert Cotton's library, and to bring himſelf before the lords of "his majeſty's council. There were found in his cuſtody a peſtilent tractate, which

* See Gent. Mag. 1767, p. 335.

" he had foſtered as his child, and had ſent it abroad into divers hands; contain-
" ing a project how a prince may make himſelf an abſolute tyrant. This pernici-
" ous advice he had communicated by copies to divers lords, who, upon his con-
" feſſion, are queſtioned and reſtrained; my lord of Somerſet ſent it to the biſhop
" of London; the lord Clare to the biſhop of Wincheſter; and the lord Bedford
" I know not well to whom. Cotton himſelf is in cuſtody *. God ſend him well
" out! I am, &c."

The Same, to the Same, dated Nov. 9.

" Yeſterday his majeſty was pleaſed to ſit in council with all the board, and
" commanded that deviliſh project found upon Sir Robert Cotton to be read over unto
" us. For my own part, I never heard a more pernicious diabolical device, to
" breed ſuſpicious, ſeditious humours amongſt the people. His majeſty was pleaſed
" to declare his royal pleaſure touching the lords and others reſtrained for commu-
" nicating that project; which was, to proceed in a fair, moderate, mild, legal
" courſe with them, by a bill of information preferred into the ſtar-chamber, where-
" unto they might make their anſwer by the help of the moſt learned council they
" could procure. And though his majeſty had it in his power moſt juſtly and truly
" to reſtrain them till the cauſe was adjudged, yet, out of his princely clemency,
" he commanded the board to call them, and to ſignify unto them to attend their
" cauſe in the ſtar chamber. They were perſonally called in before the lords
" (the king being gone) and acquainted by the keeper with his majeſty's gracious
" favour. Two never ſpoke a word, expreſſing thankfulneſs for his majeſty's ſo
" princely goodneſs; two expreſſed much thankfulneſs, which were my lord of
" Bedford, and Sir Robert Cotton. St. John and James are ſtill in priſon; and
" farther than unto theſe the paper reacheth not in direct travel, ſave to Selden,
" who is alſo contained in the bill of information. I fear the nature of that conta-
" gion did ſpread farther; but as yet no more appeareth. I am of opinion it will
" fall heavy on the parties delinquent. I am, Sir, &c."

* This account (as was afterwards obſerved by a correſpondent in Gent. Mag. p. 388) ſeems in ſome reſpects doubtful, in others defective; for among ſome records in the Paper Office is a warrant for the commitment of Sir Robert Cotton, ſo early as the year 1615, being ſuſpected of a correſpondence with the Spaniſh ambaſſador, prejudicial to the affairs of Government. From this confinement, it is however probable, he was ſoon releaſed, and that he had his library, which was at that time ſhut up, reſtored to him not long after his enlargement; but I have reaſon to believe, that after his laſt confinement in 1629, he never had his library reſtored; for I have ſeen a letter which mentions his death in 1631, in which it is ſaid, "That before he died, he requeſted Sir Henry Spelman, to ſignify to the "lord privy ſeal, and the reſt of the lords of the council, that their ſo long detaining of his books from "him, without rendering any reaſon for the ſame, had been the cauſe of his mortal malady; upon which "meſſage, the lord privy ſeal came to Sir Robert, when it was too late, to comfort him from the king, "from whom the earl of Dorſet likewiſe came, within half an hour after Sir Robert's death, to condole "with Sir Thomas Cotton, his ſon, for his death, and to tell him from his majeſty, that as he loved "his father, ſo he would continue to love him.

"That Sir Robert had entailed, as far as law could do it, his library of books upon his ſon, who "makes no doubt of obtaining the ſame; but for all theſe court holy-waters, ſays the writer, I, for my "part, for a while ſuſpend my belief."

From this it appears, that the government was in poſſeſſion of Sir Robert's library at the time of his death, and that it was even doubtful whether it would ever be reſtored to his poſterity."

Sir

Sir Symonds D'Ewes's account of this affair, in his manuſcript life, written by himſelf, and ſtill preſerved among the Harleian manuſcripts, will give further light to this very intereſting fact.

" Amongſt other books," ſays he, " which Mr. Richard James lent out, one " Mr. St. John, of Lincoln's Inn, a young ſtudious gentleman, borrowed of him, " for money, a dangerous pamphlet that was in a written hand, by which a courſe " was laid down, how the kings of England might oppreſs the liberties of their " ſubjects, and for ever enſlave them and their poſterities. Mr. St. John ſhewed " the book to the earl of Bedford, or a copy of it; and ſo it paſſed from hand to " hand, in the year 1629, till at laſt it was lent to Sir Robert Cotton himſelf, who " ſet a young fellow he then kept in his houſe to tranſcribe it; which plainly " proves, that Sir Robert knew not himſelf that the written tract itſelf had origi- " nally come out of his own library. This untruſty fellow, imitating, it ſeems, " the ſaid James, took one copy ſecretly for himſelf, when he wrote another for " Sir Robert; and out of his own tranſcript ſold away ſeveral copies, till at laſt " one of them came into Wentworth's hands, of the North, now lord deputy of " Ireland. He acquainted the lords, and others of the privy-council, with it. They " ſent for the ſaid young fellow, and examining him where he had the written " book, he confeſt Sir Robert Cotton delivered it to him. Whereupon, in the " beginning of November, in the ſame year 1629, Sir Robert was examined, and " ſo were divers others, one after the other, as it had been delivered from " hand to hand, till at laſt Mr. St. John himſelf was apprehended, and, being " conceived to be the author of the book, was committed cloſe priſoner to the " Tower. Being in danger to have been queſtioned for his life about it, upon " examination upon oath, he made a clear, full, and punctual declaration, that " he had received the ſame manuſcript pamphlet of that wretched mercenary fel- " low James, who by his means proved the wretched inſtrument of ſhortening " the life of Sir Robert Cotton; for he was preſently thereupon ſued in the " Star-chamber, his library locked up from his uſe, and two or more of the " guards ſet to watch his houſe continually. When I went ſeveral times to viſit " and comfort him, in the year 1630, he would tell me, 'they had broken his " heart, that had locked up his library from him.' I eaſily gueſſed the reaſon, be- " cauſe his honour and eſteem were much impaired by this fatal accident; and " his houſe, that was formerly frequented by great and honourable perſonages, as " by learned men of all ſorts, remained now upon the matter deſolate and empty. " I underſtood, from himſelf and others, that Dr. Neile and Dr. Laud, two pre- " lates that had been ſtigmatized in the firſt ſeſſion of parliament, in 1628, were " his ſore enemies. He was ſo outworne, within a few months, with anguiſh and " grief, as his face, which had been formerly ruddy and well-coloured (ſuch as " the picture I have of him ſhews) was wholly changed into a grim blackiſh pale- " neſs, near to the reſemblance and hue of a dead viſage. I heard it certainly af- " firmed that the young fellow whom Sir Robert kept in his houſe, and had em- " ployed to tranſcribe the ſaid written tractate, was his baſtard; which ſhews God's " admirable juſtice, to cauſe the ſpurious iſſue of his fatal luſt to prove the in-

" ſtru-

" ſtrument of his final ruin. I, at one time, adviſed him to look into himſelf, and " ſeriouſly conſider, why God had ſent this chaſtiſement upon him; which, it is " poſſible, he did; for I heard from Mr. Richard Holdeſworth, a great and learned divine, that was with him in his laſt ſickneſs, a little before he died, that " he was exceeding penitent, and was much confirmed in the faithful expectation " of a better life."

This James, mentioned by Sir Symonds D'Ewes, was Richard James, fellow of Corpus Chriſti College, in Oxford, born at Newport, in the Iſle of Wight, and author of ſeveral ſermons, both in Latin and Engliſh. He died at the houſe of Sir Thomas Cotton, bart. in the beginning of December 1636. Sir Symonds D'Ewes gives a very ſevere character of him; an atheiſtical profane ſcholar, but otherwiſe witty and moderately learned; and he adds, that he had ſo ſcrewed himſelf into the good opinion of Sir Robert Cotton, " that whereas at firſt he had only permitted him the uſe of his books; at laſt, ſome two or three years before " his death, he beſtowed the cuſtody of his whole library on him. And he being " a needy ſharking companion, and very expenſive, like old Sir Ralph Starkie " when he lived, let out, or lent out, Sir Robert Cotton's moſt precious manuſcripts for money, to any that would be his cuſtomers; which, ſays Sir Symonds, " I once made known to Sir Robert Cotton, before the ſaid James's face."

It may be neceſſary, in order to elucidate this matter ſtill farther, to take notice that one of the articles in the attorney general's information againſt Sir Robert Cotton was, " that the diſcourſe or project was framed and contrived within five " or ſix months paſt here in England;" but Sir David Foulis teſtified upon oath, being thereunto required, that it was contrived at Florence, ſeventeen years before by Sir Robert Dudley; upon which moſt of the parties were releaſed, and Sir Robert Cotton had his library reſtored to him ſoon after.

The other works of Sir Robert Cotton, not already mentioned, are, 1. " A " Relation of the Proceedings againſt Ambaſſadors, who have miſcarried themſelves, and exceeded their Commiſſion." 2. " That the Sovereign's Perſon is required in the great Councils or Aſſemblies of the States, as well at the Conſultations as " at the Concluſions." 3. " The Argument made by the Command of the Houſe of " Commons, out of the Acts of Parliament and Authority of Law expounding the " ſame, at a Conference with the Lords, concerning the Liberty of the Perſon of " every Freeman." 4. " A Brief Diſcourſe concerning the Power of the Peers " and Commons of Parliament in point of Judicature." Theſe four are printed in " Cottoni Poſthuma." 5. " A Short View of the long Life and Reign of Henry " III. King of England," written in 1614, and preſented to King James I. printed in 1627, 4to. and reprinted in " Cottoni Poſthuma." 6. " Money raiſed by the " King without Parliament, from the Conqueſt until this Day, either by Impoſition " or Free Gift, taken out of Records or Ancient Regiſters," printed in the " Royal " Treaſury of England, or General Hiſtory of Taxes, by Captain J. Stevens," 8vo. 7. " A Narrative of Count Gondomar's Tranſactions during his Embaſſy in Eng" land, London, 1659," 4to. 8. " Of the Antiquity, Etymology, and Privileges of " Caſtles; 9. of Towns; 10. of the Meaſures of Land; 11. of the Antiquity of Coats of " Arms;" all printed in Hearne's Diſcourſes, pp. 166. 174. 178. 182. He wrote books upon

upon ſeveral other ſubjects, that remain ſtill in manuſcript: namely, "Of Scutage; "Of Encloſures, and converting Arable Land into Paſture; Of the Antiquity, au- "thority, and Office of the High Steward and Marſhal of England; Of Curious "Collections; Of Military Affairs; Of Trade; Collections out of the Rolls of "Parliament," different from thoſe that were printed, but falſely, under his name, in the year 1657, by William Prynne*, Eſq. He likewiſe made collections for the hiſtory and antiquities of Huntingdonſhire; and had formed a deſign of writing an account of the ſtate of Chriſtianity in theſe iſlands, from the firſt reception of it here to the Reformation. The firſt part of this deſign was executed by Archbiſhop Uſher, in his book, "De Britannicarum Eccleſiarum Primordiis," compoſed probably at the requeſt of Sir Robert Cotton, who left eight volumes of collections for the continuation of that work.

But, without intending to derogate from the juſt merits of this learned and knowing man as an author, it may reaſonably be queſtioned, whether he has not done more ſervice to learning, by ſecuring, as he did, his valuable library † for the uſe of poſterity, than by all his writings. It is for this library that he is now moſt famous; and therefore it may not be improper to be a little particular in the account of it. It conſiſts wholly of manuſcripts; many of which being in looſe ſkins, ſmall tracts, or very thin volumes, when they were purchaſed, Sir Robert cauſed ſeveral of them to be bound up in one cover. They relate chiefly to the Hiſtory and Antiquities of Great Britain and Ireland, though the ingenious collector refuſed nothing that was curious or valuable in any point of learning. He lived indeed at a time when he had great opportunities of making ſuch a fine collection: when there were many valuable books yet remaining in private hands, which had been taken from the monaſteries at their diſſolution, and from our univerſities and col-

* See Preface to the 3d volume of Tyrrel's Hiſtory of England, p. 9.

† I was almoſt tempted to tranſcribe, from the excellent Preface to the Harleian Catalogue, a ſhort hiſtory of the oldeſt MS. Libraries in this kingdom; but it would have led me too far from my ſubject. The character, however, of Sir Robert Cotton is too important to be omitted: "Bodley's great contem- "porary, Sir Robert Cotton, had been equally diligent in collecting ancient MSS. The ſtudy of anti- "quities, particularly thoſe of this kingdom, had engaged his attention, though he always ſhewed a high "regard for every part of philological learning, in all which he was extremely converſant. He had "obſerved with regret, that the hiſtory, laws, and conſtitution of Britain, were in general very in- "ſufficiently underſtood; and being fully convinced, that the preſervation of ſuch monuments of an- "tiquity, and other documents, as were conducive to render the knowledge of them, and their deduc- "tions from their primary ſtate, more accurate and univerſal, would neceſſarily redound to the advantage "of the public, he had, in an expenſive and indefatigable labour of upwards of forty years, accumu- "lated thoſe numerous and ineſtimable treaſures which compoſe the Cottonian Library, and now remain "an indiſputable teſtimony of his benevolent diſpoſition towards his native country. But, happily, theſe "patrons of literature lived in an age peculiarly favourable to the completion of their reſpective purpo- "ſes, and more eſpecially to thoſe of the latter. The late general diſſolution of religious houſes had "diſperſed an infinite number of curious MSS. Many of theſe were ſecured by the nobility and gen- "try; but no inconſiderable number falling into the hands of peaſants, mechanics, and other perſons "ignorant of their importance, and totally inattentive to their preſervation, were eaſily to be pur- "chaſed. From this ſource Sir Robert Cotton had ſupplied his library with a multitude of rare "MSS. and to them Mr. Camden, Mr. Lambert, Dr. Dee, and Sir Chriſtopher Hatton, had kindly "contributed their ſtores."

leges

leges at their viſitations: when ſeveral learned Antiquaries, ſuch as Joſceline, Noel, Allen, Lambarde, Bowyer, Elſinge, Camden, and others, died, who had made it their chief buſineſs to ſcrape up the ſcattered remains of our monaſtical libraries: and, either by legacy or purchaſe, he became poſſeſſed of all he thought valuable in their ſtudies. This library was placed by Sir Robert Cotton in his own houſe at Weſtminſter, near the houſe of commons; and very much augmented by his ſon Sir Thomas Cotton, and his grandſon Sir John * (who died in 1702, aged 71). In 1700 an act of parliament was made for the better ſecuring and preſerving that library, in the name and family of the Cottons, for the benefit of the publick; that it might not be ſold, or otherwiſe diſpoſed of and embezzled. Sir John, great grandſon of Sir Robert, having ſold Cotton-houſe to Queen Anne, about 1706, to be a repoſitory for the Royal as well as the Cottonian library, an act was made for the better ſecuring of her majeſty's purchaſe of that houſe; and both houſe and library were ſettled and veſted in truſtees. The books were then removed into a more convenient room, the former being very damp; and Cotton-houſe was ſet apart for the uſe of the king's library-keeper, who had there the Royal and Cottonian libraries under his care. In 1712 the Cottonian library was removed to Eſſex houſe in Eſſex ſtreet; and in 1730 to a houſe in Little Dean's Yard, Weſtminſter, purchaſed by the crown of the lord Aſhburnham; where a fire happening upon the 23d of October, 1731, one hundred and eleven books were loſt, burnt, or entirely defaced, and ninety-nine rendered imperfect. It was thereupon removed to the Old Dormitory belonging to Weſtminſter ſchool, and finally, in 1753, to that admirable repoſitory, The Britiſh Muſeum, where they ſtill remain.

It is almoſt incredible how much we are indebted to this library, for what we know of our own country: witneſs the works of Sir Henry Spelman, Sir William Dugdale, the Decem Scriptores, Dean Gale, Biſhop Burnet's Hiſtory of the Reformation, Strype's Works, Rymer's Fœdera, ſeveral pieces publiſhed by T. Hearne, and every book almoſt that hath appeared ſince, relating to the Hiſtory and Antiquities of Great Britain and Ireland. Nor was Sir Robert Cotton leſs communicative of his library and other collections in his life-time. Speed's Hiſtory of England is ſaid to owe moſt of its value and its ornaments to Sir Robert Cotton; and Mr. Camden acknowledges, that he received the coins in the Britannia from his collection. To Mr. Knolles, author of the Turkiſh Hiſtory, he communicated authentic letters of the maſters of the knights of Rhodes, and the diſpatches of Edward Barton, ambaſſador from Queen Elizabeth to the Porte; to Sir Walter Raleigh, books and materials for the ſecond volume of his Hiſtory, never publiſhed; and the ſame to Lord Verulam, for his Hiſtory of Henry VII. The famous Mr. Selden was highly indebted to the books and inſtructions of Sir Robert Cotton, as he thankfully acknowledges in more places than one †. In a word, this

* Of whom there is a portrait, by Vandrebanc, from a painting by Kneller, inſcribed,
JOHANNES CGTTONUS BRUCEUS, φιλάνθρωπ⊙, φιλοβασιλεύς, καὶ φιλοκάρολ⊙.
" Virtus repulſæ neſcia ſordidæ,
" Intaminatis fulget honoribus;
" Nec ſumit aut ponit ſecures,
" Arbitrio popularis auræ." HOR.

† Dedicat. Analector. Britan. and of the Hiſtory of Tithes.

great

great and worthy man was the generous patron of all lovers of antiquities, and his houſe and library were always open to ingenious and inquiſitive perſons.

Two ſpeeches of Sir Robert Cotton, it may be added, are printed in the Parliamentary Hiſtory.

Such a man, we may imagine, muſt have had many friends and acquaintances, and indeed he was not only acquainted with all the virtuoſi and learned in his own country, but with many alſo of high reputation abroad; as Janus Gruterus, Francis Sweertius, Andrew Ducheſne, John Bourdelot, Peter Puteanus, Nicholas Fabricius Peireſkius, &c. &c. He died of a fever, in his houſe at Weſtminſter, May 6, 1631, aged ſixty years, three months, and fifteen days *. He married Elizabeth, one of the daughters and coheirs of William Brocas, of Thedingworth in the county of Leiceſter, Eſq. by whom he left one only ſon, Sir Thomas, the ſecond baronet, who died 1662, and was ſucceeded by Sir John the third, and he, 1702, by his ſon John, who died in the lifetime of his father, 1681, leaving two ſons, of whom the elder John ſucceeded his grandfather, and died without iſſue 1730-1. The title and part of the eſtate went to his uncle Robert, by whoſe death, at the age of 80, July 12, 1749, the title became extinct. He had one ſon, John, who died before his father, and one grandſon John, who died of the ſmall pox, on his return from his travels, in 1739.

2. William Burton †, Author of the History of Leicestershire.

THIS eminent antiquary is connected with the ſubject of the preſent ſheets as owner of the lordſhip of Dadlington, of which I have already ſaid (p. 99) he drew up a particular account, which might eaſily be abridged into a valuable publication. He was the eldeſt ſon of Ralph Burton ‡, Eſq. of Lindley, in Leiceſterſhire, on the confines of Warwickſhire; was born Auguſt 24, 1575, educated at the grammar-ſchool of Sutton-Coldfield, admitted commoner or gentleman-commoner at Brazen-noſe ||, 1591, at The Inner Temple May 20, 1593, B. A. June 22, 1594, and afterwards a barriſter and reporter in the court of Common-pleas. But "his natural "genius leading him to the ſtudies of heraldry, genealogies, and antiquities, he "became excellent in thoſe obſcure and intricate matters; and, look upon him as "a gentleman, was accounted by all that knew him to be the beſt of his time for "thoſe ſtudies, as may appear by his deſcription of Leiceſterſhire §." In 1602 he corrected Saxton's Map of that county, with the addition of 80 towns. His weak conſtitution not permitting him to follow his buſineſs, he retired into the country; and his great work, "The Deſcription of Leiceſterſhire," was publiſhed in folio,

* An original picture of Sir Robert Cotton by Van Somer, in the poſſeſſion of the late Mr. Weſt, was engraved by Vertue, at the expence of the Society of Antiquaries, in 1744. Another print of him has been already mentioned in p. 122; and there is a third, by R. White, from a painting by C. Johnſon in 1629. Mr. Granger alſo mentions an original portrait of him at the late Duke of Queenſbury's at Ameſbury.

† Mr. Peck had collected materials for the life of Mr. Burton and his younger brother Robert, which are probably among the papers of the late Sir Thomas Cave, Bart. M. P. who bought the greater part of Mr. Peck's MSS. from his widow, on the ſuggeſtion of Mr. Aſhby. The preſent article is chiefly compiled from Mr. Gough's "Britiſh Topography."

‡ One of his anceſtors was eſquire of the body of Richard I. and Lindley came into the family by marriage of his great grandfather with the heireſs of John Hardwicke, who conducted the Earl of Richmond to the battle of Boſworth.

|| He calls himſelf ſcholar there 1592, when Queen Elizabeth came to Oxford. Leiceſterſhire, p. 68.

§ Wood, Athenæ Oxonienſes, vol. II. p. 75.

1622. He tells his patron, George Villers, Marquis of Buckingham, that "he has "undertaken to remove an eclipſe from the ſun without art or aſtronomical dimen- "ſion, to give light to the county of Leiceſter, whoſe beauty hath long been ſha- "dowed and obſcured;" and in his preface declares himſelf one of thoſe who hold that "Gloria totius res eſt vaniſſima mundi;" and that he was unfit and unfurniſhed "for ſo great a buſineſs; "unfit," to uſe his own words, "for that myſelf was bound "for another ſtudy, which is jealous, and will admit no partner, for that all time "and parts of time, that could poſſibly be employed therein, were not ſufficient to "be diſpended thereon, by reaſon of the difficulty of getting, and multiplicity of "kinds of learning therein. Yet if a partner might be aſſigned or admitted thereto, "there is no ſtudy or learning ſo fit or neceſſary for a Lawyer, as the ſtudy of Anti- "quities." In concluding the book, he adds, "If there be any thing worthily done, "which may give content or ſatisfaction to the reader, it is what I deſired: if any "thing omitted, Bernardus non videt omnia; if any thing miſtaken, erroneous, or "fault worthy, I muſt crave pardon; my intention was, that truth might be diſco- "vered; and that thoſe clouds of darkneſs and black miſts, wherewith this county's "luſtre hath long been ſhadowed, might at length be diſperſed, and that her ſun's "glorious rays, ſo long eclipſed, might *rilucer*, ſhine out to the view of every one; "which now doth *rilumbre*, ſomewhat clear appear, and by ſome more happy genius "and judicious pen may hereafter be better illuſtrated. But where the ſun's bright "beams could not pierce into, I have to thoſe *oſcure grotte*, dark caves and vaults, "brought candle-light, my own conceit and conjecture, which (as they are) I ſub- "mit to the favourable cenſure of the more learned and judicious. And now hav- "ing gone about and over the whole continent of this country, it is my good for- "tune to end at the hithermoſt angle [*Worthington*], next to mine own home, whi- "ther I muſt now retire myſelf; and having ſpent all my viatical proviſion in this "my laborious journey, muſt here ſurceaſe, and with that ingenious *Macaronicall* "poet conclude:

"Nunc quia candela eſt uſque ad culamen aduſta,
"Etiam conſumpſit vacuata lucerna ſtopino,
"Multa per adeſſo ſcripſi, gia ſcribere ceſſo."

Merlino Coccaio Macaron. Phantaſ. lib. xxiv. fol. 240.

He was aſſiſted in this undertaking by his kinſmen John Beaumont of Gracedieu, Eſq. and Auguſtus Vincent*, Rougecroix; but the church notes were taken by him- ſelf. He drew up the corollary of Leland's life, prefixed to the "Collectanea," with his favourite device, the ſun recovering from an eclipſe, and motto *Rilucera*, dated Faledi 1612, from Falde, a pleaſant village near Tutbury, Staffordſhire, and a great patrimony belonging to his family, and then to him. The county hiſtory was dated from the ſame village, October 30, 1622. He alſo cauſed part of Leland's Itinerary to be tranſcribed 1631, and gave both the tranſcript and the ſeven original volumes to the Bodleian library 1632; as alſo Talbot's notes †. To him his countryman Thomas Pureſoy, Eſq. of Barwell bequeathed Leland's "Collectanea" after his death

* Of whom, ſee ſome particulars in the Anecdotes of Mr. Bowyer, p. 569. † Leland, III. 144.

1612.

1612. Wood charges him with putting many needleſs additions and illuſtrations into theſe "Collectanea;" from which charge Hearne defends him. Wood adds, he made a uſeful index to them, which, Hearne ſays, was only of religious houſes and ſome authors. In 1625 he reſided at Lindley, where, among other works, he compiled a folio volume under the title of "Antiquitates de Dadlington, &c." [See above, p. 99.] He died at Falde, after ſuffering much in the civil war, April 6, 1645, and was buried in the pariſh church thereto belonging, called Hanbury. He left ſeveral notes, collections of arms and monuments, genealogies, and other matters of antiquity, which he had gathered from divers churches and gentlemen's houſes. Derby collections are mentioned in Gaſcoigne's notes, p. 53, probably by himſelf. In Oſborne's Catalogue, 1757, was "Vincent on Brooke, with MS. notes by William Burton," probably not more than thoſe on Cornwall, which Dr. Rawlinſon had.—He was one of Sir Robert Cotton's * particular friends, and had the honour to inſtruct Sir William Dugdale. He was acquainted with Somner; and Michael Drayton, Eſq. was his "near countryman and acquaintance," being deſcended from the Draytons of Drayton, or Fenny Drayton, near Lindley. He married, 1607, Jane, daughter of Humphrey Adderley, of Widdington, Warwickſhire; by whom he had one ſon, Caſſibelan, born 1609, heir of his virtues as well as his other fortunes, who, having a poetical turn, tranſlated Martial into Engliſh, which was publiſhed 1658. He conſumed the beſt part of his paternal eſtate, and died Feb. 28, 1681, having ſome years before given moſt, if not all, his father's collections to Mr. Walter Chetwynd, to be uſed by him in writing the Antiquities of Staffordſhire. Several printed copies of Burton's Leiceſterſhire, with MS. notes by different perſons, are exiſting in various collections. Six or eight copies, with notes by the author and other perſons (the natural hiſtory by Mr. Peck), are among the papers of the late Sir Thomas Cave. Mr. Gough has a copy, with numerous notes and many pedigrees, which once belonged to Robert Fiſher, and afterwards to Mr. Weſt. Another is in the Harleian library, with large additions by Peter Le Neve. Gaſcoigne's copy, with many emendations, is in Jeſus College library, Cambridge; and Dr. Ducarel has another, with many notes by the late Dr. Vernon, Rector of St. George's, Bloomſbury. A copy of the ſame work, with MS. additions by Mr. Carte, was in T. Oſborne's catalogue, 1756, vol. I. marked at five guineas.—"The reputation of Burton's book," as Mr. Gough juſtly obſerves, "ariſes from its being written early, and preceded only by Lambard's Kent 1576, Carew's Cornwall 1602, and Norden's Surveys; and it is in compariſon only of theſe, and not of Dugdale's more copious work, that we are to underſtand the praiſes ſo freely beſtowed on it, and becauſe nobody has treated the ſubject more remotely and accurately; for Dugdale † ſays, Burton, as well as Lambard and Carew, performed briefly ‡. The preſent volume, though a folio of above 300 pages, if the unneceſſary digreſſions were ſtruck out, and the pedigrees

* Who had a conſiderable eſtate in Burton's neighbourhood. See the preceding article of theſe Memoirs.

† Dedication of Warwickſhire, p. 1.

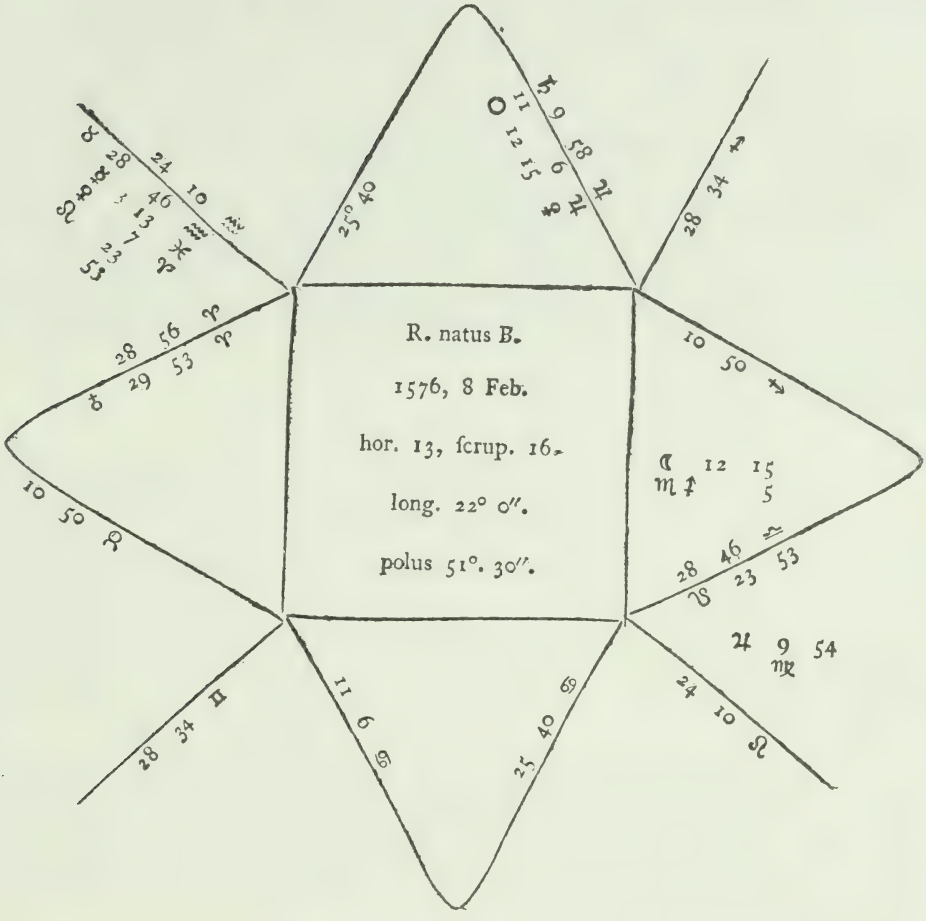
‡ He is called by his nameſake, in his notes on Antoninus, p. 214, "the reſtorer of his own country "and the antiquities thereof in his exact deſcription of Leiceſterſhire." See a good abſtract of it by Oldys, Britiſh Librarian, p. 287. Not above ſeven or eight families of note, mentioned by Burton, are now in being.

reduced into leſs compaſs, would ſhrink into a ſmall work. The typographical errors, eſpecially in the Latin, are ſo numerous, and the ſtyle, according to the manner of that time, ſo looſe, that the meaning is often doubtful. The deſcription is in alphabetical order, and conſiſts chiefly of pedigrees and moot-caſes. The author, ſenſible of its defect, greatly enlarged and enriched it with the addition of Roman, Saxon, and other antiquities, as appears from his letter to Sir Robert Cotton, dated Lindley, June 9, 1627, ſtill extant among Cotton's correſpondences, in his library, Jul. C. iii. This book, thus augmented, was with other MSS. by the ſame author, in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Walter Chetwynd, of Ingeſtry in Staffordſhire, whom Camden in Staffordſhire calls *venerandæ antiquitatis cultor maximus*; and afterwards came to, or was borrowed by, Mr. Charles King, tutor to Mr. Chetwynd, in whoſe hands Brokeſby* mentions it, and ſays Mr. Chetwynd made conſiderable additions to it†. He died 1693. Lord Chetwynd lent it to Sir Thomas Cave, in whoſe hands Mr. Aſhby ſaw it 1763. It is continued to 1642. There are two copies of it, exceeding fair, and a large folio with ſome looſe drawings. That copy which Mr. Aſhby ſaw was not in Burton's hand-writing, but fair enough to be the work of a hired tranſcriber.—Dr. Rawlinſon had the original manuſcript [quere, if Gaſcoigne's own writing?] with numerous notes and ſeveral pedigrees in MS. now in the Bodleian library. Ames ſays, Mr. Weſt bought it for 2l. 12s. 6d. at Rawlinſon's ſale 1750;" but query if this be not the *printed* copy which Mr. Gough bought at Mr. Weſt's ſale 1773, and which once belonged to Robert Fiſher.

3. Robert Burton,

YOUNGER brother of the Hiſtorian of Leiceſterſhire, was born at Lindley, February 8, 1576, educated at Sutton Coldfield, admitted commoner of Brazen-Noſe college 1593, and ſtudent of Chriſt-Church 1599, under the tuition of Dr. John Bancroft, afterwards Biſhop of Oxford. In 1616 he had, from the dean and chapter of Chriſt-Church, the vicarage of St. Thomas in Oxford (in which pariſh he always gave the ſacrament in Wafers), and from George Lord Berkeley the rectory of Segrave in Leiceſterſhire; both which he held till he died at Chriſt-Church, January 27, 1639. "He was ſuch a curious calculator of nativities, "that, the time of his death anſwering to his own predictions, it was whiſpered," ſays Wood, "that, rather than there ſhould be any miſtake in the calculation, "he ſent up his ſoul to heaven through a ſlip about his neck." He was a general ſcholar and ſevere ſtudent, melancholy yet humourous, and figured in the pedantry of the times; but withal a man of great honeſty, plain dealing, and charity. He wrote "The Anatomy of Melancholy," which went through ſeveral editions in folio. On his monument in Chriſt-Church is his buſt, in ruff, gown, hair, and beard, with his nativity, as in the following ſcheme:

* Francis, of whom ſome account will be given among theſe Memoirs.
† Letter to Hearne, in Leland's Itinerary, VI. p. 96.



and on the middle of it this inſcription by himſelf, put up by his brother:

" Paucis notus, paucioribus ignotus,
Hic jacet Democritus junior,
Cui vitam dedit & mortem
Melancholia.
Obiit 8 Id. Jan. A. C. MDCXXXIX.

Arms: Az. on a bend O. between 3 dogs heads O. a creſcent G. See plate V. fig. 12.

He

He left a choice library, part of which he bequeathed to the Bodleian, and 100l. to buy five-pounds-worth of books yearly for Chriſt-Church library. It has been queried, whether the expreſſion in the third line of the above epitaph favours Wood's ſuppoſition?—Burton, in his Hiſtory of Leiceſterſhire, p. 105, cloſes his account of Anthony Faunt by obſerving, that, "he fell into ſo great a paſſion of "melancholy, that within a ſhort time after he died, in the year 1588. What "the force, power, and effect of melancholy is, I refer the reader to the Anatomy "of Melancholy, penned by my brother Robert Burton, bachelor of divinity in "Chriſt-Church in Oxford."—Archbiſhop Herring, in his 42d Letter to Mr. Duncombe, refers to a paſſage in this work, with the following elogium: "I "mention the author to you as the pleaſanteſt, the moſt learned, and the moſt "full of ſterling ſenſe. The wits of Queen Anne's reign, and the beginning of "George the Firſt's, were not a little beholden to him. Anthony Wood gives a "good account of him."

4. Thomas Cleiveland, M. A. Vicar of Hinckley.

THE family of this moſt worthy Divine came from Yorkſhire, and moſt probably from York, where ſome of them were reſpectable citizens for ſeveral generations; but their more early progenitors had conſiderable landed property in the North-Riding of Yorkſhire, particularly in that diſtrict or tract of country lying near Giſburne and Whitby, called now *Cleveland*, but anciently *Cliveland*, whence they derived their name.

Thomas Cleiveland, who was a native of York, at leaſt of that county, and admitted of St. John's College in Cambridge, Nov. 5, 1605; a ſcholar of Dr. Fell's foundation; and taking the degree of M. A. 1614, was preſented to the vicarage of Hinckley, with the rectory of Stoke and chaplainſhip of Dadlington annexed, about the beginning of the year 1621. He had, by Elizabeth his wife, who died at Hinckley 1649 (where he himſelf was buried, Oct. 26, 1652), iſſue ſix ſons and five daughters, as appears at large in the genealogy annexed.

It appears, that the Vicar of Hinckley always wrote his name *Cleiveland*: which orthography was generally followed by his deſcendants, but not univerſally, for ſome of them wrote it *Cleveland* and *Cleaveland*. And in more early times, like that of all other ancient families, their name was written with every poſſible variety of ſpelling, viz. *Clive*land, *Clyve*land, *Cliev*eland, *Cleiv*eland, *Cleave*land, *Clev*eland, *Clev*land, and even *Clef* land.

What has occurred concerning their firſt anceſtors (who appear by their names not to be of Norman, but Anglo-Saxon deſcent) will be ſeen in the following attempt towards

THE GENEALOGY OF CLEIVELAND, OF HINCKLEY.

[To face p. 134].

* *Willmus Cleiveland senex, pater Thome Cleiveland,* is the entry made by his ſon in the pariſh regiſter.

*** In Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy, fol. p. 221, we have the following character of THOMAS CLEIVELAND, A. M. rector of Stoke, and vicar of Hinckley.

"He was a very great ſufferer [for his loyalty and attachment to the ancient conſtitution of church and ſtate;] was father of the famous JOHN CLEIVELAND the Poet; and had at the time of his ſequeſtration nine [eight] children (ſeveral of which, beſides the Poet, were ſufferers alſo) .... He was diſpoſſeſt by the committee of Leiceſter; died in Oct. 1652; and was a very worthy perſon, and of a moſt exemplary life."

William Cleiveland, removed from York, or Yorkſhire, to Hinckley, in Leiceſterſhire, where he died an aged man, &c. and was buried there Jan. 17, 1630-1.

Thomas Cleiveland, a native of York †, admitted of St. John's, Cambridge, 5 Nov. 1605, a ſcholar of Dr. Fell's foundation. Took the degree of A. B. 1608; of A. M. 1614, was firſt of all aſſiſtant to the rector of Loughboro'; became vicar of Hinckley, with the rectory of Stoke, and chaplainſhip of Dadlington, annexed all in Leiceſterſhire, about the beginning of 1621. He was buried at Hinckley, 26 Oct. 1652 ***.

Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Cleiveland, was buried at Hinckley, July 6, 1649.

† Or of Yorkſhire, Lat. *Eboracenſis*, in the regiſter of admiſſions to St. John's College, Cambridge.

The Dates of the DEGREES taken by Perſons of this Family, &c. extracted from the Regiſters of the two Univerſities.

Thomas Cleiveland, of	St. John's College,	Cambridge,	A. B. 1608.	A. M. 1614.
John Cleiveland,	— Chriſt's College,	———	A. B. 1631.	A. M. 1635.
Thomas Cleiveland,	— Chriſt's College,	———	entered, 1642.	
William Cleiveland,	— Pembroke Hall,	———	A. B. 1650.	
William Cleiveland,	— Chriſt's College,	———	A. B. 1677.	A. M. 1681.
John Cleiveland,	— Chriſt's College,	———	A. B. 1703.	A. M. 1707.
William Cleiveland,	— St. John's College,	———	A. B. 1711.	A. M. 1715.
Thomas Cleiveland,	— Chriſt's College,	———	A. B. 1713.	
William Cleiveland, of	Magdalen-Hall,	Oxford,	A. B. 1754.	A. M. 1757.

1
Mary Cleiveland, baptized at Loughboro', 17 October, 1611; bur. there 19th of the ſame month.

2
John Cleiveland, the POET, was baptized at Loughborough, 20 June, 1613; was educated at Hinckley under Mr. Vynes, a noted puritan; was admitted, 4 Sept. 1627, of Chriſt's-College, Cambridge; took the degree of A. B. 1631, A. M. 1635; was admitted 27 March 1634, a fellow of St. John's; ſo continued till his ejectment, by the earl of Manchester, 13 Feb. 1644; was with the king at Oxford; was judge advocate at Newark, till its ſurrender in 1646; ſeized at Norwich, in Nov. 1655, was confined at Yarmouth: died at Gray's-Inn, April 29, 1658; buried 1 May, at St. Michael's, College-Hill, London.

3
Margaret Cleiveland, baptized at Loughboro', 27 Aug. 1615; married at Hinckley to Tho. Hebb, 10 Feb. 1647.

5
Joſeph Cleiveland, gent. bapt. at Loughboro' June 4, 1620; lived at Hinckley. He married .... a ſecond wife, who ſurvived him; by whom he had one da. Ann, bapt. Jan. 1, 1663-4.

Dorothy, 1ſt wife of Joſeph Cleiveland, was bur. at Hinckley, May 7, 1662.

8
Elizab. Cleiveland, bapt. at Hinckley, 6 Sept. 1626. = William Iliffe, 6 March, 1649.

Joſeph, bur. July 24, 1695. = *Hannah Wood.*

John, baptized Aug 30, 1695; d. in Auguſt, 1742. = *Chriſtian Robinſon, Apr. 12, 1716.*

1. *Elizab. d. young.*
2. *Joſeph.*
4. *George.*
5. *John.*
6. *William.*
} *All living 1782.*

3. *Mary Iliff, living 1782.* = *Wm. Green, Jan. 2, 1750-1.*

4
Thomas Cleiveland, baptized at Loughboro' 5 July, 1618: buried at Hinckley 24 March, 1622.

6
Samuel Cleiveland, baptized at Hinckley, 9 June 1622.

7
Tho. Cleiveland, baptized at Hinckley 19 Sept. 1624; bur. there 11 June, 1643. He was admitted of Chriſt Coll. Camb. in July, 1642, æt. 18; but died the year following.

9
William Cleiveland, baptized at Hinckley, Sept. 30, 1628; was admitted of Pembroke-Hall, Camb. and took the degree of A. B. 1650; became rector of Oldbury, to which he was preſented by the Lord Chancellor, Oct. 10, 1660. He was alſo rector of Quatt ... both near Bridgnorth, Shropſhire. He died at Quat, 1666.

Elizab. Woodcock. She ſurvived her huſband, and lived with her ſon at Dudley; where ſhe d. ſuddenly, 24 Apr. 1705, æt. about 76 or 77.

10
Timothy Cleiveland, bapt. at Hinckley, 19 June, 1631.

11
Rich. Cleiveland, bapt. at Hinckley, Sept. 1, 1633. He was a merchant at Liverpool, and having no ſon, adopted John, ſon of his brother Joſeph.

.... Danvers, da. of ... Danvers, eſq. of Oxfordſhire, near Banbury.

..... Cleiveland, an only daughter, who married at Liverpool, but died young, without iſſue.

Elizab. Cleiveland, born at Hinckley, 29 Jun. 1655.

Dorothy Cleiveland, born at Hinckley, 26 March, 1686; bur. 20 March, 1686.

Edeth Cleiveland, born at Hinckley, Apr. 5, 1659.

John Cleiveland, born at Hinckley, Auguſt 3, 1661, removed to Liverpool, to his uncle Richard, where he acquired a large fortune. He repreſented Liverpool in parliament in 1710. He purchaſed Birkhead Priory, in Cheſhire, circ. 1710, and died Aug. 1, 1716; bur. in St. Nicholas Ch. in Liverpool. = Anne Williamſon, of Liverpool.

1. *Charles, dead.*
2. *John.*
4. *Charles.*
5. *Thomas.*
} *All living 1782.*

3. *Martha Green, 1782, 2d wife.* = *John Nichols, June 14, 1778; living 1782. [See the Genealogy of Onebye.]*

1. *John-Bowyer Nichols, living 1782.*
2. *Thomas-Cleiveland Nichols, died Apr. 2, 1782.*

William Cleiveland, born in 1654, or 5. Was of Chriſt Coll. Cambridge; admitted A. B. 1677; A. M. 1681; rector of Upton Creſſet, in Shropſhire, 1681; vicar of Dudley, in Worceſterſhire, 1684. He died ſuddenly at Dudley, 5 June 1721; buried June 8, aged 66. = Elizabeth, da. of John and Alice Rogerſon, of Bridgnorth, bapt. 27 Nov. 1656; marr. at St. Mary's, in Bridgnorth, 20 June, 1682; died in child-bed of a ſon, 11 Oct. 1694; was bur. at Dudley.

Elizab. Cleiveland, died at London, Feb. 10, 1726-7; never married.

Anne Cleiveland; died at London, April 24, 1729; never married.

Catharine Cleiveland, marr. 1ſt Noah Blancha, of Stepney, Middleſex, who died Feb. 9, 1708, æt. 42. 2dly, Wm. Cowderoy, of Wimbleton, in Surry, who died 17 May, 1723, æt. 61. She died at Bridgnorth, and was buried at St. Leonard's, 16 May, 1731.

Margaret Cleiveland, was born after her father's death, in 1666; was married at Dudley, July 3, 1699; died at Bridgnorth, June 29, 1745. = Arthur, ſon of John Percy, of Worceſter, by Eliz. Lowe, his wife; died at Bridgnorth, 1742.

John Cleiveland, eldeſt ſon, never married.

William Cleiveland, born at Liverpool, April, 1693; was member of parliament for Liverpool, in 1722; died March 25, 1724: never married.

1ſt huſb. Tho. Lloyd, of Guernhayled, in Flintſhire, eſq. had iſſue by Alice Cleiveland, one da. who died young.

Alice Cleiveland became ſole heireſs of her family; died at Overton, in Flintſhire, of a 3d ſtroke of the palſy, Nov 2, 1769, æt. 68. = 2d huſb. Francis Parry Price, eſq. of Brinypeice, near Overton, in Flintſhire, and of Caſtle-Lions, in Ireland; died in 1747.

1ſt wife. John Cleiveland, born Febr 13, 1682-3; was of Chr. Coll. Cam. 1700; A.B. 1703; A.M. 1707; rector of Himley, in Staffordſhire, ... died 17 April, 1745. = Mary Colles marr. at Moſeley-church, Jan. 1, 1706; died at Dudley, 20 Sept. 1712; buried at Northfield, 24 Sept.

2d w. Catharine, da. of the Rev. Henry Grove, rector of St. Martin's, in Birmingham, was married, Dec. 6, 1719.

William Cleiveland, born 22 April, 1684; buried 6th of July following.

Elizab. Cleiveland, born 24 Sept 1685, at Dudley; died 25 April, 1745; never married.

Mary Cleiveland, b. Oct. 24, 1686; d. the ſame year.

Cath. Cleiveland, born 26 Dec. 1687; died 12th Jan. following.

Wm. Cleiveland, b. 2 Jan. at Dudley, bapt. 31 Jan. 1688-9; was of St. John's Coll. Camb. A. B. 1711; A. M. 1715; rector of All Saints in Worc. 1736. He died 12 Feb. 1758, aged 69; buried, Feb. 14, at Lindridge. = Elizabeth Lowe, eldeſt daughter of Joſhua and Elizabeth, born 14 Auguſt, 1698; married at Lindridge, 27 Aug. 1725; died 16 Feb. 1769.

Tho. Cleiveland; b. 27 Sept. 1690; died May 13, 1691.

Tho. Cleiveland, born 1 Nov. 1691, at Dudley; was in 1710 of Chriſt Coll. Camb. A. B. 1713; d. at Perſhore, 13 Apr. 1722.

Cath. Cleiveland, born at Dudley, Aug. 24, 1693; bapt. 20 Sept. ſhe d. March 25, 1751; never marr.

4 daughters, died young.

Arthur Lowe Percy of Bridgnorth, born 1704, died 1764. = *Jane, 3d da. of Tho. Nott, gent. died 1760.*

Edward Percy, born 1707; d. 1756; ſ. p.

1ſt wife. Dorothea, daughter of Sir John Hyde, bart. ... Peter Leigh, bart. marr. 18 Dec. 1759; died in Dec. 1761. = *Richard Parry Price, eſq of Brinypeice, Flintſhire, and of Caſtle-Lions, in Ireland, born 19 May, 1720; died May 14, 1782.* = *2d wife. Anne, daughter and ſole heir of John Puleſton eſq. of Emeral, in Flintſhire; marr. 1765; now living 1782.*

Francis Parry Price, born at Brinypeice, Nov. 9, 1801. Now living 1782.

Richard Parry Price born at Brinypeice, Sept. 2, 1765. He has taken the name of Puleſton, now living 1782.

Mary Cleiveland, born at King's Norton, July 4, 1708; died 27 April, 1714.

John Cleiveland, born at King's Norton, Oct. 4, 1709; baptized 27 ditto; he died July 12, 1721; bur. at Dudley.

William Cleiveland, born at Dudley, March 8, 1710; bapt. 18 ditto. He died April 12, 1729; buried the 16th following at Dudley.

Catharine Cleiveland, born 11 March, 1720-1; died January 29, 1721-2.

Elizabeth Cleiveland, born at the Lowe, in Lindridge pariſh, in Worceſterſhire, July 5, 1726; unmarried in 1782.

William Cleiveland, born at Worceſter, 27 June, 1721; was of Magdalen Hall, Oxford; A. B. 1754; A. M. 1757; ſucceeded his father in the rectory of All Saints, Worceſter; now living 1782. = Margaret Mary Jones, daughter of James Jones of Stadhampton, in Oxfordſhire, eſq. was born Feb. 23, 1736-7; marr. 24 Sept. 1767; died in child-bed, 19 Jan. 1777.

Margaret Elizabeth Anne, born Jan. 13, Jan. died 15, 1777.

Tho. Percy, D. D formerly dean of Carliſle, rector of Wilby and vicar of Eaſton Mauduit, co. Northampton; promoted in 1782, to the biſhoprick of Dromore in Ireland. = *Anne, da of Bartin Goodriche of Deſboro', in com. Northampton, 1782.*

Anne Cleiveland, d. 1770.

Barbara, liv. 1782.

Henry, living 1782.

Elizabeth, liv. 1782.

Charlotte, d. 1772.

Heſter, d. 1774.

Anthony Percy, 2d ſon, liv. 1782. = *Mary, da. of John Maſon, gent. 1782*

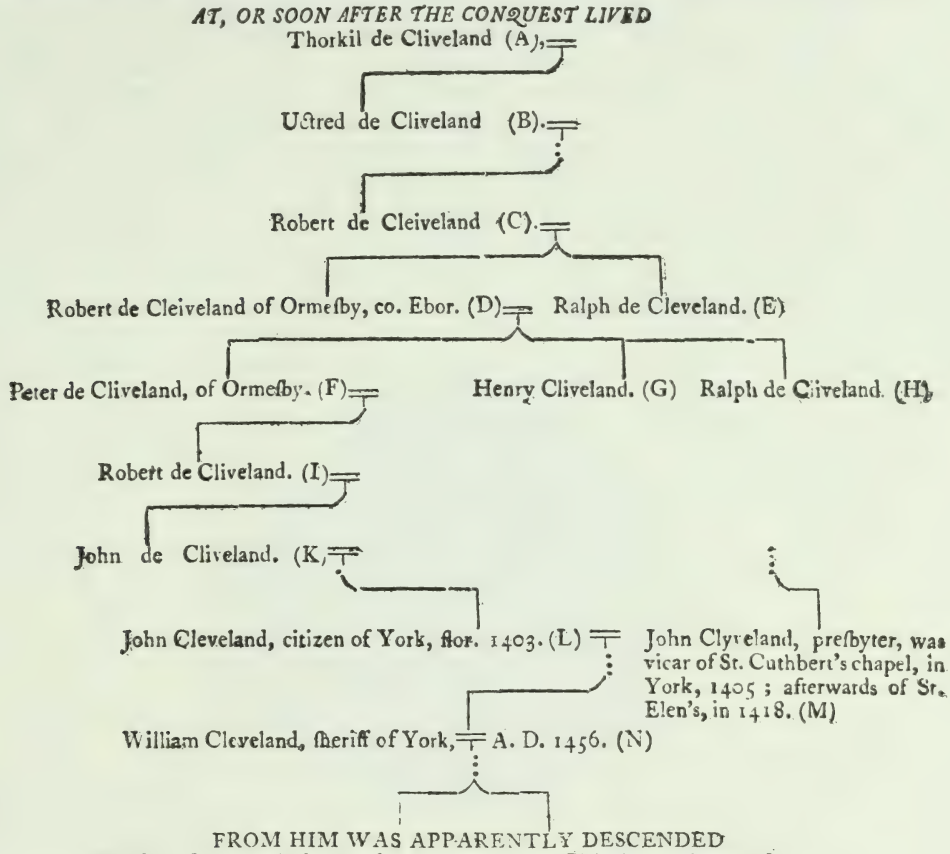
Thomas Percy, b. 13 Sept. 1768, living 1782.

Lieut. Arthur Percy, 3d ſon; d. 1750. ſ. p.

†‡† In St. Nicholas's church in Liverpool, on the monument of John and William Cleiveland, ſucceſſively members of parliament for that borough (vid. ſupra) the Arms of Cleiveland are thus given: viz. "Party per chevron ſable and ermine, a Chevron engrailed counterchanged." And for Creſt, the head and neck eraſed, of a white fiſhing Eagle.

[To the Right Reverend Father in God THOMAS Lord Biſhop of DROMORE, this Genealogy, carefully formed from Family Deeds, Extracts from Pariſh Regiſters, and the Information of living Perſons, is humbly inſcribed by his much obliged and moſt faithful humble ſervant, J. NICHOLS.]

THE MORE ANCIENT GENEALOGY of CLEIVELAND, OR CLEVELAND.



(A) (B) Uctred, son of Thorkil de Cliveland gave to Whitby Abbey two curacies of land, free from Danegeld, and the mill in Brineston (now Burniston, in Richmondshire,) co. Ebor. Vid. Mon. Ang. I. 74. (27. b.) Charlton's Hist. of Whitby, 4to. 1779. p. 71.

(C) Robert de Cleiveland (so the name is spelt) gave to Whitby Abbey a piece of land in Ormesby. Mon. Ang. I. p. 75. (28. b.) See also Charlton's Hist. of Whitby, p. 73. [This last writer has obscured his versions of the old charters, by rendering the proper names too literally: thus Robert de Cleveland he translates Robert of Cleveland, &c. but we follow the original in the Monasticon.]

(D) (E) Ralph, son of Robert, granted and confirmed his brother's gift of lands to Whitby-Abbey, lying between the land which his father gave, and that belonging to the prior of Gisburne. Charlton, p. 185, 186.

(F) Peter de Cliveland gave to the church of Gisburn two bovates and four roods of land in Ormesby, and all his land in the valley of Marton, and all his land called Tunge, with other parcels of land enumerated in Mon. Ang. II. p. 151. (20. a.) He also confirmed the grant of his uncle Ralph (supra, E.) and his deed is witnessed by Peter de Cleiveland. Charlton's Hist. p. 185.

(F) (G) (H) These three brothers were benefactors to the priory of Gisburne or Gisburgh, in co. Ebor. See Burton's Monasticon Eboracense, p. 351. See also the same writer for the two generations (I) and (K).

(L) John Cleveland *(civis Ebor.)* is witness to a deed by which Richard Tykyll and Margaret his wife grant and convey to William Smythson, senior, and to his son William and his heirs, a tenement, with a croft in Dalton Norrays. Dat 14 March, ann. 4 R. Hen. IV. The name herein is written by the scrivener corruptly Clefland. (M) See Drake's History of York, fol. p. 313. 344. (N) Ibid. p. 363.

JOHN CLEIVELAND, the Vicar's ſecond ſon, was born at Loughborough in Leiceſterſhire, as appears from the regiſter of that pariſh, where his baptiſm is entered June 20, 1613. Having been educated at Hinckley under the Rev. Rich. Vines *, he was admitted of Chriſt's College in Cambridge, September 4, 1627, and took the degree of B. A. in 1631. He thence removed to St. John's College in the ſame univerſity, being elected Fellow, March 27, 1634, and became M. A. the following year, 1635. He continued for many years the delight and ornament of that houſe, in which he was one of the tutors, and, being excuſed from going into holy orders, became their rhetorick reader, and was uſually employed to draw up all epiſtles and addreſſes for that ſociety, being much admired for the purity and terſeneſs of his Latin ſtyle. He alſo became celebrated for his occaſional poems in Engliſh, eſpecially on the breaking-out of the civil wars, when he is ſaid to have been the firſt champion that appeared in verſe for the royal cauſe †. Afterwards, when the oppoſite party prevailed, he retired to the king at Oxford, and was in his abſence ejected from his fellowſhip, April 8, 1644‡. On the fixing in Newark Caſtle that garriſon which ſo long ſupported the King's declining cauſe, Cleiveland was appointed Judge-advocate there under Sir Richard Willis the Governor. After the ſurrender of that garriſon in 1646, by the expreſs command of the King, then a priſoner with the Scottiſh army, Cleiveland followed the fates of diſtreſſed loyalty, living up and down concealed for ſome years, till in November, 1655, he was ſeized at Norwich, as a perſon of great abilities, adverſe and dangerous to the reigning government §, and was thence removed to Yarmouth, where he lay many months in priſon, till, addreſſing the Protector, he was by his order ſet at liberty. This petition (ſee p. 137.) is remarkable for the addreſs with which the writer employs ſuch moving topics as might neither do violence to his conſcience, nor betray his cauſe, and yet be effectual to procure his enlargement. At length removing to Gray's Inn, London, he was there ſeized with an epidemical intermitting fever, of which he died on Thurſday morning, April 29, 1658, in his chamber in Gray's Inn, whence his body was brought to Hunſdon Houſe, and on Saturday May 1. was interred in the pariſh church of St. Michael Royal on College Hill, London ¶: his remains receiving the laſt honours, by the attendance of many perſons eminent for their loyalty and learning, to whom his funeral ſermon was preached by his intimate friend, the eminent Dr. Pearſon, afterwards Biſhop of Cheſter, and author of the celebrated expoſition of the creed **. It does not appear that any monument was erected to his memory; but if there were, it was demoliſhed with the church by the great fire in 1666.

That kind and excellent antiquary Mr. Cole, in a letter on the ſubject of this memoir, ſays, "I have nothing more to add to the article of your relation Mr. John Cleiveland, than the following extract from a Weekly Journal in 1645, called "The Kingdomes Weekly Intelligencer," N° 101. p. 811. for Tueſday, 27, May, 1645.— "But to ſpeak ſomething of our friend Cleveland, that grand malignant of Cam- "bridge, we heare that he is now at Newarke, where he hath the title of advocate

* Of whom ſome account will be given in theſe Memoirs.
† Wood's Athen. Oxon. 2d Ed. II. f. 274. ‡ Walker's Sufferings, &c. part II. p. 149.
§ Thurlow's State Papers, vol. IV. p. 185. ¶ Fuller's Worthies, in Leiceſterſhire.
** Dav. Lloyd's Memoirs of Perſons, who ſuffered for K. Charles I. 1668, fol. p. 617, 618.

"put

Plate XI.

The Original is now in the Possession of D.r Percy Bp.p of Dromore.

" put upon him. His office and employment is, to gather all the Colledge rents " within the power of the king's forces in thoſe parts, which he diſtributes to ſuch " as are turned out of their fellowſhips at Cambridge for their malignancie. If the " royal party be thus careful to ſupplie their friends, ſure it is neceſſary to take " ſome courſe to relieve thoſe who are turned out of their houſes and livings for ad- " hering to the parliament."

From a collection of old pamphlets and journals during the great rebellion between 1639 and 1660, and ſorted by Mr. Carte, in Sir John Hinde Cotton's library at Madingley near Cambridge.

" Mr. Granger and you," Mr. Cole adds, " agree in his being no clergyman; ſo I have nothing more to ſay on that ſubject: but from his having a common place, or ſort of ſhort ſermon, or expoſition, preached or pronounced in the College chapel, and his old print * dreſſing him in a clerical habit, I was apt to conclude that he was in holy orders; though I am aware that it is not unuſual for laymen ſometimes to perform theſe ſcholaſtic exerciſes, as well as that clergymen in thoſe times of rebellion and confuſion were often obliged to lay aſide their gown, and get their bread in other profeſſions as they could. Your dates are all accurate. He is alſo mentioned in Lloyd's Memoirs, edit. 1677, p. 261, 617." There are likewiſe ſome notices of him in Thurloe's " State Papers," vol. IV. p. 184. It is there remarked, that he was " a perſon of great abilities, and ſo able to do the greater diſſervice." Mr. Echard hath obſerved, that " he was the firſt poetic champion for the king."

Another worthy friend (the Rev. Mr. Kynaſton, fellow of Brazen Noſe College, Oxford) is ſo kind as to ſay, " Your obſervation concerning Cleiveland's 'Peti- " tion to Cromwell' is exceeding judicious. I honour him for that petition †. It is a " fine

* There are two other old portraits of our poet, one with a band, the other a buſt crowned with laurel.

† The reader ſhall judge of it for himſelf. Wood ſays, " it was written in ſuch towering language, " and ſo much gallant reaſon, that upon the peruſal of it Cromwell was ſo much melted down with it, " that he forthwith ordered his releaſe."

" May it pleaſe your Highneſs,

" RULERS, within the circle of their government, have a claim to that which is ſaid of the Deity, 'They have their centre every where, and their circumference no where.' It is in this confidence that I addreſs to your Highneſs, as knowing no place in the nation is ſo remote, as not to ſhare in the ubiquity of your care; no priſon ſo cloſe, as to ſhut me up from partaking of your influence. My Lord, it is my misfortune, that after ten years of retirement from being engaged in the differences of the ſtate, having wound myſelf up in private receſs, and my comportment to the public ſo inoffenſive that in all this time neither fears nor jealouſies have ſcrupled at my actions: being about three months ſince at Norwich, I was fetched with a guard before the commiſſioners, and ſent priſoner to Yarmouth; and if it be not a new offence to make an enquiry wherein I offended (for hitherto my fault was kept as cloſe as my perſon), I am induced to believe, that, next to my adherence to the Royal party, the cauſe of my confinement is the narrowneſs of my eſtate; for none ſtand committed, whoſe eſtate can bail them. I only am the priſoner, who have no acres to be my hoſtage. Now if my poverty be criminal (with reverence be it ſpoken) I implead your Highneſs, whoſe victorious arms have reduced me to it, as acceſſory to my guilt. Let it ſuffice, my Lord, that the calamity of the war hath made us poor; do not puniſh us for it! Who ever did penance for being raviſhed? Is it not enough that we are ſtript ſo bare, but it muſt be made in order to a ſeverer laſh! muſt our ſores be engraven with our wounds? muſt we firſt be made cripples, then beaten with our own crutches? Poverty, if it be a fault, 'tis its own puniſhment; who pays more for it, pays uſe upon uſe. I beſeech your Highneſs put ſome bounds to the overthrow, and

" fine image of his ſoul. There is a nobleneſs of ſentiment, and a dignity in the " avowal of his principles in it, that would have done credit to Majeſty itſelf. And " at the ſame time a dexterity of 'addreſs' as you remark, and a blameleſs fineſſe in " the adopting of arguments proper for his purpoſe, that tyranny, the moſt ſteeled, " could not fail to be ſoothed and conciliated by.—'The Rebel Scot' ſeems to be the " utmoſt effort of Cleiveland's genius. And it is truly characteriſtic of it. His forte " was ſatire. Nature had endued him with a maſculine ſtrength of thought; and " the villainy of the times, co-operating with his own integrity and loyalty, made " him direct that vigour of ſentiment to the ſtigmatizing of the hypocrites of the age; " and the more forcibly to diſburthen the forcibleneſs of his ideas, he laboured, in " all the throes of an imagination on the full ſtretch, after a ſtyle that may not be " improperly termed the gigantic, to expreſs them in.——I greatly admire your " print of Cleiveland. There is an abundant diſplay of the *vis poetica* in the exte- " rior at leaſt. I admire too your diſtich that encircles his head. His diſtich on " 'The Rebel Scot *' deſerves it richly; and, indeed, every eulogy in the ſatiric line. " For nothing, ſurely, ever entered into the head of man, more happy, or more " juſtly ſevere, on that traiterous crew, the Covenanters of the North of thoſe days, " than the celebrated couplet,

" Had Cain been Scot, God would have chang'd his doom;
" Nor forc'd him wander, but confin'd him home."

do not purſue the chace to the other world. Can your thunder be leveled ſo low as our groveling condition? Can your towering ſpirit, which hath quarried upon kingdoms, make a ſtoop at us, who are the rubbiſh of theſe ruins? Methinks I hear your former atchievements interceding with you, not to ſully your glories with trampling upon the proſtrate, nor clog the wheel of your chariot with ſo degenerous a triumph. The moſt renowned heroes have ever with ſuch tenderneſs cheriſhed their captives, that their ſwords did but cut out work for their courteſies. Thoſe that fell by their proweſs, ſprung up by their favour, as if they had ſtruck them down only to make them rebound the higher. I hope your Highneſs, as you are the rival of their fame, will be no leſs of their virtues. The nobleſt trophy that you can erect to your honour is to raiſe the afflicted. And ſince you have ſubdued all oppoſition, it now remains, that you attack yourſelf, and with acts of mildneſs vanquiſh your victory. It is not long ſince, my Lord, that you knocked off the ſhackles from moſt of our party, and, by a grand releaſe, did ſpread your clemency as far as your territories. Let not new proſcriptions interrupt your jubilee. Let not that your lenity be ſlandered as the ambuſh of your further rigour. For the ſervice of his Majeſty (if it be objected) I am ſo far from excuſing it, that I am ready to alledge it in my vindication. I cannot conceit that my fidelity to my Prince ſhould taint me in your opinion: I ſhould rather expect it ſhould recommend me to your favour: had we not been faithful to our King, we could not have given ourſelves to be ſo to your Highneſs; you had then truſted us *gratis*, whereas now we have our former loyalty to vouch us. You ſee, my Lord, how much I preſume upon the greatneſs of your ſpirit, that dare prevent my indictment with ſo frank a confeſſion, eſpecially in this which I may ſo ſafely deny that it is almoſt arrogancy in me to own it; for the truth is, I was not qualified enough to ſerve him; all I could do, was to bear a part in his ſufferings, and give myſelf up to be cruſhed with his fall. Thus my charge is doubled; my obedience to my Sovereign, and what is the reſult of that, my want of fortune. Now whatever reflection I have upon the former, I am a true penitent for the latter. My Lord, you ſee my crimes; as to my defence, you bear it about you. I ſhall plead nothing in my juſtification, but your Highneſs's clemency, which, as it is the conſtant inmate of a valiant breaſt, if you graciouſly be pleaſed to extend it to your ſuppliant, in taking me out of this withering durance, your Highneſs will find that Mercy will eſtabliſh you more than Power; though all the days of your life were as pregnant with victories as your twice auſpicious third of September. Your Highneſs's humble and ſubmiſſive petitioner, J. CLEIVELAND."

* It was tranſlated into Latin by Thomas Gawen, of New College, Oxford, prebendary of Wincheſter, and rector of Exton, in the county of Hants, who afterwards turned Papiſt. (Ath. Ox. II. 758.) It is printed in moſt of the editions of Cleiveland's Works.

In 1642, Mr. Cleiveland had the honour of ſpeaking an oration before the King and Prince, at St. John's College, Cambridge, with which, Winſtanley ſays, the king was ſo well pleaſed, that he ſent for him, gave him his hand to kiſs, with great expreſſions of kindneſs, and ordered a copy to be ſent after him to Huntingdon, to which place he was haſtening that night. When Oliver Cromwell was in election to be member for the town of Cambridge, as he engaged all his friends and intereſts to oppoſe it, ſo when it was carried but by one vote, he cried out with much paſſion, "that that ſingle vote had ruined church and kingdom:" ſuch fatal events did he preſage from the ſucceſs of Oliver.

Mr. Aubrey informs us, that he went from Oxford to the garriſon at Newark; where, upon drawing up certain articles for the royaliſts, he would needs add this ſhort concluſion, "And we annex our lives as a label to our truſt." That gentleman adds, that after the king was beaten out of the field, he came to London, and entered himſelf at Gray's Inn, where he and Samuel Butler, of the ſame ſociety, had a club every night.

The correſpondence of Cleiveland, when at Newark, with a Parliament officer at Grantham, his anſwer to the Newark ſummons; his epiſtle to the earl of Weſtmoreland, and thoſe to the earls of Newcaſtle and Holland, are equal proofs of the dexterity of his wit and the integrity of his heart.

During his ſtay at Oxford he was venerated and reſpected, ſays Wood, not only by the great men of the court, but by the then wits remaining among the affrighted and diſtreſſed Muſes, for his high panegyrics and ſmart ſatires.

In Gataker's "Diſcours Apologetical, 1654," 4to. our poet is mentioned under the appellation of "one Cleavland, a man to me, either by ſight or hearſay, to rime "or pen, utterly unknown, further than his friend Lilie [in his Merlin 1654] gives "me notice of him, in ſome ſatyrical libel (it ſeems) is pleaſed to term the late aſſem-"bly of Weſtminſter (as he, who himſelf ſtyles it Synod of Preſbyterians, as if "it conſiſted of none but ſuch, relates) a flea-bitten ſynod, an aſſembly brewed of "clerks, like Royſton crows, or friars of both orders, black and grey." I have not been able to meet with Lilly's Merlin for 1654; but in a ſubſequent work (Hiſtory of his Life and Times, p. 82. 2d edit. 1715) Lilly ſays, "I had in 1652 and 1653, "and 1654, much contention with Mr. Gatacre of Redriff; a man endued with all "kinds of learning, and the ableſt man of the whole ſynod of Divines in the Oriental "tongues."

In 1662 was publiſhed, "A Poem on the Fall of the South Side of St. Paul's "Cathedral. To which is added, A Satyre againſt the Fanatick Boutefeus of theſe "Times; and a Memoriall offered up at the Tomb of the incomparable Mr. John "Cleaveland *. By T. P." In this memorial due honour is paid to the Rebel

* Soon after his death, Wood ſays, (Faſt. I. 274.) were publiſhed ſeveral elegies on him, particularly that intituled, "Upon the moſt ingenious and incomparable Muſophiliſt of his Time, Mr. John Cleaveland. A "living Memorial of his moſt devotional Brother and cordial Mourner." Printed at London on the broad ſide of a ſheet of paper 1658. This elegy was written by *Phil-Cleaveland*; i. e. by a lover of Cleiveland (not by a brother Philip, as Wood erroneouſly ſuppoſed, for he had no brother of that name). It ſhould have been Philo-Cleiveland; but the printer probably dropt the letter *o*. Wood alſo mentions "An Elegy upon the Death of the moſt excellent Poet Mr. John Cleaveland," written by Francis Vaux, a ſervitor of Queen's College, Oxford, and author of "A Poem in Praiſe of Typography," which was alſo printed on one ſide of a ſheet of paper in May 1658.

Scot, the Rupertiſmus, and ſeveral other poems of Cleiveland. On thoſe to the memory of Edward King, the writer ſays,

" Though to King's learned duſt ſtrict Fate allow'd
" Nor tomb nor trophy, but a watery ſhrowd;
" Yet here his urn is fix'd, which ſhall outvie
" Vain Cleopatra's marble pageantry."

Cleiveland's works were ſeveral times publiſhed; 1647 *, 1651 †, 1658, 1659 ‡, 1660, 1665, 1667, 1668, 1677, 1687, 1699; but the beſt edition is that of 1687, 8vo. under the title of " The Works of Mr. John Cleveland, containing his Poems, Orati- " ons, Epiſtles, collected into one volume, with the Life of the Author." This edition, which has his portrait in a clerical habit, was publiſhed by Dr. Lake || (who prefixed to it " Clevelandi Manibus Parentalia") and Dr. Drake, under the initials *J. L.* and *S. D.* A Second Part was at the ſame time printed, under the title of " John Cleveland's Revived Poems, Orations, Epiſtles, and others of his genuine " incomparable Pieces, now at laſt publiſhed from his Original Copies by ſome of " his entruſted Friends," (in which it is remarkable that ſixty-five pages, viz. from p. 200. to p. 265. are literally copied from a book § intituled, *Ex Otio Negotium*, or Martiall his Epigrams Tranſlated, with Sundry other Poems and Fancies by R. Fletcher. Lond. 1654," 8vo.) There is alſo in the ſame volume a third part, called " The Ruſtick Rampant, or Rural Anarchy affronting Monarchy; on the Inſurrec- " tion of Wat Tyler, By J. C. *Aſperius nihil eſt humili cum ſurgit in altum.* Claudian."

Dr. Fuller gives him the character of " a general artiſt, pure Latiniſt, exquiſite " orator, and excellent poet. His ſtile was maſculine, his epiſtles pregnant with

* This is a thin quarto, thus intituled, " The Character of a London Diurnal, with ſeveral ſelect " Poems by the ſame Author. *Optima & noviſſima editio.* Printed in the yeare 1647." I have not met with any earlier edition.

† This edition was printed at London, " with additions." There is alſo printed " Clevelandi " Vindiciæ, or Cleaveland's genuine Poems, Orations, Epiſtles, &c. purged from many falſe and " ſpurious ones which had uſurped his name, and from innumerable errors and corruptions in the " true, &c. Lond. 1617." 8vo. before which is a little account of his life, wherein it is ſaid that Thomas Thurman performed the office of burial, and Dr. Pearſon, afterwards bp. of Cheſter, preached his funeral ſermon. The date of this edition (which Wood, Ath. Ox. I. Faſti 274. very properly ſays muſt be falſe) is probably a miſtake for 1677.

‡ The editions of 1659 and 1660 contain what make the Second Part of the edition in 1687, and are thus intituled, " J. Cleaveland revived: Poems, Orations, Epiſtles, and other of his genuine incompara- " ble pieces, never before publiſht. With ſome other exquiſite Remains of the Wits of both Univerſities " that were his Contemporaries. Lond. 1659." 8vo. With a curious Preface by E. Williamſon, dated " Newark, Novemb. 21, 1658." The Editors of the edition in 1687, reprinting this volume without attending to the diſtinction in the title-page, that it contained " ſome other Remains," &c. of " emi- " nent Wits his Contemporaries," have publiſhed as CLEIVELAND'S, the additional Poems of John Hall, R. Fletcher, Jaſper Mayne, Sir J. Denham, &c. &c. But the edition in 1677 (which makes the firſt part of the edition in 1687) is all genuine; and ſome few of the ſecond part were evidently written by Cleiveland alſo.

|| " John Lake, D. D. (vicar of Leeds, and afterwards biſhop of Chicheſter) was ſent to St. John's " College, Cambridge, before he was complete 13 years of age; and committed to the tuition of the " famous Mr. Cleveland, for whoſe memory he always retained a great reverence, and whoſe poems, " orations, epiſtles, &c. he and his friend Dr. Drake, vicar of Pontefract (1687) collected into one vo- " lume, to which they prefixed his life and parentalia, and dedicated them to Biſhop Turner, then maſ- " ter of the college." Thoreſby, Vicaria Leodenſis, p. 99.

§ See the Select Collection of Miſcellany Poems, 1781, vol. VII. p. 376. Other inſtances of Poems falſely aſcribed to Cleiveland are pointed out in p. 49. of the ſame volume.

" metaphors; his lofty fancy ſeemed to ſtride from the top of one mountain to " another, thereby making to itſelf a conſtant level of continued elevation. All " his poems are incomparable, ſo that to praiſe one, were to detract from the reſt." A copious ſpecimen of them was printed, by the Compiler of this Memoir, in the Seventh Volume of " A Select Collection of Miſcellany Poems, 1781."

A portrait of him, painted by Fuller, during Cleiveland's attendance on the king at Oxford, is now in the poſſeſſion of the Biſhop of Dromore; who has kindly permitted an engraving of it to accompany this Hiſtory (ſee plate XI.) In this picture he is repreſented holding a paper, on which is inſcribed the title of his celebrated poem; which, after all, is ſaid not to be meant for a ſatire on the Scottiſh nation in general, but chiefly on that part of it then engaged in rebellion againſt king Charles I. as the writer expreſsly excepts the valiant and loyal bands then enliſted under Montroſe and Crawford, &c.

5. Richard Vynes,

A NATIVE of Blazon in Leiceſterſhire, was bred in Magdalen College, Cambridge, where he continued till he commenced M. A. and was remarkable for his ſober and grave behaviour, not being chargeable even with the venial levities of youth. From the univerſity he was elected (moſt probably at the recommendation of his contemporary Thomas Cleiveland) ſchool-maſter of Hinckley; where he entered into holy orders; and (as appears by the extract from the pariſh-regiſter in p. 77.) married, and had at leaſt one child, who was buried there in 1639. After remaining ſome time in the faithful diſcharge of his office at Hinckley-ſchool, he obtained the vicarage of St. Lawrence Jewry; and, being a good ſpeaker and an able divine, was choſen one of the Aſſembly of Divines that met at Weſtminſter in 1644, to eſtabliſh the Preſbyterian government; which meeting his own ideas, he was called their Luther, and was employed in the treaties of Uxbridge and the Iſle of Wight, where his conduct was ſo ſingularly reſpectful and proper to his Sovereign, that the King ſeldom ſpoke to him without moving his hat; a circumſtance the more remarkable, as no other of the Parliament Commiſſioners ever met with the ſame token of attention. He came alſo with the other London miniſters to offer their ſervices to pray with the king, the morning before his execution *. Mr. Vynes, however, as Dr. Fuller tells us, was moſt charitably moderate to all that diſſented from him, though conſtant to his own principles. He loſt the maſterſhip of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, becauſe he would not take the engagement. He was a very painful and laborious miniſter, and ſpent his time principally amongſt his pariſhioners, in piouſly endeavouring " to make them all of one piece, though they were of different colours, and " unite them in judgements who diſſented in affection." He died February 7, 1655, and was buried in the pariſh church of St. Lawrence Jewry; which having been conſumed in the general conflagration of 1666, no memorial of him is there to be traced. Mr. Vynes preached the ſermon at the funeral of Robert earl of Eſſex, at Weſtminſter Abbey, Sept 13, 1646, from 2 Sam. iii. 38 †.

* Ath. Cx. II. 699.

† Ib. 95.

6. John

6. JOHN ONEBYE.

THIS gentleman, deſcended from a family ſituated in the fourteenth century at Newton Burguland in Leiceſterſhire, firſt took up his reſidence at Hinckley about the middle of the ſixteenth century; where he lived to a good old age, and died greatly reſpected, leaving four ſons, whoſe deſcendants will appear in the following Genealogy, compiled from the Pariſh Regiſters, Heraldic Viſitations, and other authentic Sources.

John Onebye, Oneby, or Ondeby, reſided at Hinckley. = ...

1 Richard, baptized at Hinckley, Sep. 25, 1563; died unmarried.

2 John*, barriſter at law, bo. at Hinckley about 1582; buried there Feb. 26, 1661-2. = Emme, daug. of Barth. Byard, of Aſhby Magna; ſhe was bur. at Hinckley, Oct. 6, 1674.

3 Humphry, a merchant in London, died in Barbary. = . . . Hall, of London.

4 Thomas, of Shepey Magna, died about 1632. = Unica, 4th daughter of Rich. Vincent, of Shepey.

Sir John Onebye, knt. who was twice married †; died, without iſſue, about 1676.

ELIZABETH, DOROTHY, EMME, MARY, *Whoſe Deſcendants, the* RIGHT HEIRS *of* ROBERT ONEBYE, *may be ſeen in the ſubſequent pages.*

1ſt wife. Eliz. youngeſt da. of Francis Fiſh, of Gumley. She died in July, 1661 = Joh. Onebye, of Barwell, born 1630.

2d wife. Ellen da. of Robert Davis ‡ of Ruthyn, and ſiſter and coheir to her brother. = Elizab. married to Joſeph Townſend, of Froleſworth; died without any ſurviving iſſue.

1 John, an attorney at Barwell, born 1652. = Kerenkappuch, dau. of Henry Turvile, eſq; of Aſton Flamville.

2 Thomas, born 1654; died without iſſue.

3 Elizabeth, born May 31, 1657, was marr. to Richard Saliſbury, of Newton Burguland; died in childbed, Sept. 1, 1682.

1ſt wife. Judith, da. of Sir Anthony Cheſter, co. Bucks, bart. by Mary Cranmer §. = Robert Onebye, born in Sept. 1665. = 2d wife. Suſan, da. of Thomas Webb, of Kenſington ||.

Grace, born 1677; died unmarried.

John, born 1678; died July 3. 1727. See note [B].

Anthony, = Jane Major.

Two daughters, living in 1754.

ROBERT, died without iſſue June 16, 1753; and bequeathed the REVERSION of his eſtates to his OWN RIGHT HEIRS. See Note [C]. = Mary, da. of Sam. Bracebridge, of Lindley.

* Steward of the Court of Records at Leiceſter.

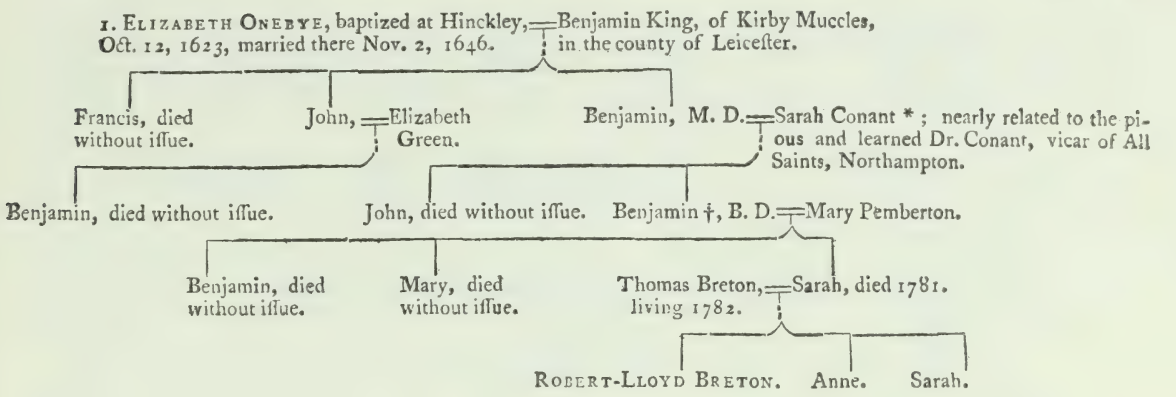
† His firſt wife was Mabell Aſhby, as appears by his father's epitaph, p. 39, and alſo by the pariſh regiſter, p. 77. The ſecond (as appears from the laſt viſitation of the county of Leiceſter, now remaining in the Heralds Office, marked K, p. 84.) was *Mercie*, daughter of —— Dudſon, co. Glouceſter; who, with two ſiſters, was buried in Hinckley church. See pp. 39, 40.

‡ Robert Davis married Dorothy, daughter and ſole heir of Thomas Thelwall, 5th ſon of John Thelwall of Llanrhydd, co. Denbigh.

§ Mr. Gough has a fine genealogy (on vellum) of "the ancient and worthy family of the Cranmers," taken in 1663, with maps of Elmeſwell and Drenkeſton in Suffolk, part of the eſtates deviſed by Robert Onebye's will.

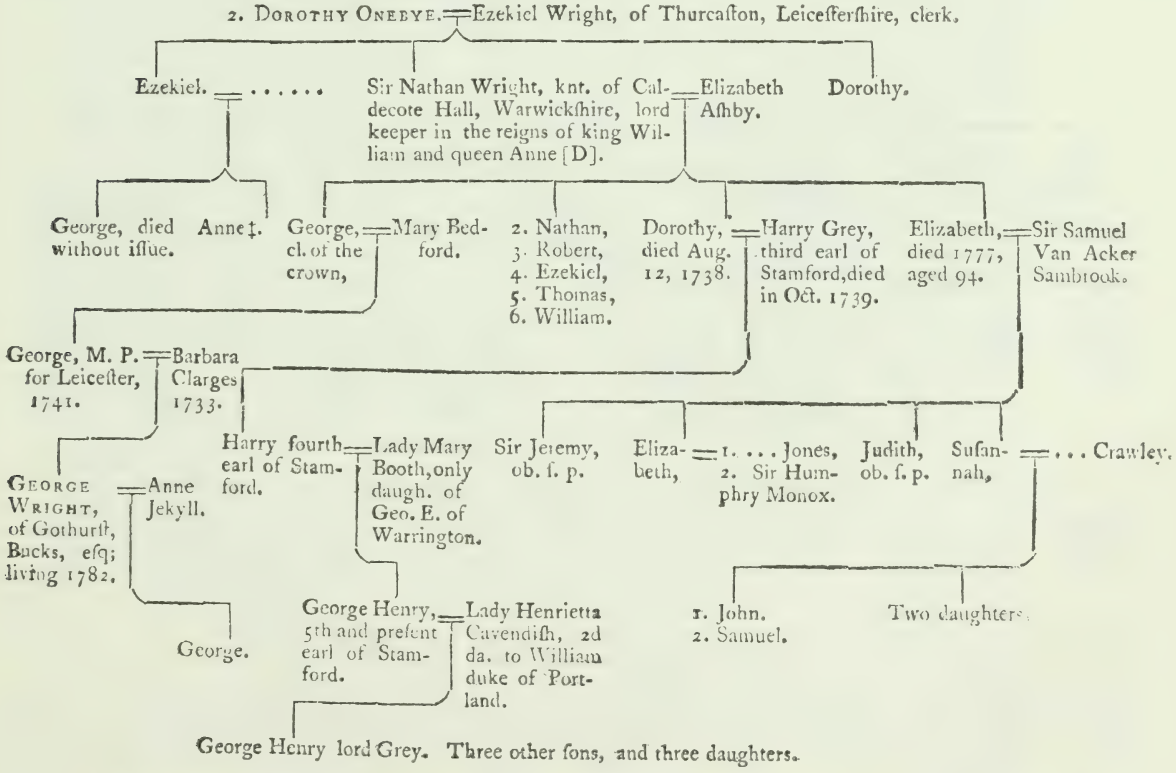
|| On whom, and his heirs, the reverſion of the eſtates of Sir Henry Wood, of Loudham, in the county of Suffolk, was ſettled; as will be more particularly mentioned in note [A], p. 145.

Genealogy of the FOUR DAUGHTERS of JOHN ONEBYE.



* This lady, with two brothers and three ſiſters, were all remarkable for longevity. The youngeſt of the ſix died at 82.

† Benjamin King, M. A. afterwards D. D. inſtalled prebendary of Glouceſter, Sept. 26, 1700. He was ſome time vicar of All Saints, Northampton, and of St. Mary de Lode, in Glouceſter; on the ſouth ſide of the chancel of which church he was buried, but has no memorial. He died in 1727 or 1728.



‡ Who was three times married. Her firſt husband's name was Mead; the ſecond .....; the third Fullerton.

3. EMME ONEBYE, died Feb. 28, 1706-7. = William Mason, of Leicester, M. D.

1 John, born Nov. 5, 1652, died without issue.

2 Richard, born Dec. 12, 1653, died Mar. 29, 1693. = Anne Jarman.

3 George, born May 19, 1665. = ...

4 William, born 1666, died 1677.

Emme, born July 4, 1656, = ... Ewin.
Anne, born Oct. 8, 1658, = ... Curtis.
Elizabeth, born Aug. 20, 1660, died 1694.
Dorothy, b. Sept. 9, 1663, = George Savile.

Anne, = William Pick.

Dorothy*. = William Cradock, related to the Earl of Huntingdon.

Catharine, died in May 1771. = James Gough [E], died at Camberwell about 1755.

* *Of this lady I have a portrait.*

1 Jarman, 2 Richard, 3 William; all died without issue.

4 ANNE, = Nathaniel Morris.

William Cradock, born at Uxbridge in May 1710; died Dec. 22, 1779. = Sarah Gent, living 1782.

John, died without issue.

WILLIAM MORRIS, living 1782. = Anne Green.

ANNE, living 1782. = William Mason, mar. 1778, died 1781.

Two sons, and two daughters; died infants.

William-Henry, living 1782.

1st wife. Anne Cradock, married June 22, 1766, died Feb. 18, 1777. = John Nichols, = 2d wife. Martha Green; [*see the Genealogy of* CLEIVELAND.]

1 William-Bowyer Nichols, born 1775, died 1776.
2 ANNE NICHOLS; 3 SARAH NICHOLS; } living 1782.

4. MARY ONEBYE. = Thomas Staveley [F], barrister at law, of Belgrave, Leicester, married Dec. 31, 1656.

Thomas, William, George; all died without issue.

3 Christiana, = Rev. Joshua Walker, rector of Great Billing, Northamptonshire.

1 Mary, = Edmund Brudenell, esq. of the Newark, near the borough of Leicester.

4 Anne, = Leonard Welstead, vicar of Newcastle on Tyne.

2 Jane, = Rev. Thomas Alleyne, clerk. rector of Loughborough, Leicestershire.

Joshua, di. without issue.

Thomas Walker, = ...

1 Robert, died in London, of a fever, unmarried, and was bur. at Church Langton.

2 Mary, died of the small pox, unmarried.

3 Catharine, = John Alsop, clerk, rector of Church Langton, Leicestershire.

Leonard, the POET, of whom see note [G].

Thomas, = Alice Cloyne, a native of Ireland.

Thomas Alleyne, di. without issue.

Thomas Walker, = ...

1 Nathanael, died of the small pox, at Merton Coll. Oxf. 1737, ag. 22.

2 Catharine, died 1770. = Thomas Ayre, of Gaddesby, esq.

3 Mary, died 1782. = Christopher Pegge, clerk, died 1741, aged 28.

4 Joanna, died 1774. = Philip Bliss, clerk, rector of Tormarton, Gloucestershire, dead.

Mary, = Edmund Basset, of Blaby, Leicestershire.

A daugh ter, living 1782. = ... TILLY, living 178-.

CATHARINE, living 1782. = EDWARD BROMHEAD, of Lincoln, clerk.

Maria-Christiana, an only and posthumous child, died 1777. = Thomas Pulton, rector of Tichwell, Norf. and vic. of Chattisham, Suff. 1782.

PHILIP BLISS, rector of Frampton Cotterell and Dodington, Glouc. Nathanael-Alsop, fell. of New Coll. Oxford. Joanna, = Fra. Warre, rect. of Cheddon, Som. Catharine, Mary, } unmarried 1782.

MARY-WELSTEAD, living 1782. = JOSEPH MOORE, of Syston, Leicestersh.

MARIA-CHRISTIANA PULTON, born Apr. 27, 1777, living 1782.

NOTES ON THE GENEALOGIES OF ONEBYE.

[A] Sir Henry Wood (ſon of Thomas Wood *, of Hackney, eſq;) "Treaſurer to the late Queen-"Mother, and one of the council to Queen Catherine," married a daughter of the Rev. Michael Gardiner, rector of Greenford, Middleſex, by whom he had one daughter Mary, who was married to Charles Palmer earl of Southampton, afterwards duke of Southampton and Cleveland. I have in MS. a copy of the original ſettlement † and laſt will of Sir Henry Wood, both made in 1671. The will is dated

* Serjeant of the paſtry to King Charles I. He married Suſan, daughter and heir of —— Cranmer, of London, merchant; and died in May, 1649, aged 84; and his widow Oct. 17, 1650, aged 80. They were both buried at Hackney, where there are inſcriptions to their memory. This gentleman (ſon of Henry Wood, of Hackney, eſq; ſervant to Queen Elizabeth, and grandſon to Thomas Wood of Burnley in the county of Lancaſter) was lineally deſcended from le Sieur de Boys, dauphin in France; whoſe arms (a Lion rampant Arg. in a field Gules) were granted to this Thomas by Sir Richard St. George, knight, Clarenceux, June 28, 1634. See Grants, vol. II. p. 664, in the College of Arms. I have in MS. an accurate pedigree of the Woods.

† The ſubſtance of the ſettlement will appear by the following "Abſtract of Sir Cæſar Wood, alias "Cranmer's Caſe," which was heard at the Bar of the Houſe of Lords, December 5, 1692.

"SIR HENRY WOOD (the Appellant's Uncle) by leaſe and releaſe, dated 22d and 23d of May, 1671, in "conſideration of a Marriage to be had between the Reſpondent (the now Duke of Southampton) and Mary "Wood, his only daughter and child, and of 2000l. per annum in land, agreed (on behalf of the Duke) to "be ſettled on Mary for jointure, did ſettle his whole eſtate, being about 4000l. a year, on truſtees (his "daughter being then about ſix or ſeven years old) in truſt for himſelf for his life; and after his death, in "truſt to pay 450l. a year for his daughter's maintenance, till her age of twelve years, and 550l. a year, till "her age of ſeventeen, or marriage; and to pay the reſidue of the profits after the Reſpondent's and Mary's "inter-marriage (which would have been 20000l. and more if the ſame had taken effect according to Sir "Henry Wood's appointment) unto the Reſpondent, which the Reſpondent was to have, though he ſhould "have no iſſue by Mary. If the marriage took effect (after Mary's age of ſixteen years) and ſhe ſhould "have iſſue male by the Reſpondent, then the truſtees to ſtand ſeiſed of the eſtate, to the uſe of the Reſpondent "and Mary for their lives, and after for the firſt and all their ſons, and the ſons of ſuch ſons, in tail male, "and after for their daughters in general tail, and for want of ſuch iſſue, for ſuch perſons as Sir Henry by "his will ſhould appoint; and in default thereof, for his right heirs. Sir Henry Wood, at the ſame time, "makes his will, though dated the day after the ſettlement, and thereby deviſed his ſaid eſtate, in caſe the "marriage ſhould not take effect, according to his appointment; or if there ſhould be no iſſue, to Mary for "life, and after to her firſt and all her ſons, and the ſons of ſuch ſons, in tail male, and after to her daughters "in general tail, and after to the Biſhop of Litchfield and Coventry, his brother, for life, and after to other "perſons (who are all dead), and then to the Appellant for life, with other remainders over. Sir Henry "Wood died the next day after the making the ſettlement and will. The marriage between the Reſpondent "the Duke and Mary was in other manner, and at other times, than was appointed by Sir Henry Wood; "for Mary was firſt married at her age of ſeven years, and then again at her age of twelve years, when her "father appointed it to be after her age of ſixteen years; and the ſaid marriage was had without the conſent "of ſuch perſons as were to have been preſent and conſenting thereto. Mary afterwards (viz. in Novem-"ber 1680) died, having never had iſſue by the Reſpondent the Duke. The Biſhop of Litchfield and Coventry, "upon ſuch the deceaſe of Mary, being next in remainder by Sir Henry's ſettlement and will (which makes "but one conveyance) entered and enjoyed the eſtate for nine years and more, without any pretence of the "Reſpondent's. The late King Charles the Second, the Reſpondent the Duke himſelf, acquieſced in the "Biſhop's entry, as ſatisfied that the Reſpondent's intereſt was determined by the death of Mary without "iſſue: as an evidence that the ſaid late King was ſatisfied therein, he was pleaſed to direct a treaty to be "made with the Biſhop for a marriage of one of his daughters to Mr. Charles Cranmer the Biſhop's nephew. "That the Reſpondent the Duke was ſo far then ſatisfied, that he made no pretence for nine years together, "and in anno 1686, which was ſix years after Mary's death, the eſtate was ſequeſtered (in a ſuit in Chan-"cery, wherein the Reſpondent was plaintiff againſt the Biſhop) for a contempt of the Biſhop's, and upon "the Biſhop's clearing the contempt, the ſequeſtration was taken off by the court, and the Biſhop let into the "poſſeſſion again. But in Michaelmas term, anno 1689, and not before (which was nine years after the "death of Mary, and eighteen years after the ſettlement made, which was prepared and peruſed by great "and eminent counſel on the Reſpondent's part, who, if it had been intended the Reſpondent ſhould have "had an eſtate for his life, though he had no iſſue, would not have uſed words of a contrary importance), "the Reſpondent exhibited his bill in Chancery, and claimed the ſaid eſtate for his life, though he never "had any iſſue by the ſaid Mary; and though there be no truſt declared of the ſaid eſtate for him the Re-"ſpondent, but only on the precedent condition aforeſaid, viz. 'But if the ſaid intended marriage ſhall take "effect after Mary's age of ſixteen years, and ſhe ſhall have iſſue male by the Reſpondent the Duke; Then "for the better ſettlement of the premiſes upon ſuch iſſue male, and for a more ample proviſion and mainte-"nance of the Reſpondent and Mary his wife, and the longeſt liver of them, the truſtees to ſtand intruſted "for the ſaid Reſpondent and Mary, for and during their lives and the ſurvivor of them, and after their

dated "May 24, 1671, after dinner," only one day before the death of Sir Henry Wood; "who was "buried, according to his will, after a fantaſtical way *, in the church near Lowdham-Hall," as Anthony Wood was told by Sir William Dugdale. He had three brothers, who all died before him; 1. John, a citizen of London. 2. Thomas †, biſhop of Litchfield and Coventry 1671—1692. 3. William,

"deceaſe, in truſt for their firſt ſon, &c. and for default of iſſue, for ſuch perſons as Sir Henry Wood ſhould "appoint by his will.' Which is a plain precedent copulative condition, and being never performed for want "of iſſue, no truſt of this eſtate could ever ariſe to the Reſpondent for his life; and yet, by a conſtruction not "conſiſtent with the poſitive words of the ſettlement, and which may be hereafter of ill precedent, and dan-"gerous conſequence to deeds, ſettlements, and aſſurances, the court of Chancery hath decreed the eſtate to "the Reſpondent for his life. The Reſpondent (the Duke) by the ſettlement, was thus provided for: 1. If "the marriage did not take effect through the default of Mary, either by her refuſal of him, or by marrying "another; or by her death before ſixteen, he was to have 20000l. to be paid him out of Sir Henry Wood's "eſtate. 2. If the marriage did take effect at Mary's age of ſixteen, though there were no iſſue, the Re-"ſpondent the Duke was immediately to have the whole profits of the eſtate from the death of Sir Henry "Wood, which to Mary's age of ſixteen would and did amount to more than 20000l. which he hath had, "though nothing was ſettled on his part. 3. But if the marriage did take effect, and the Reſpondent the "Duke had iſſue male, then he was alſo to have an eſtate for his own life, but not otherwiſe; but by ſuch "conſtruction as before, an eſtate for life in the ſaid eſtate is decreed to him, though he never had iſſue. "Therefore the ſaid Appellant hath appealed from the ſaid Decree, to the Right Honourable the Lords Spi-"ritual and Temporal in Parliament aſſembled." The decree, which had been made by the lords commiſſioners of the great ſeal Oct. 31, 1691, was reverſed by the houſe of peers.—At the time of making the ſettlement, which was honoured with the royal ſanction, Sir Henry's daughter was not quite ſeven years old; and the marriage was to take place when ſhe ſhould be between ſixteen and ſeventeen. In caſe of the Earl of Southampton's death before marriage, his right in the lady was to be transferred to his next brother, Lord George Palmer, ſon of Barbara Ducheſs of Cleveland. And in caſe of his daughter's death without iſſue, Sir Henry bequeathed his eſtates, after ſeveral intermediate ſettlements, all which became extinct, to his own right heirs.—Sir Cæſar Wood, alias Cranmer, was admitted in fee, as nephew and heir to Thomas Wood biſhop of Litchfield, to two acres of copyhold at Dover Hedge, in Thelverton manor, January 21, 1694. Charles Wood was admitted in fee, Oct. 16, 1710, as only ſon to Sir Cæſar. In 1744, Henry Cockſedge, Gent. was admitted as receiver appointed for the heir of the above-mentioned Charles Wood then deceaſed, by the High Court of Chancery.—Nov. 15, 1745, a cauſe was heard in Chancery, Chapman and Cheſter *verſus* Onebye, which is not reported by Atkyns, but which terminated in Onebye's being decreed heir at law to Charles Wood.—Sept. 16, 1765, it was recited that Robert Onebye, Eſq; was ſo decreed heir, and that Mr. Cockſedge and Mr. Onebye were both dead. Mr. Chapman was admitted for want of heirs, and paid a relief of four pence half-penny. Theſe extracts were tranſcribed from the court-book of Thelverton manor.

* This does not agree with the will; which ſays, "I deſire my body may be buried in the pariſh-church "of Ufford, in the county of Suffolk, in ſuch decent and private manner as my executors ſhall think fit, with "as little coſt as may be convenient."

† "Educated in the college ſchool at Weſtminſter, elected ſtudent of Chriſt-Church in 1627, or thereabouts, took the degree in arts, holy orders, and by the endeavours of Sir Henry Wood, his elder brother, was made chaplain in ordinary to King Charles I. being then but 28 years of age. In 1641 he took the degrees in divinity, by virtue of a diſpenſation for allowance of terms, and about that time was rector of Wickham in the Biſhoprick of Durham. In the time of the grand rebellion againſt King Charles I. he left the nation and his preferments, and travelled to Rome, and to other places in Italy, where he ſpent ſome years, and after his return lived a retired life in the country. In the jubilee year of 1660 he was reſtored to his rectory, and, in reward of his ſufferings, had a prebendſhip in the church of Durham conferred on him (inſtalled therein Dec. 10 the ſame year); and upon the promotion of Dr. William Paul to the ſee of Oxon, he was made dean of Litchfield in the latter end of 1663. In 1670 he was promoted to the ſee of Litchfield, on the death of Dr. John Hacket, by the endeavours of his ſaid brother Sir Henry (whoſe daughter and heir was married to Charles Fitz-Roy Duke of Southampton, natural ſon of King Charles II.); whereupon being conſecrated on the ſecond day of July (being the ſecond Sunday after that of Trinity) anno 1671, (at which time Dr. Crew was conſecrated biſhop of Oxon) enjoyed that honour, though a perſon of no merit, unleſs it was for his preaching, to the time of his death. But ſo it was, that he not caring to live at Litchfield or Eccleſhall (where is a ſeat belonging to the ſee) either for not being beloved, or to ſave charges, he retired to Hackney, and lived in the houſe where he was born, in an ordinary condition: whereupon Dr. Sancroft archbiſhop of Canterbury ſuſpended him of his office. He died very wealthy at Aſthop near King's-Sutton in Northamptonſhire, where he had continued about two years for health's ſake, on the 18th of April, or thereabouts, in 1692. He left ſeveral legacies to pious uſes, among them 300l. to the junior maſters of Chriſt Church, and an eſtate of 200l. per annum in Norfolk to the ſenior maſters." Wood, Ath. Ox. II. 1176.

When the cathedral at Litchfield was repairing after the Reſtoration, it appears from an authentic paper printed by Mr. Pennant [Journey from Cheſter, p. 424.] from the MSS. of Mr. Greene of Litchfield, that Biſhop Wood, when Dean, gave — — — — £.50
And ſince Biſhop — — — — 10
And promiſed (ſaith Dean Smallwood) more — 100

clerk.

clerk of the ſpicery at Whitehall; and two ſiſters; 1. Mary *, married firſt to Samuel Cranmer, ſheriff of London in 1631; and ſecondly to Sir Henry Cheſter, of Luthington, Bedfordſhire, Knight of the Bath; 2. Elizabeth, married to Anthony Webb, father to Thomas, in whom the eſtate ſettled in remainder after the office of Sir Cæſar Cranmer. This Thomas had two daughters; 1. Suſan, married to Robert Onebye, eſq. 2. Elizabeth, married to William Chapman, eſq. who was knighted by King George I. in 1714, created a baronet in 1720, and died May 7, 1737; leaving two ſons, Sir John the late and Sir William the preſent baronet.

[B] This eccentric branch of a moſt worthy ſtock was born at Barwell, in or about the year 1674. His grand-father, who poſſeſſed a plentiful eſtate, was many years in the commiſſion of the peace for Leiceſterſhire; and his father was an attorney of unblemiſhed reputation. John, the ſubject of this note, after a liberal education, was placed as a clerk to an attorney of eminence; but his aſpiring and haughty diſpoſition induced him to look much higher, and his parents ſoon found they had not properly conſidered his inclinations.

The cuſtody of the Great Seal being committed to his relation Sir Nathan Wright, application was made for ſome genteel employment that would be more congenial to his high ſpirit. Notwithſtanding their affinity, nothing better happened to be then in the lord keeper's power than the employment of train bearer, which young Onebye accepted, in hopes of ſome future vacancy, his uncle being at the ſame time employed as Sir Nathan's ſecretary. Preferment not meeting his wiſhes, he reſolved to enter into the army; and a commiſſion being obtained, he ſerved in ſeveral campaigns under the duke of Marlborough in Flanders, and acquired much reputation, diſtinguiſhing himſelf on many occaſions, and received ſeveral wounds which remained viſible till his death.

He fought a duel at Bergen with a Saxon colonel, whom he killed; and, being tried by a court-martial, was honourably acquitted. And at Port Royal in Jamaica he afterwards fought lieutenant Tooley, where both were deſperately wounded. Onebye ſoon recovered; but Tooley died, after having languiſhed for eight months, in which time the antagoniſts were perfectly reconciled.

After ſerving ſeveral years in the army, and riſing gradually, by ſeniority, to the rank of major in Honeywood's dragoons, he found himſelf, by the peace of Utrecht, in the number of diſbanded officers; and, returning to England, gained a ſcandalous ſubſiſtence by dexterity at gaming. The frauds which this unhappy man is ſuppoſed to have committed were numerous, and diſagreeable to relate; but the important event which occaſioned his being tried at the Old Bailey, before Mr. Baron Hale and Sir William Thomſon, for the murder of William Gower, was thus drawn up at the time for the conſideration of the judges, the jury having given in a ſpecial verdict: "That the priſoner and the deceaſed, with three other gentlemen (one of which was Mr. John Rich, then manager of Lincoln's-inn Theatre, and afterwards of Covent Garden), met at the Caſtle Tavern in Drury-lane, ſupped together, and were good friends; that the company went to gaming: that the priſoner was diſguſted at the deceaſed's having jocularly ſet another gentleman Three Half-Pence, inſtead of Three Half-Crowns, ſaying it was impertinent. That the deceaſed aſked him, 'What he meant by impertinent?' 'You're an impertient Puppy,' ſays the priſoner: To which the deceaſed replied, 'The man that calls me Puppy is a Raſcal.' That the priſoner thereupon took up a bottle, and with violence threw it at the deceaſed's head, which beat ſome powder out of his periwig: who, in return, threw a glaſs, or candleſtick, at the priſoner, which did not reach him: That both roſe up together, and went to their ſwords; that a gentleman ſtepping between prevented their fighting: that the company all ſate down again, and drank for near an hour; when the deceaſed, offering his hand to the priſoner, ſaid to this effect: 'We have had hot words, Major; you was the aggreſſor; but let us be reconciled.' To which the priſoner anſwered, 'No, damn you, I'll have your blood.' That in about half an hour after the company broke up, when the priſoner hung his great coat upon his ſhoulders; but, calling back the deceaſed, ſaid, 'Hark ye, young gentleman, I have ſomething to ſay to you.' That they both re-entered the room, when the door was ſhut violently, and ſwords heard to claſh; and the deceaſed received the wound of which he died. The Major alſo had received three ſlight wounds. That the deceaſed being aſked on his death-bed, if he had received the wound fairly? anſwered, 'I—think—I—did; but—I don't know what might have happened—if you had not come in.' This narrative is ſubſtantially confirmed by Raymond's Reports, vol. II. p. 1486. The Major, who had entertained ſtrong hopes of coming off with a verdict of Man-ſlaughter, was remanded back to Newgate; where he continued tolerably eaſy for ab ut a year, being free from

* This lady's only ſon, Cæſar Cranmer, of Aſtwoodbury, Bucks, was afterwards knighted, and called Knight of Sir Cæſar Wood. He married Lelis daughter of Simon de la Garde of Paris; inherited the Suffolk eſtate, as nephew and heir to Biſhop Wood; and had two ſons, Henry Cranmer, who died young, and Charles Cranmer, who took the name of Wood, and enjoyed the eſtates. I have a copy of the laſt will of Dame Mary Cheſter, who ſurvived both her huſbands, was buried at Aſtwood, and bequeathed to her ſon all her right and title ariſing from the ſettlement or will of her brother Sir Henry Wood, to whom ſhe was executrix. She had alſo a daughter, Mary, married to Sir Anthony Cheſter, of Chicheley, Bucks. By her ſecond huſband, ſhe had no child.

irons, and accommodated with the moſt commodious room in the priſon: finding the proſecutor had taken no ſteps towards bringing on the hearing of the ſpecial verdict before the judges, he grew pretty confident it would be determined in his favour; and imagined the proſecutor was of that opinion: at length, having conſulted ſome attornies and law-books, and judging too favourably for himſelf, he came to a reſolution to move the judges of the King's Bench, for a *Concilium* to be made for arguing the ſpecial verdict before that court. It was argued in the court of King's Bench about the end of Hilary term; and another argument being deſired by the priſoner's counſel, the opinion of all the judges was taken, at Serjeants Inn Hall, May 6, 1727, near fourteen months after the trial; when he was found guilty of wilful murder by the opinion of 11 judges out of 12, and the day of execution was fixed for the 3d of July, 1727. Strong applications were made to the king for a reprieve; which not ſucceeding, on the evening of the 2d, which was on a Sunday, he went to bed as uſual about 10 o'clock, a man being in the room with him, and another at the chamber-door. Mr. Clif—n came and took leave of him, as did his old friend Mr. Caſſilis, and then the man read ſeveral chapters from St. Matthew's Goſpel to him, but he was not in the leaſt affected with them. At four the next morning he called for a glaſs of brandy and water, and then for a pen and paper, when raiſing himſelf in his bed, he wrote as follows; viz. "Couſin Turvile, give Ackerman the turnkey below ſtairs half a guinea, and Jack who waits in my room five ſhillings; the poor devils have had a great deal of trouble with me ſince I have been here." This being his laſt will and teſtament, and the laſt act of his life, excepting the dreadful one upon his own body, which ſoon followed, he then deſired the man in the room and the other at the door to be ſtill a-while, that he might compoſe himſelf againſt the coming of his friends. About ſeven his footman came into the room, when he faintly ſaid, "Who is that, Philip?" After that, a gentleman, his relation, came to the bed-ſide, and calling, "Major, Major," and hearing no anſwer, drew open the curtains, when he was juſt expiring, and weltering in his blood. Mr. Green, a neighbouring ſurgeon, was inſtantly ſent for, but he was departed. The razor with which he had cut through the great artery in his arm was found in the bed; and it was evident that he had been aſſiſted in this horrible enterprize, the razor appearing to have been newly ground for the ſervice. Only a ſix-pence, and three letters from ſome of his friends, were found in his pocket. This account is principally taken from "A true and faithful Narrative of the Life and Actions of John Onebye, Eſquire; commonly called Major Onebye [1727.]" There was alſo publiſhed on this occaſion, "The Weight of Blood; or, The Caſe of Major Onebye, &c."

[C] THIS is the laſt Will and Teſtament of me ROBERT ONEBYE *, of Lindley, in the County of Leiceſter, Eſquire. And, after recommending my Soul into the Hands of the Almighty, and my Body to be decently interred in a private Manner; as to all my Worldly Eſtate, I diſpoſe of the ſame in Manner following: I give, deviſe, and bequeath, all my Eſtate, Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, late belonging to Sir HENRY WOOD, and Biſhop WOOD, and CHARLES CRANMER, alias WOOD, Eſquire, or either of them, or to any other Perſon, in the County of Suffolk or elſewhere, and all other my Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, and all my other Real Eſtate, whatſoever and whereſoever, or whether in Poſſeſſion, Reverſion, Remainder, or Expectancy, and all Right and Title, Intereſt, Property, Claim, and Demand, of, in, and to the Premiſes, or to ſuch or any other Real Eſtate as aforeſaid, and not before ſettled by me upon my Heirs Male, or otherwiſe by me entailed, unto my Friends Thomas Boothby, of Marſton, in the County of Leiceſter, Eſquire, and Samuel Bracebridge, of Lindley, in the County of Leiceſter, Eſquire, their Heirs and Aſſigns, upon the Truſts, and to the Uſes, following; viz. That they ſhall, by Mortgage or Sale, ſelling Timber and ſelling the ſame, or otherwiſe, raiſe and pay ſuch Sum and Sums of Money as ſhall be neceſſary to defray my Debts, Legacies, Portions for Daughters and Younger Children, and Funeral Expences; Then to the Uſe and Behoof of my loving Wife Mary Onebye, for and during the Term of her Natural Life, without Impeachment of Waſte, ſubject to the Proviſo hereafter mentioned; Then to the Uſe of the firſt Son of my Body, and every other Son, for Life, according to Seniority, and the Heirs Male of ſuch Son or Sons; And in caſe I ſhould die without Iſſue Male, then to all and every Daughter and Daughters of my Body, and their Heirs, to take as Tenants in Common, and not as Joint-Tenants: And for Default of any Iſſue of my Body, then to the Uſe of William Chapman †, of Batterſea, in the County of Surrey, Eſquire, for Life; Remainder to the ſaid Truſtees to preſerve the contingent Remainders during his Life; and, after his Deceaſe, to the firſt and every other Son of his Body, according to Seniority, for Life, and the Heirs Male of ſuch Son or Sons: And for Default, To the Uſe of William Breſſey ‡, of Batterſea aforeſaid, Eſquire, for the Term of his natural Life; Remainder to the Truſtees to preſerve the contingent Remainders during his Life; and after his De-

* Mr. Onebye was high ſheriff of Suffolk in 1750.

† Born in September 1714; baptized at the church of St. Peter le Poor, Oct. 1, that year; and now 1782 (by the death of his elder brother) Sir William Chapman, baronet. He has been twice married, but has no iſſue, by either of his wives.

‡ Who died, without iſſue, *before* the teſtator.

ceaſe, to the Uſe of his firſt and every other Son, according to Seniority, for Life, and to the Heirs Male of ſuch Son or Sons. And for Default, TO MY OWN RIGHT HEIRS. And in caſe I ſhould leave any Daughter or Daughters, and more than one Son, my Mind and Will is, That my Truſtees ſhall have Power to raiſe out of the Premiſſes, in Manner aforeſaid, ſuch Portion and Portions for ſuch Daughters and Younger Children, as my Wife, by any Deed or Will, ſigned by her in the Preſence of Three Witneſſes, ſhall appoint: And for Default of ſuch Appointment, my Will is, That the Sum of Ten Thouſand Pounds ſhall be raiſed out of the Premiſes by my ſaid Truſtees, and equally divided betwixt ſuch Younger Children: Provided, and my Will is, That if I ſhould die before my Wife, leaving a Son, or leaving her *enceint* with a Son, which ſhall attain the Age of Twenty-one Years, Then the ſaid Life Eſtate before deviſed to my Wife in the Premiſſes ſhall be void and determined; and my ſaid Wife ſhall releaſe and ſurrender the ſaid Premiſſes to ſuch my eldeſt Son at the Age aforeſaid, who ſhall take an Eſtate for Life, or in Tail Male, as aforeſaid; and in that Caſe, my ſaid Wife ſhall have and receive one Yearly Rent Charge of Six Hundred Pounds *per Annum* from ſuch my Eldeſt Son, payable Quarterly, during her Life; and ſhall have a Power to diſtrain upon the Premiſſes for the ſame. And I give the ſaid Thomas Boothby and Samuel Bracebridge the Sum of Two Hundred Pounds apiece, for their Trouble in Execution of this my Will, beſides Charges expended. And I give to Grace Seward *, of Bengworth, in the County of Worceſter, the Sum of Five Hundred Pounds, to be raiſed as before. And I give, deviſe, and bequeath, all my Goods, Chattels, and Perſonal Eſtate whatſoever, to my loving Wife Mary Onebye, her Executors, Adminiſtrators, and Aſſigns. And I do hereby make her the ſaid Mary Onebye, Thomas Boothby, and Samuel Bracebridge, Executors and Executrix of this my laſt Will and Teſtament; and her the ſaid Mary Onebye Reſiduary Legatee and Deviſee. In Witneſs whereof, I have hereunto ſet my Hand and Seal, this Third Day of December, in the Year of our Lord One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Forty-three. ROBERT (L. S.) ONEBYE.

Signed, ſealed, publiſhed, and declared to be the laſt Will and Teſtament of the ſaid Robert Onebye, in the Preſence of us, who have ſubſcribed our Names as Witneſſes, in his Preſence, and at his Requeſt,

Anne Bracebridge,
Anne Johnſon,
Thomas Pondrill.

[D] Mr. NathanWright †, of Barwell, in the county of Leiceſter, barriſter at law, was elected recorder of Leiceſter in 1680 ¶; and was called, by writ, April 11, 1692, with thirteen other gentlemen, to take the degree of ſerjeant at law ‡. He was knighted Dec. 30, 1696, and made king's ſerjeant §; a point of preferment where, according to the concurrent teſtimonies of his contemporaries, he ought, from his moderate abilities, to have ſtopt. Accident, however, exalted him to a ſituation to which his talents were very inadequate. On the refuſal of the Lords Chief Juſtices Holt and Treby, and Trevor the Attorney General, to accept the Great Seal, which was taken from lord Somers, it was delivered to him, with the title of Lord Keeper, May 21, 1700 ‖. As he was raiſed to this ſituation by the Tories, ſo he ſeems to have acted in conformity to the views of the party. Burnet ** ſays, that many gentlemen of good eſtates and ancient families were put out of the commiſſion of the peace by him, for no other viſible reaſon, but be-

* In 1760 a bill was filed in chancery, againſt George Wright, eſq; Mr. Thomas Breton, Mr. William Cradock, and the reſt of Mr. Onebye's heirs at law, and alſo againſt Mr. Boothby and Mr. Bracebridge as his executors, and Dr. Bracebridge as Mrs. Onebye's executor, by Sir John Chapman and Mrs. Roberts, formerly Mrs. Seward, for a debt of 360l. due to Sir John for the purchaſe of a copyhold eſtate by Mr. Onebye, and for Mrs. Roberts's legacy of 500l. by his will. By this bill the heirs at law were required to deduce and make out their pedigree to Mr. Onebye; and the bill was exhibited by the plantiffs, in order to charge the real eſtate with the payment of this debt and legacy, in caſe Mr. Onebye's perſonalty ſhould not be ſufficient or liable to pay the ſame.

† Richard and three John Wrights were rectors of Exhale in the county of Warwick, from 1650 to 1698. Q. if Sir Nathan's anceſtors. Dugd. Warw. 859.

¶ He held that office till 1685, when the earl of Huntingdon was choſen by the new charter and continued about three years, when Mr. Wright was reſtored, and held that office till he became king's ſerjeant in 1696.

‡ Wynne's Miſcellanies, p. 310. § Ibid. p. 311.

‖ Ibid. "He received his appointment in 1700, unfortunately for him, as ſucceſſor to Lord Somers, "whoſe precipitate diſmiſſion in favour of a Tory hardly allowed time for reflection on the impropriety of "the choice. Sir Nathan kept his place till the year 1705, when he was diſmiſſed, not without diſgrace, "more through defect of ability than want of integrity, but contemned by both parties." Pennant's Journey from Cheſter, p. 338. He was one of the Lords Juſtices in 1700 on the King's going to Holland: Tindal. He became alſo officially one of the lords commiſſioners for trade and plantations.

** Hiſtory of his own Times, vol. IV. p. 55.

cauſe

cauſe they had gone in heartily to the Revolution, and had continued zealous for king William; and at the ſame time, men of no worth nor eſtate, and known to be ill-affected to Queen Anne's title, and to the Proteſtant ſucceſſion, were put in, to the great encouragement of ill deſigning men. He adds, that the lord keeper was "a zealot to the party, and was become very excepionable in all reſpects: Money, "as was ſaid, did every thing with him*; only in his court, I never heard him charged, for any thing "but great ſlowneſs, by which the Chancery was become one of the heavieſt grievances of the nation." The ſame author likewiſe ſays, that the lord keeper "was ſordidly covetous†, and did not at all "live ſuitable to that high poſt: he became extreme rich, yet I never heard him charged with bribery "in his court, but there was a foul rumour, with relation to the livings of the crown that were given by "the great ſeal, as if they were ſet to ſale by the officers under him." The Ducheſs of Marlborough, in the "Account of her Conduct," p. 124, ſays, "As ſoon as Queen Anne was ſeated on the throne, the "Tories (whom ſhe uſually called by the agreeable name of the church party) became the diſtinguiſhed "objects of the royal favour. Dr. Sharp, archbiſhop of York, was pitched upon by herſelf to preach "her coronation ſermon, and to be her chief counſellor in church-matters; and her privy council was "filled with Tories. My lord Normanby (ſoon after duke of Buckingham), the Earls of Jerſey and "Nottingham, Sir Edward Seymour, with many others of the high-fliers, were brought into place; Sir "Nathan Wright was continued in poſſeſſion of the great ſeal of England, and the Earl of Rocheſter in "the lieutenancy of Ireland. Theſe were men, who had all a wonderful zeal for the church; a ſort of "public merit that eclipſed all other in the eyes of the Queen." And in another place the ducheſs ſays, "I prevailed with her Majeſty to take the great ſeal from Sir Nathan Wright, a man deſpiſed by all "parties, of no uſe to the crown, and whoſe weak and wretched conduct in the court of Chancery, had "almoſt brought his very office into contempt. His removal however was a great loſs to the church, "for which he had ever been a warm ſtickler." This happened in May 1705; from which period Sir Nathan lived retired, and died at his ſeat at Caldecote Hall‡, Warwickſhire, Aug. 2, 1721, Macky‖ deſcribes him as a plain man both in perſon and converſation, of middle ſtature, inclining to fat, with a broad face, much marked with the ſmall pox. A portrait of him was drawn and engraved from the life by R. White in 1700, in which the arms of *Wright* (viz. Azure, two bars Arg. in chief three leopards faces, Or,) are quartered with thoſe of *Onebye*; (ſee plate VI. fig. 14); and under it is written, "The Right Hon. Sir Nathan Wright, Knight, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of England, and "one of his Majeſties moſt honourable Privy Council, 1700§." He left one ſon, George Wright, Eſq; clerk of the crown, his heir, who purchaſed in 1704 the manors of Gothurſt and Stoke Goldyngton, in the county of Bucks, with the advowſon of both churches, which ſtill remain in his family. The church of Gothurſt was rebuilt in purſuance of his will. The figures of father and ſon face you as you enter; the firſt in his robes, the other in a plain gown; both furniſhed with enormous Parian periwigs**. George's ſon George, member for Leiceſter 1727—1741, married May 1733 Barbara, daughter of Sir Thomas Clarges, Bart††. Sir Nathan's ſecond ſon Nathan, a clergyman, married Anne only daughter and heir of lord Francis Pawlet, ſecond ſon of John Pawlet fifth marquis of Winchelſter by his ſecond wife, by whom he had a ſon, who died of the ſmall-pox; and his widow, ſiſter of the late Francis John Tyſſen, Eſq. lord of the manor of Hackney, who died 1781, married the late Governor Benyon, by whom ſhe had Richard Benyon, Eſq. now living, of Guidea hall, Eſſex. Her ſon Pawlet Wright died 1781. This branch of the family enjoyed the eſtate and manor houſe at Engleſield, Berks, where the noble family of Pawlet lived and were buried. After the demolition of Baſinghouſe in the civil war, the late Mr. Wright's father greatly modernized this noble manſion, which on his death was leaſed out for a term of years. His ſon came to reſide in it 1768, and further modernized it, taking away the two bow windows and a range of apartments behind the houſe. A lady who lived with him, and whom the public prints miſcalled his widow, died 1782. Sir Nathan's daughter Dorothy married the third earl of Stamford, and died Auguſt 22, 1738, leaving iſſue two ſons and five daughters. His other daughter Elizabeth married Sir Samuel Vanacker Sambrook, and died in 1777 at the great age of 94. His ſixth ſon, William, was recorder of Leiceſter from 1729 till his death in 1763.

* Swift ſays, he was very covetous. MS notes on Macky.

† Burnet, vol. IV. p. 122.

‡ Which he probably purchaſed at the ſame time with a moiety of the manor of Burton Haſtings in the ſame county, 1714. Dugd. Warw. ed. Thomas, p. 52. 1097.

‖ P. 41.

§ There is a full length of him in his robes at Gothurſt.

** Pennant, ubi ſup. p. 33, 33*.

†† Baronetage.

PEDIGREE

PEDIGREE of WRIGHT,

From a Pedigree signed in 1681 by the LORD KEEPER, in the Heralds College.

John Wright *, of Kelvedon, in the county of Eſſex.

John, of Wrights-bridge, in the county of Eſſex, and of Gray's Inn, third ſon, died 1644.

Robert, of Dinnington, in the county of Suffolk, ſecond ſon.

1 Euſeby.

2 Nathan †, of London, merchant, died March 11, 1657, aged 66, married Anne Fleming of Warley Place.

3 Benjamin, knight.

4 Ezekiel, B. D. of Thurcaſton c. Leiceſter, = Dorothy, ſecond daughter of John Onebye, coheir to her brother Sir John Onebye.

Jane Williams = Benjamin of Cranham-hall, c. Eſſex, created bart. Feb. 5, 1660.

1. Suſan ‡.
2. Alice.
3. Mary.
4. Frances.
5. Jane.

4 Abigail Tryſt = 3 Eliz. Bowater; no iſſue. = 2 Elizab. Brage. = 1 Anne Meyrick. = Nathan, bo. 1661, died October 16, 1727 ||, and the baronetage extinct.

Benjamin,

Samuel, his only ſurviving heir.

Elizabeth, married General Oglethorp, 1744.

Benjamin, and another ſon.

Nathan, = ... Lawley.
John.

Elizabeth, ſecond da. of George Aſhby, of Quenby, co. Leiceſt. eſq. living 1681. = Nathan, of Barwell, c. Leiceſter, barriſter at law, recorder of Leiceſter in 1680, Lord Keeper 1700, died 1721 ¶.

. . . . = George, b. March 25, 1677, clerk of the crown; of Gothurſt and Stoke Goldvngton, co. Bucks.

Nathan, b. Jan. 1, 1678, married Anne** daughter and heir of Lord Francis Pawlet, of Englefield, co. Berks.

Robert, born Sept. 5, 1680.

Dorothy (fortune 12,000l.) married Harry third earl of Stamford. Died Aug. 22, 1738.

2 ſons and 5 daughters.

Elizabeth, married Sir Sam. Vanacker Sambrook; [ſee p. 143]

George, M. P. for Leiceſter 1727—1741. [See p. 143]

Son born Dec. 6. 1742; died Feb. 5, 1745.

Pawlet, died of the ſmall pox Jan. 6, 1741. = Aug. 16, 1737, Mary, daughter of Francis John Tyſſen, of Hackney, eſq. remarried July 18, 1745, the late Richard Benyon, eſq. of Guidea hall, Eſſex.

Paulet, of Englefield, 9 months old at father's death, died 1781.

. . . . . = Richard.
Daughter of Sir Edward Hulſe.

Eleven or twelve children.

* See Morant, vol. I. p. 185.

† Who purchaſed the manor of Cranham, in the county of Eſſex See Morant, vol. I. p. 105.

‡ Married firſt to Charles Potts, afterwards to Francis Drake, eſqrs. She died July 15, 1664, aged 34. There is an epitaph for her in Cranham-church, and another for her father.

|| He gave two alms-houſes in St. Mary Lane at Cranham. His relict Abigail was remarried to Herbert Tryſt, eſq. who in his right enjoyed the eſtate at Cranham till her death, Dec. 7, 1741. Another branch of this family was alſo honoured with the title of baronet in 1660, which became extinct in 1681. See Morant, vol. I. p. 62.

¶ His brother Ezekiel (ſee p. 143) died March 25, 1729.

** This lady died Jan. 8, 1730-1.

[E] Son of James Gough, an exchange broker. He was put apprentice to an apothecary, but did not ſerve his time out; had a handſome fortune with his wife, which he loſt in the South Sea bubble; and was afterwards dependent on Mr. Godfrey of Norton-court, who had married a ſiſter of his, and of whom ſee more in the Anecdotes of Mr. Bowyer, p. 298.

[F] Thomas Staveley, eſq. of Cuſſington in Leiceſterſhire, after having completed his academical education at Peter Houſe, Cambridge, was admitted of the Inner Temple, July 2, 1647, and called to the bar June 12, 1654. In 1662 he ſucceeded his father-in-law Mr. Onebye as ſteward of the records at Leiceſter. In 1674, when the court eſpouſed the cauſe of Popery, and the preſumptive Heir to the Crown openly profeſſed himſelf a Catholic, Mr. Staveley diſplayed the enormous exactions of the court of Rome by publiſhing "The Romiſh Horſeleech." Some years before his death, which happened in 1683, he retired to Belgrave near Leiceſter, and paſſing the latter part of his life in the ſtudy of Engliſh hiſtory, acquired a melancholy habit, but was eſteemed a diligent, judicious, and faithful antiquary. Beſides the "Hiſtory of Churches," which firſt appeared in 1712. Mr. Staveley left a pedigree, drawn up in 1682, tranſcribed below *; and alſo ſome papers on the Hiſtory and Antiquities of Leiceſter, to which

* *William Staveley* married Alice daughter and heir of Sir John Frances, Knight, by Iſabella his wife, daughter and heir of Sir Henry Pleſington, Knight. This William obtained great poſſeſſions by the marriage of his wife Alice, ſhe being a very great heireſs. He lived at Bygnell in Oxfordſhire; and dying there in the year 1498, was buried at Birciter adjoining to Bygnell, on whoſe tomb or monument in the church there made of grey marble is his portraiture with this inſcription in braſs:

"Orate pro animabus Will'i Staveley armig. quondam D'ni de Bygnell, & Aliciæ uxoris ejus, filiæ & "unicæ hæredis D'ni Johannis Fraunces militis & D'næ Iſabellæ uxoris, filiæ & hæredis D'ni Henrici Pleſ- "ſyngton militis. Qui quidem Will's obiit decimo die Octobris A. D. MCCCCLXXXXVIII. Prædicta "vero Alicia obiit xx die Octobris A. D. MD. Quorum animabus propitietur Deus."

George Staveley was the ſon of William; this William having alſo iſſue two daughters: Mary, married to Thomas Giffard, of Tayford in the County of Buckingham, Eſq; and Iſabella, married to John Tanfield of Gayton in the county of Northampton. George Staveley married Iſabella daughter of John Strelly, ſiſter and heir of Sir Nicholas Strelly, Knight, by whom he had a large eſtate in Nottinghamſhire

John Staveley of Bygnell was the ſon of George. He took to wife Conſtance the daughter of Sir John Danvers, of Dauntſey in the county of Wilts, Knight, and by her had iſſue, Thomas Staveley, Edward Staveley, and Mary, married unto Edward Charrede, of Berkſhire, Eſq. This John was a very profuſe perſon, and ſpent and ſold almoſt all his eſtate, conſiſting of ſeveral manors and lordſhips, except what was ſettled in jointure upon his wife Conſtance, which, ſhe ſurviving, deſcended to his heirs. This Conſtance proving ſo great a ſupport to her family, her memory is gratefully preſerved by her deſcendants, and her extraction was thus †. There was an ancient barony of the Latimers of Danby in Yorkſhire, of which William the laſt lord Latimer of that name died without iſſue male in the reign of King Henry V. leaving one daughter Elizabeth, who was the wife of Ralph Lord Nevill of Raby, who by her had iſſue John Nevill. This John was ſummoned to parliament by the title of Lord Latimer from 5 Henry V. to 9 Henry VI incluſive, and died without iſſue; but divers of the lordſhips whereof he died ſeiſed, for want of iſſue of his body, being intailed upon Ralph Nevill, his elder brother Earl of Weſtmoreland, the ſame Ralph ſettled the ſame upon George Nevill one of his ſons, who was thereupon ſummoned to parliament as Lord Latimer, which title and honour continued in his poſterity until the twentieth year of Queen Elizabeth. John, the laſt Lord Latimer of this family, died without any iſſue male ‡; but by his wife Lucy, daughter of Henry Earl of Worceſter, left four daughters his heirs, viz. Catherine wife of Henry Earl of Northumberland, Dorothy wife of Thomas Cecil Earl of Exeter, Lucy wife of Sir William Cornwallis, Knight, and Elizabeth wife of Sir John Danvers. Lucy, the wife of this John the laſt Lord Latimer, died 1582 §, and was buried in the north ſide of the chancel of the pariſh church of Hackney in the county of Middleſex, her epitaph ſpecifying the marriages of her four daughters as above. Sir John Danvers, by his wife Elizabeth, had iſſue his eldeſt ſon Sir Charles Danvers, who loſt his life, being attainted of treaſon for partaking with Robert Earl of Eſſex in his inſurrection, in the 43d year of Queen Elizabeth; and Henry, who by eſpecial act of parliament in the 3d year of King James was reſtored in blood, as heir to his father, notwithſtanding the attainder of Sir Charles his eldeſt brother, and was afterwards created Earl of Danby and Knight of the Garter ‖. He was founder of the phyſic garden, which, with the wall about it, coſt him about 5000l. He died unmarried. The daughter of Sir John Danvers, Conſtance, was married to John Staveley, as is ſaid before.

Thomas Staveley, ſon and heir of John, took to wife Margaret daughter of John Baud, of Coringham in the county of Eſſex, Eſq. This family of the Bauds has been very ancient at Coringham aforeſaid, of whom we find this ſignal memorial. Sir William le Baud, Knight, in the third year of King Edward I. by his deed or grant gave to the deans and canons of St. Paul's church in London, a fat doe yearly in winter on the day of the Converſion of St. Paul, and a fat buck in ſummer upon the day of the Commemoration of the ſame Saint,

† Catalogue of Honour, under the Earls of Weſtmoreland, fol. 993.
‡ Camden, Annal. Eliz. fol. 224. Dugdale's Baronage, tom. I. fol. 313.
§ Stow's Survey of London, folio, 797. ‖ Ann. primo Car. I.

to

which he had more particularly applied his reſearches. Theſe papers (which Dr. Farmer, who calls him *William* by miſtake, propoſed to publiſh) are ſuppoſed to be among the collections of the late

to be offered at the high altar there by the ſaid Sir William and his houſehold family, and then to be diſtributed among the canons reſident. Which ſaid doe and buck was ſo given by Sir William in lieu of 22 acres of land lying in the lordſhip of Weſtlee in the county of Eſſex, belonging to the ſaid canons, and by them granted to him and his heirs to enlarge his park at Coringham. But about the time and formality of this offering there growing afterwards ſome diſpute, Sir Walter le Baud, ſon and heir of Sir William, by his deed bearing date on the Ides of July, an. 30 Edward I. for the health of his ſoul, and for the ſouls of his progenitors and heirs, confirmed his father's grant, and did oblige himſelf and his heirs, and alſo his lands and tenements for ever, that yearly on the day of the Converſion of Saint Paul in winter there ſhould be a good fat doe brought by one of his or their fitting ſervants, and not the whole family, at the hour of proceſſion, and through the midſt thereof be offered at the high altar. And on the day of Commemoration of Saint Paul in ſummer a fat buck by ſome ſuch ſervant, and ſo carried through the midſt of the proceſſion and offered at the high altar, the Dean and Chapter giving by the hands of their chamberlain twelve pence ſterling to the perſon ſo bringing the buck. Unto which grant were witneſſes Sir Richard de Rokell, Sir Thomas de Maundeville, Sir John de Rochford, with divers others. The reception of which doe and buck was, till Queen Elizabeth's time, ſolemnly performed by the canons at the ſteps of the choir attired in their veſtments, and on their heads wearing garlands of flowers, the horns of the buck being carried on the top of a ſpear, as in proceſſion round about the church with a great noiſe of horn-blowers, as is affirmed by Mr. Camden upon his own view. (Britannia, fol. 426.)

This Thomas Staveley, by his wife Margaret aforeſaid, had iſſue Thomas and Henry; and this Henry left iſſue Ambroſe and Charles.

Thomas Staveley, ſon and heir of Thomas, took to wife Margery daughter of Arthur Brook, of Okeley in the county of Northampton, Eſq; and by her had iſſue five ſons, Arthur, Thomas, Euſeby, William, and Charles; and four daughters, Catharine married to Thomas Rolt, of Milton in the county of Bedford, Eſq; Anne to Thomas Stanford of Barkby in the county of Leiceſter, Eſq; Elizabeth to Euſtace Burneby, of the city of Coventry, Eſq; and Temperance to William Bale, of Lodington in the county of Leiceſter, Eſq.

Arthur, the eldeſt ſon of Thomas, married Lucy daughter and heir of Richard Eſtwick, Eſq; and by her had iſſue two daughters; Margery married to Humphrey Adderley, of Weddington in the county of Warwick, Eſq; who died without iſſue; and Mary twice married, firſt to Francis Stanton, of Birchmore in the county of Bedford, Eſq; and afterwards to Stephen Pheaſant, of Upwood in the county of Huntingdon, Eſq. Mary, by her firſt huſband, had iſſue Staveley Stanton, who took to wife Elizabeth daughter of Sir Thomas Alſton, of Odel in the county of Bedford, Bart. and by her had iſſue two ſons, Staveley and Francis, and one daughter Elizabeth; and, by her ſecond huſband, Mary had iſſue two daughters, Suſanna, who died unmarried, and Conſtance, who married John Overton, of Eſington in the county of York, Eſq.

William, the fourth ſon of Thomas, was a divine, and rector of Cuſſington in the county of Leiceſter. He took to wife Anne, one of the daughters of Thomas Babington, of Rothely in the county of Leiceſter, Eſq; and by her had iſſue five ſons, Thomas, William, George, Arthur, and Babington; and ſeven daughters, Catherine, Ann, Margery, that died young, Elizabeth, Martha, Mary, and Margaret.

Thomas, eldeſt ſon of William, took to wife (31 Dec. 1656) Mary, one of the daughters of John Onebye, of Hinckley in the county of Leiceſter, Eſq; and by her had iſſue three ſons, Thomas, William, and George; and four daughters, Mary married (1677) to Edmund Brudenell, Eſq; Anne, Chriſtiana, and Jane.

William, the ſecond ſon, was a divine, and ſucceeded his father in the rectory of Cuſſington.

George, the third ſon, was twice married; firſt, to Anne daughter of Adam Lawrence, in the county of Cambridge, but by her had no iſſue; ſecondly, to Elizabeth daughter of John Smith, alderman of London, by whom he had iſſue two ſons, George, who died young, and William; and three daughters, Elizabeth married to Daniel Biddle, citizen of London; Jane married to Thomas Wood, refiner of London; and Anne.

Arthur, the fourth ſon, was twice married; firſt, to Elizabeth daughter of —— Green, citizen of London, by whom he had iſſue . . . . . daughters, Elizabeth, ... and one ſon.

Babington, the fifth ſon, unmarried in 1682.

Catherine, the eldeſt daughter of William, was married to Francis Roſs, citizen of London, by whom he had iſſue one ſon, William.

Margery died young.

Anne was married to John Keat, citizen of London, and died without iſſue.

Elizabeth, fourth daughter, married to Edward Hayman, citizen of London, and by him had iſſue two ſons, Edward and William, and one daughter, Elizabeth.

Martha, the fifth daughter, married to Walter Hungerford, Eſq; citizen of London, and had iſſue four ſons, Walter, George, William, and John; and ſix daughters, Mary, Anne, Elizabeth, Martha, Catharine, Mary.

Mary, the ſixth daughter, was married to James Tibbalds, of Clothall in the county of Herts, clerk, and had iſſue . . . . . ſons and daughters.

Margaret, the ſeventh daughter, died unmarried.

Sir Thomas Cave, which have been already mentioned in p. 131. The younger Mr. S. Carte (an able antiquary and an eminent ſolicitor) who had a copy of Mr. Staveley's papers, ſays of them, in a MS. letter to Dr. Ducarel, March 7, 1751, "His account of the earls of Leiceſter, and of the "great abbey, appears to have been taken from Dugdale's Baronage and Monaſticon; but as to "his ſentiments in reſpect to the borough, I differ with him in ſome inſtances. By the charter "for erecting and eſtabliſhing the court of records at Leiceſter, the election of the ſteward is granted "to the mayor and court of aldermen, who likewiſe have thereby a ſimilar power in reſpect to a "bailiff for executing their writs. But afterwards, viz. Dec. 20, 7 Jac. I. the great earl of Hun-"tingdon having been a conſiderable benefactor to Leiceſter, the corporation came to a reſolution of "granting to him and his heirs a right of nominating alternately to the office of ſteward and bailiff, "and executed a bond under their common ſeal, in the penalty of one thouſand pounds, for enforcing "the execution of their grant. And as John Major, eſq. was elected by the court of aldermen to "ſucceed Mr. Staveley [in December 1684], I infer that Staveley was nominated by the earl of Hun-"tingdon, and confirmed by the aldermen, in purſuance of the grant abovementioned."

[G] Mr. Welſted, who was born in Leiceſterſhire, received the rudiments of his education in Weſt-minſter ſchool, where he wrote the celebrated little poem called "Apple Pie," which was univerſally attributed to the facetious Dr. King, and as ſuch has been incorporated in the laſt edition of his works. Very early in life Mr. Welſted obtained a place in the ſecretary of ſtate's office by the intereſt of his friend the earl of Clare, to whom, in 1715, he addreſſed a ſmall poem, (which Jacob calls "a very "good one)" on his being created duke of Newcaſtle; and to whom in 1724 he dedicated an octavo volume, under the title of "Epiſtles, Odes, &c. written on ſeveral Subjects; with a Tranſlation of Lon-ginus's "Treatiſe on the Sublime." In 1717 he wrote "The Genius, on occaſion of the Duke of Marlborough's Apoplexy;" an ode much commended by Steele, and ſo generally admired as to be attributed to Addiſon; and afterwards an Epiſtle to Dr. Garth, on the Duke's death. He addreſſed a poem to the Counteſs of Warwick, on her Marriage with Mr. Addiſon; a Poetical Epiſtle to the Duke of Chandos; and an Ode to Earl Cadogan, which was highly extolled by Dean Smedley. Sir Richard Steele was indebted to him for both the Prologue and Epilogue to "The Conſcious Lovers;" and Mr. Philips for a complimentary poem on his Tragedy of "Humfrey Duke of Glouceſter." In 1718 he wrote "The Triumvirate, or a letter in verſe from Palemon to Celia from Bath," which was conſidered as a ſatire againſt Mr. Pope. He wrote ſeveral other occaſional pieces againſt this gentleman, who, in recompence of his enmity, thus mentioned him in his Dunciad, in a Parody upon Denham's Cooper's Hill:

"Flow, Welſted, flow! like thine inſpirer, beer;
"Though ſtale, not ripe; though thin, yet never clear;
"So ſweetly mawkiſh, and ſo ſmoothly dull;
"Heady, not ſtrong; o'erflowing, though not full."

In 1726 he publiſhed a comedy called "The Diſſembled Wanton, or, My Son get Money."

In the Notes on the Dunciad, II. 207. it is ſaid, "He writ other things which we cannot remember. "Smedley, in his Metamorphoſis of Scriblerus, mentions one, the Hymn of a Gentleman to his Creator: "And there was another in praiſe either of a cellar, or a garret. L. W. characterized in the Περὶ Βάθους, "or the Art of Sinking, as a Didapper, and after as an Eel, is ſaid to be this perſon, by Dennis, Daily Journal of May 11, 1728." He was alſo characterized under the title of another animal, a mole, by the author of a ſimile, which was handed about at the ſame time, and which is preſerved in the notes on the Dunciad.

In another note, III. 169. it is recorded that he received at one time the ſum of five hundred pounds for ſecret ſervice, among the other excellent authors hired to write anonymouſly for the miniſtry. See Report of the Secret Committee, &c. in 1742. And in a piece, ſaid, but falſely, to have been written by Mr. Welſted, called "The Characters of the Times," printed in octavo 1728, he is made to ſay of himſelf, that "he had, in his youth, raiſed ſo great expectations of his future genius, that there "was a kind of ſtruggle between the two univerſities, which ſhould have the honour of his education; "to compound this, he civilly became a member of both, and, after having paſſed ſome time at the one, "he removed to the other. From thence he returned to town, where he became the darling expectation "of all the polite writers, whoſe encouragement he acknowledged in his occaſional poems, in a man-"ner that will make no ſmall part of the fame of his protectors. It alſo appears from his works, that "he was happy in the patronage of the moſt illuſtrious characters of the preſent age. Encouraged by "ſuch

" ſuch a combination in his favour, he publiſhed a book of poems, ſome in the Ovidian, ſome in the " Horatian manner, in both which the moſt exquiſite judges pronounced he even rivalled his maſters. " His love verſes have reſcued that way of writing from contempt. In tranſlations he has given us the " very ſoul and ſpirit of his authors. His odes, his epiſtles, his verſes, his love-tales, all are the moſt " perfect things in all poetry." If this pleaſant repreſentation of our author's abilities were juſt, it would ſeem no wonder, if the two univerſities ſhould ſtrive with each other for the honour of his education; but it is certain the world hath not coincided with this opinion. Our author, however, does not appear to have been a mean poet; he had certainly from nature, a good genius, but, after he came to town, he became a votary to pleaſure; and the applauſes of his friends, which tanght him to overvalue his talents, perhaps ſlackened his diligence, and, by making him truſt ſolely to nature, ſlight the aſſiſtance of art. Prefixed to the collection of his poems is a Diſſertation concerning the Perfection of the Engliſh Language, the State of Poetry, &c.

Mr. Welſted married a daughter of Mr. Henry Purcell, who died in 1724; and by whom he had one daughter, who died at the age of 18, unmarried. His ſecond wife, who ſurvived him, was ſiſter to Sir Hoveden Walker, and to Biſhop Walker the defender of Londonderry. He had a place in the office of ordnance, and a houſe in the Tower of London, where he died about the year 1749.

7. Anthony Grey, tenth Earl of Kent.

THIS worthy peer, who ſucceeded to the title of earl of Kent whilſt rector of Burbach, was born at Brancepeth, in the biſhoprick of Durham, his grandfather Anthony Grey, eſq. being invited thither to enjoy the company of his friend and kinſman the earl of Weſtmorland, as Dr. Fuller relates in his Worthies of England. And when he became rector of Burbach *, he preached conſtantly, and kept an hoſpitable houſe for the poor, according to his eſtate; and after his acceſſion to the title of earl of Kent, he did not in the leaſt degree diſdain the ſociety of the clergy, neither did he abate in the conſtancy of his preaching, ſo long as he was able to be led up into the pulpit. He was ſummoned as a peer to parliament, but excuſed himſelf by reaſon of indiſpoſition and age. Such was his humility and ſanctity, that he was truly reverenced by all who knew him. He married Magdalen, daughter of William Purefoy, of Caldecote in Warwickſhire, eſq. by whom he had iſſue five ſons, viz. Henry, John, Job, a divine, who had a daughter Mary †, married to Thomas Bearcroft of Coventry, gent. whoſe widow ſhe died 29 July, 1717, aged 60, and is buried in St. Michael's church, Coventry; Theophilus ‡, who died 30 March 1679, aged 74, and is buried at Flitton; and Nathaniel: as alſo five daughters, Lady Grace, married to James Ward, of Huckleſcot Grange, in Leiceſterſhire, eſq. Lady Magdalen to John Brown, of Stretton, in Derbyſhire, eſq. Lady Chriſtian, to the reverend Mr. Burdet, rector of the church of Burton Noverey, in Leiceſterſhire; Lady Patience, to ——— Wood, of Lubenham, in the ſaid county of Leiceſter; and Lady Priſcilla. And his lord-

* " Anthony, grandſon of Anthony, third ſon of George earl of Kent, is drawn in black [at Wreſt houſe], with his hand on a book: a meagre perſonage. He was ſurprized with the peerage at his parſonage of Burbach, in the county of Leiceſter, where he lived in hoſpitality, and the full diſcharge of that great character, a good pariſh prieſt. He was ſummoned to parliament, but preferred the duty to which he was firſt called; never would forſake his flock, and was buried among them in 1643. His wife, Magdalen Purefoy, is repreſented a half-length, ſitting with a book in her hand, and a long motherly black peaked coif on her head." Pennant's Journey from Cheſter, p. 386; and ſee Fuller's Worthies, p. 299.

† Thomas's edition of Dugdale's Warwickſhire, I. fol. 169.

‡ Le Neve's Monaſticon Anglicanum, vol. V. p. 140.

ſhip departing this life, 1643, was buried in the chancel of his church at Burbach, where the following epitaph perpetuates his memory:

"*Hoc*

To the pious memory of
the Right Honble ANTHONY GREY late Earle of KENT, Lord HASTINGS, WAISFORD, and Lord GREY OF RUTHIN, Lord of this Manor, Parſon and Patron of this Pariſh; eminent for Pietie, Charity, Humility, Contempt of the World, and a blameleſſe Converſation, a conſtant and faithfulle Preacher of the Goſpell of JESVS CHRIST even to his extreame old age, and for ſome yeares after he was Earle of KENT, by diſcent from EDMOND GREY, firſt of that name Earle of KENT, (viz.) ſonn and heire of GEORGE GREY, ſonn and heire of ANTHONY GREY, ſonn of GEORGE late Earle of KENT, ſonn and heire of the ſame Earle EDMOND:
And to the religious memory of
The Right Honble MAGDALEN Counteſſe of KENT his relict, daughter of WILLIAM PUREFOY of Caldecote in com' Warwick, eſquire.
He died the 9th day of November, anno D'ni 1643, in the 86 yeare of his age:
She died the 16 day of April, anno D'ni 1653, in the 81 yeare of her age:
and lie both underneath interred.
They had yſſue living at his death HENRY, ſince deceaſed; who ſucceeded him in all his honours; JOB, THEOPHILUS, and NATHANIEL: and five daughters, GRACE, MAGDALEN, CHRISTIAN, PATIENCE, and PRISCILLA.

By AMABELLA * Counteſſe Dowager of KENT, relect of the ſaid Earle HENRY ſonn and heire of this earle ANTHONY,

Devotum."

* Amabella, ſurnamed, from her ſupereminent virtues, *The good Counteſs of Kent*, was daughter of Sir Anthony Ben, of Surrey, knt. Recorder of London. She was firſt married to Anthony Fane, eſq. third ſon of Francis earl of Weſtmorland; and was afterwards the ſecond lady of Henry earl of Kent, who died in 1651, and to whom ſhe cauſed a monument to be erected at Flitton in Bedfordſhire. There is a picture of her at Wreſt, in black and ermine, full curled hair, and a kerchief over her neck, æt. 60, 1675, by Lely. Her huſband is in his robes with a ſmall beard and whiſkers, painted by Gloſſerman; æt. 53, 1643. Sir Anthony Ben, in hoary ſhort hair, quilled ruff, red dreſs faced with black. His lady in black, a kerchief, and curled hair. The mauſoleum of the Greys adjoins to the church of Flitton, about a mile and a half from the houſe. It conſiſts of a center and four wings. In one is the tomb of Henry the fifth earl of Kent, and his counteſs Mary, daughter of Sir George Cotton of Cumbermere, Cheſhire: both are in robes, and painted; both recumbent, with uplifted hands: his beard long and ſquare, his ruff quilled. Henry earl of Kent, and his ſecond lady, the good counteſs, repoſe in another wing, with Juſtice, Temperance, and other Virtues, on each ſide. Both are repreſented in white marble, recumbent, and both in robes. His beard is ſmall, his lip whiſkered; one hand is on his breaſt, the other on his ſword. She is dreſſed in an ungraceful pair of ſtays; her hands before, holding her robes; her neck naked; her hair curled, and enormouſly buſhy. He died in 1651; ſhe finiſhed her excellent life in 1698, aged ninety-two. Her epitaph ſpeaks her deſerts: "Here lyes the Right Honble AMABELLA, late counteſs dowager of KENT, entombed by "her dear lord HENRY earl of KENT, to ſignifie her reſolution to dye with him to the reſt of ye world, and to live after "ſo great a loſs only to God, & the intereſt of this noble family. This ſhe made good, by her exemplary piety & regu- "lar devotion in her chappel; whereto ſhe obliged all her domeſticks, every morning & evening, to attend her. And, "ſurviving her own monument 45 years, ſhe had time to raiſe to herſelf a more laſting one, by reſtoring the fortune of "this illuſtrious family, which ſhe found under an eclipſe, to near the height of it's ancient ſplendour. This ſhe effected "by her wiſe conduct & large acquiſitions, & by the advantageous diſpoſal of her only ſon ANTHONY earl of KENT, in "marriage with Mary, ſole daughter and heireſs of the Rt Honble John lord Lucas, baron of Shenfield, in Eſſex. To "the concerns of her children & grandchildren ſhe confined her thoughts; & fixed her reſidence at WREST, their uſual "ſeat; which ſhe wonderfully improved & imbelliſhed; continually adding to the profit or ornament of the place, until "death gently ſeiz'd her, Auguſt 17th, 1698, in the 92d year of her age; & was here interred by the Rt Honble Anthony "earl of Kent, her moſt dutiful ſon; who would have cauſed this to be engraven, had not a ſudden death prevented him; "but it was afterwards performed, in due acknowledgment of her great beneficence, & to perpetuate her memory to all "his poſterity, by her grandſon, HENRY Duke of KENT." Pennant's Journey from Cheſter, pp. 386. 388. 393. 451.

8. Sir Henry Firebrace.

THE anceſtors of this family are ſuppoſed to be Normans, and it is preſumed, derived their name from *Fier à bras*, which is, ſtrong of arm. When they firſt came into England, or under what reign, cannot now be determined; bnt by the following extracts out of the records in the Tower *, it appears they were very early ſeated in this kingdom:

Clauſ. 33 H. III. m. 2.

Rex conceſſit Waltero Ferebras, quod quandocunq; contigerit tallagium aſſideri in civitate London. non tallietur ultra dimidiam marcam ſine ſpeciali precepto regis: et mandatum eſt majori & vic. London. quod predictum Walterum ultra dimidiam marcam non tallierit vel talliari permittant: teſte rege apud Weſtm. xxviij die Decembris, anno, &c. xxxiij°.

Clauſ. 28 E. I. m. 6. in Cedula.

Rex juſticiariis ſuis de banco ſalutem. Sciatis quod Robertus Ferebras, de Wylinton, fuit in ſervicio noſtro, per preceptum noſtrum, die Sabbati in craſtino S. Johis Baptiſtæ proximo præterito, ita quod eo die intereſſe non potuit loquela quæ eſt coram vobis per breve noſtrum, inter Nicholaum filium Johis de Hullecrombe petentem, & præfatum Robertum tenentem, de uno meſſuagio quinq; virgatis & quindecim acris terræ cum ꝑtinentiis in Wylington: et ideo vobis mandamus, quod predictus Robertus, propter abſentiam ſuam, quoad diem illum, quoad hoc warantizamus: teſte rege apud ..... vi° die Novembris.

Pat. 1 H. IV. p. 8. m. 41. ꝑ Inſpex.

Ric' Dei gr̃a rex Angliæ & Franc' & d̃nus Hiberniæ omnibus in ſalutem. Sciatis quod de gratia noſtra ſpeciali, & pro bono ſervicio quod dilectus armiger noſter Fierebras, de Vertainge, tam progenitoribus noſtris quam nobis impendit & nobis impendet in futurum, conceſſimus eidem Fierebras quadraginta marcas percipiendas ſingulis annis ad ſcaccariũ noſtrũ, ad terminos S. Michis & Paſche ꝑ equales portiones, ad terminum vitæ predicti Fierebras. In cujus—T. meipſo, apud Weſtm', vij° die Julii, a° regni ñri xx°.

In the Viſitation of Leiceſterſhire, anno 1682 †, the pedigree begins with Robert Firebrace, of the town and borough of Derby, gent. who died 1645, having iſſue by Suſanna, daughter of John Hierome, of London, merchant, ſix ſons and a daughter, Rebecca, married to Thomas Moſeley, of Loughborough, in com. Leiceſt. gent. Of the ſons, Robert died unmarried; Bryan without iſſue; Samuel

* Communicated to Mr. Collins by the late Sir Cordell Firebrace, bart.

† From the information of the late Sir Cordell Firebrace, Bart. which is exactly the ſame with the pedigree in Le Neve's MSS. vol. III. p. 305. which he ſays is copied from that under the hand of Henry Ball, eſq. Windſor herald, 1682.

died

died unmarried; John died alſo unmarried; Benjamin died without iſſue; and Henry was the ſixth and youngeſt ſon.

Henry Firebrace, Eſq. was chief clerk of the kitchen to King Charles I. He was a gentleman very faithful and ſerviceable to his majeſty in his greateſt diſtreſſes; who, when the king was confined in Cariſbrook Caſtle, in the Iſle of Wight, engaged with Mr. Barrow, Mr. Titus, and Mr. Creſſet, to deliver his majeſty from that noiſome confinement, and for that purpoſe provided a veſſel, and laid horſes in proper places, and uſed their utmoſt endeavours to effect it, though without ſucceſs. The particulars of this memorable affair we find related in the Life of Dr. Barwick *; and as it is curious in itſelf, and does honour to the family, we ſhall here give it at large: "Mr. Henry Firebrace, a gentleman of a very ancient family, of Stoke "Golding, in Leiceſterſhire, at leaſt that was afterwards his ſeat. How remarka- "bly ſerviceable he was to his majeſty, in his greateſt diſtreſs, appears both from "the ſeveral letters which paſſed between them, on the ſubject of his majeſty's in- "tended eſcape, which are inſerted at the end of this narrative, and particularly "from his majeſty's giving it in charge to Biſhop Juxon, the very day before he "was murthered, to recommend him to the prince, afterwards King Charles II. as "having been a perſon very faithful and ſerviceable to him in his greateſt extre- "mities and moſt ſtrict impriſonments, and therefore fit to be employed and en- "truſted by him; which was certified under that good biſhop's own hand, when "afterwards archbiſhop of Canterbury, Nov. 25, 1661, as appears by a copy of "that certificate, alſo printed after the letters; which, at the inſtance of my "worthy friends, William Hurton, of Long Melford, in Suffolk, Eſq. ſince then "deceaſed, and the Rev. Mr. John Jeffery, was moſt obligingly communicated to "me, together with copies of the letters above mentioned, by Charles Firebrace, "of Melford Hall, Eſq. the worthy grandſon of Sir Henry, faithfully tranſcribed "by Mr. Jeffery from the originals in Mr. Firebrace's hands. It was no doubt "upon this royal recommendation, that long before this certificate thereof bears "date, that loyal gentleman attended upon King Charles II. in his exile: upon "the Reſtoration he was made Sir Henry Firebrace, and clerk of the kitchen to his "majeſty, which poſt he enjoyed all that and the next reign; but not complying "with the Revolution, retired then from court, and died about four years after; "leaving two ſons, Dr. Henry Firebrace, ſometime fellow of Trinity College in "Cambridge, and Sir Baſil Firebrace, Bart. now living, father of the right hon. "the counteſs dowager of Denbigh, and of Charles Firebrace, Eſq. above men- "tioned, who had the honour to have King Charles II. for his godfather, and to "whom I take this opportunity of returning my humble thanks, not only for the "communication of thoſe invaluable letters, which he had from the doctor, his un- "cle, who made him his heir; but for that moſt obliging manner in which he "was pleaſed to do it, ſending a ſervant up to London, on purpoſe to fetch "them down from among his papers here, and have them tranſcribed for my uſe.

* Engliſh Life of Dr. Barwick, pp. 87 to 92.

"The

" The account of this attempt, and the unhappy occaſion of its miſcarriage, will " from his majeſty's own letters, and that worthy gentleman's, concerned therein, " (letters I. II. &c.) appear in ſomewhat a different light from what we have in " my lord Clarendon's Hiſtory and others that were wrote from him. The ſum of " that noble hiſtorian's account is this, that captain Rolph, one of the agitators, " and a creature of Cromwell's, having imparted to Mr. Oiborne, the king's gen- " tleman uſher, his deſign againſt his majeſty's life; and in order to the execu- " tion of it, which he deſpaired of during the king's confinement in the Iſle of " Wight, invited Osborne to aſſiſt him in contriving his majeſty's eſcape, and Of- " borne, by the king's approbation, joining with Rolph to contrive it, when his ma- " jeſty had privately ſawed the bar of the window in ſunder, and all things being now " ready, the night was appointed for executing the deſign: his majeſty coming to the " window, at midnight, and putting himſelf out, diſcerned more perſons to ſtand " thereabout than uſed to do, and thence ſuſpected ſome diſcovery, ſhut the win- " dow, and retired to bed. And this (ſays his lordſhip) was all the ground of a diſ- " courſe, which then flew abroad, as if the king had got half out at the window, " and could neither draw his body after nor get his head back, and ſo was com- " pelled to call out for help; which was a mere fiction. (Hiſt. vol. III. p. 233.) " How far that report was a mere fiction, will be ſeen by and by: it is true, the " king's letters ſay nothing of his majeſty's ſticking in the window; but for all " that it is moſt evident from thoſe letters, that my lord Clarendon's account of this " matter was not all the ground of that report; for in the firſt of them, the king " ſays expreſsly, that the narrowneſs of the window was the only impediment of " his eſcape; and Mr. Echard ſays as expreſsly, that his majeſty endeavoured to " get out of his window by a cord, but unfortunately ſtuck in the window, and " that it was with great difficulty he got back again, as Firebrace (ſays he) informs " us in his memoirs. (Hiſt. vol. II. book 2. ch. 5. p. 647.) But then he ſays no- " thing of ſawing the bar of the window; but makes this a different attempt from " that wherein Rolph was concerned, and the bar cut; and in his account of the " miſcarriage of this latter, follows my lord Clarendon, ſaying that ſome diſco- " very was made by thoſe concerned in it, ſo that if his majeſty had proceeded, " he would have been ſhot dead by one Rolph, a bloody captain, got ready for " that purpoſe. The memoirs quoted by Mr. Echard are Sir Henry Firebrace's, " directed by way of a letter to Sir George Lane, Knt. ſecretary to the duke of " Ormond, ſaid in the title (I know not by what blunder) to be written by Mr. Tho- " mas Firebrace, clerk of the kitchen to his majeſty King Charles II. and to bear " date at Whitehall, July 21, 1675, though the name ſubſcribed to the letter " be Henry Firebrace, and the date July 24, 1675. The running title of the " letter, indeed, is partly Mr. Thomas, and partly Mr. Henry Firebrace's memoirs; " but in the general title of that collection of memoirs, viz. Sir Thomas Herbert's, " Major Huntington's, and Colonel Edward Coke's, with which this letter was " publiſhed, in 8vo. 1702; this is called Mr. Henry Firebrace's Memoirs: I ſup- " poſe it ſhould be Sir Henry, for that gentleman muſt have been knighted long " before the date of this letter. The account he gives therein of this matter is,

" he

" he ſays, what his eyes and ears were acquainted with, for that he then attended " his majeſty as one of the pages of his bed-chamber. He had the honour, it ſeems, " to be known to the king, by ſeveral ſervices he had done him in the time of " the treaty at Uxbridge, at Oxford, and other places; and, being at Newcaſtle " when the Scots delivered his majeſty to the Engliſh, and new ſervants were put " about him, by his majeſty's direction he applied to ſome of the commiſſioners, " and prevailed to be admitted to that poſt; in which, attending his majeſty in " his confinement, he found means to concert with him ſeveral methods of eſcape. " One, he ſays, was, that his majeſty ſhould come out of his bed chamber win- " dow, which having found wide enough for his head, his majeſty concluded " would not be too narrow for his body, and therefore rejected his propoſal of " making it a little wider, for fear that ſhould occaſion a diſcovery. Mr. Worſ- " ley (the late Sir Edward), Mr. Richard Oſborne, above mentioned, and Mr. " John Newland, of Newport, were all engaged in the ſecret, and very faithful, " the two former waiting on horſeback beyond the counterſcarp, with a good " horſe, &c. for his majeſty, to carry him to Newland's boat that was ready, and " Mr. Firebrace prepared to receive him, as he was to let himſelf down by a cord " from the window, and conduct him croſs the court (no centinel being in the " way) to the great wall of the caſtle, and thence let him down on a ſtick by a " long cord. The ſignal given, his majeſty put himſelf forward, but then too " late found himſelf miſtaken, he ſticking faſt between his breaſt and ſhoulders, " and not able to get forward or backward; but that at the inſtant before he en- " deavoured to get out, he miſtruſted, and tied a piece of his cord to a bar of " the window within, by means whereof he forced himſelf back. This is the ac- " count of an ear-witneſs, one that was near enough to hear the king groan while " he ſtuck, and when by a light, which his majeſty, on his retiring, ſet in the " window, he ſaw what he had heard, that the deſign was broken, he gave notice " thereof to thoſe without, by throwing ſtones to them from the high wall, by " which he was to have let his majeſty down, ſo that they went off, and no diſco- " very was made. This attempt thus failing, Mr. Firebrace ſent for files and aqua " fortis, from London, to make the paſſage more eaſy, and to help in other de- " ſigns which he propoſed; his majeſty, in the ſame letter to him where he men- " tioned the narrowneſs of the window to have been the only impediment of his eſ- " cape, having added that therefore ſome inſtrument muſt be had to remove the " bar; the proſecution of which deſign is the chief ſubject of the following letters, " till in that N° VII. his majeſty acquaints Mr. Firebrace, that nothing could be done " without taking away the middle bar; and while they were concerting that and " other methods for his eſcape, Hammond was directed from above to have a " careful eye on thoſe about the king, which occaſioned Mr. Firebrace and others " to be diſmiſſed; and in Mr. Firebrace's abſence that other attempt was made, " of which my lord Clarendon gives account, and confounds it with the former, of " which it ſeems he had never heard. Yet Dr. Perrinchief, in his Life of that " Prince, p. 72, expreſsly mentions two attempts for his deliverance, by thoſe " ſervants whom the parliament had placed about him, the laſt, that in which

" Rolph

" Rolph was concerned, who waited to kill his majeſty as he ſhould deſcend from " his chamber. Indeed that author ſeems to have taken the account from theſe " memoirs of Sir Henry Firebrace, to which he gave ſo much credit, as to men- " tion ſeveral other particulars from thence; when yet their authority ſeems to " have wanted that ſupport which his worthy grandſon has now enabled me to give " them from the king's own original letters.

" Here follow the letters between King Charles I. under his confinement in the " Iſle of Wight, and Mr. (afterwards Sir Henry) Firebrace, before referred to [a].

Number I.

" D [b].

" SINCE I ſee that A [c]. cannot ſtay, you muſt take the more care to ſettle " the intelligence between my friends and me at London; to which end I hope " you have ſhewn the packet to F [d]. I have written to W [e]. but it is only to re- " fer him to you: wherefore let him know that the narrowneſs of the window was " the only impediment of my eſcape, and therefore that ſome inſtrument muſt be " had to remove the bar, which I believe is not hard to get; for I have ſeen " many, and ſo portable that a man might put them in his pocket, and yet of " force ſufficient to do more than this comes to; I think it is called the endleſs " ſcrew, or the great force. Likewiſe acquaint him with thoſe other ways that " were in diſcourſe among us; deſiring him upon the whole matter (as well upon " his own as other men's inventions) to give his judgement, which is the moſt pro- " bable way to effect this buſineſs.

" I ſhall diſpatch all my letters this night, to wit, four: that with the French " ſuperſcription is for my wife, and you are only to deliver it into Withering's of- " fice, before Thurſday at night, as a merchant's letter for France: that which is " directed to Mr. John Pile, is for W [f]. that all in cyphers is for Dr. Fraiſer; and " the fourth is for Low the merchant, to whom alſo you muſt give thoſe things " that I have ſigned, and tell him, that he muſt not make uſe of them but ac- " cording to ſuch directions as he will find in my letter to him.

" Except you have more than I, there is no need of altering more letters than " I have done; if you can, let me ſpeak with you this night at the chink. J [g].

" You ſee that I am better than my word; but, however, I deſire to ſpeak with " you; if it were but to know, whether or not you underſtand all my directions."

Number II.

" D [h].

" I Shall not fail to make L [i]. finiſh the bar; and you ſhall have a full diſ- " patch from to-morrow: I have the aqua fortis, but can find no ſtockings; where- " fore do not forget to give me them to-morrow. J [k]."

[a] Appendix to Dr. Barwick's Life, p. 380, and following pages. [b] Henry Firebrace.
[c] Mr. Francis Creſſet. [d] Mr. Abraham Doucett. [e] Captain Titus. [f] Ibid.
[g] The King. [h] Henry Firebrace. [i] Mr. Richard Oſborne. [k] The King.

Number III.

" Mr. Firebrace's letter to the King.

" SIR,

" THE duke of York is gone away, whither it is not known; but he is cer-
" tainly gone, on Friday night laſt: I hope you will not be long after him. This
" night I have thought of a new project, which, by the grace of God, will effect
" your buſineſs. It is this: in the back ſtairs window are two caſements, in each
" two bars; one of the bars in that next the door ſhall be cut, which will give
" you way enough to go out. I am certain the top of the hill comes within a yard
" of the caſement; ſo that you may eaſily ſtep out, and creep cloſe to the wall, till
" you come to a hollow place (which you may obſerve as you walk to-morrow),
" where with eaſe you may go down, and ſo over the out-works. If you like this
" way, it ſhall be carried on thus: Hen. C. ſhall cut the bar, and do up the gap
" with wax or clay, ſo that it cannot be perceived; I have already made it looſe
" at the top; ſo that, when you intend your buſineſs, you ſhall only pull it, and it
" will come forth. You muſt ſup late, and come up ſo ſoon as you have ſupped.
" Put off your Geo. and on your grey ſtockings; and upon notice to be given you
" by H. C. come into the back ſtairs, and ſo ſtep out. We ſhall meet you, and
" conduct you to your horſes, and from thence to the boat. I have told him of it,
" and he will undertake it; therefore pray leave ſome of your files, that he may
" try to-morrow when you are at bowls. If you think to try this way, I believe
" it not neceſſary to tell any elſe of it beſides Z [a].

" You keep intelligence with ſomebody that betrays you; for there is a letter of
" yours ſent to the governor, from Derby houſe (in characters), wherein you ex-
" preſs in words at length, that though they do remove Titus, Doucett, and Fire-
" brace, yet you deſpair not of your buſineſs, or to that purpoſe. Therefore pray
" think to whom you writ ſuch a letter, and be careful: God knows what hurt
" this may do. I ſhall have a note to you from W [b]. to-morrow. D [c].

" If you like this way, return the note with your ſenſe."

The King's anſwer at the bottom.

" Let none know of this way, but only Z [d]. only we muſt be ſure that horſes
" be ready on the other ſide of the water. J [e]."

Number IV.

" D [f].

" I Do extremely like of your neweſt way; for if you can make me room enough
" to go out at the window you mention, I warrant you, by the grace of God, that
" I ſhall get down the hill, and over the works, well enough. But I pray, for my
" ſatisfaction, give me the breadth of it when one bar will be taken away, that
" I may be ſure not to ſtick: and great care muſt be had that the filing be not

[a] Mr. Ed. Worſley, late Sir Edward, in the Iſle of Wight. [b] Captain Titus.
[c] Henry Firebrace. [d] Ed. Worſley. [e] The King. [f] Henry Firebrace.

" diſ-

" diſcovered; which if you do, I ſhall not much fear any thing elſe. I have " begun my bar, and make no doubt to effect it without being perceived; but for " the time, I cannot yet tell. As for that ſuppoſed letter of mine, which has been " ſent to the governor, there can be no ſuch: for firſt, I never ſuſpected that W [a]. " D [b]. nor F [c]. ſhould be ſent away before Sunday was ſevennight, ſince when I " made but one diſpatch, wherein I remember I wrote two letters in cyphers, in " one of which I made no mention at all of any one of you; and in the other, " which was to my wife, if I ſaid any thing of W [d]. or D [e]. (for I am ſure I ſaid " nothing of F [f].) it was in cypher, and not to that purpoſe that you are told. " But it is poſſible that the rogue Witherings hath diſcovered how I ſuperſcribe " to my wife, and hath ſent one of them to the committee: wherefore I deſire you " to enquire, to ſee if I have not gueſſed right, and not to ſend that letter you have " of mine for my wife to the poſt-houſe, but either to Dr. Fraiſer or my lady Car- " liſle, with a caution not to truſt the poſtmaſters. For the duke of York's journey, " ſeriouſly I know nothing of it, but what you have told me; but I pray God ſend " him a happy journey. J [g].

" If you can cut the bar unperceived, queſtionleſs this laſt way is the beſt; and " therefore I have returned your paper and ſome files; but I keep ſome for my " bar: give me an anſwer to this by night if you can."

Number V.

" D [h]. 23 April.

" I Pray what's the reaſon I had nothing this night from W [i]. nor you? for I " would be glad to know in what order he hath left buſineſs; at leaſt, if he have " forgotten, I deſire you to remember to let me know what directions are left " with Q. F [k]. and Z [l]. that I may govern myſelf accordingly.

" I hope this day at dinner you underſtood my looks; for the ſoldier I told " you of, whoſe looks I like, was then there in a white night-cap, and, as I " thought, you took notice of him. To-morrow I will begin to try the bar, and " at night I will give you ſome account of it. In the mean time I hope to find " ſomething from you to-morrow morning, when I come in from walking, in an- " ſwer to this note. J [m]."

Number VI.

" D [n].

" I Deſire you firſt to remember to leave perfect inſtructions with L [o]. and " F [p]. how to ſend my letters to London, and to receive anſwers from thence,

[a] Captain Titus. [b] Henry Firebrace. [c] Abraham Doucett.
[d] Captain Titus. [e] Henry Firebrace. [f] Abraham Doucett. [g] The King.
[h] Henry Firebrace. [i] Captain Titus. [k] Abraham Doucett.
[l] Ed. Worſley. [m] The King.
[n] Henry Firebrace. [o] Richard Osborne. [p] Abraham Doucett.

" without

" without ſuſpicion; to this end I think it beſt, that the outward covers of all " your diſpatches ſhould be directed to ſome honeſt townſman of Newport, that " may be truſted with ſo much as the conveyance of letters, and he to advertiſe " hither when he has any letters; and by this means our packets will never run " the hazard of falling into the governor's fingers. Beſides, when you ſend any ex- " preſs, agree of ſome token, either by word or writing, whereby to know him " from a knave.

" Of my letters to carry to London (with thoſe that I give you this day) you " will have one to my wife, one to my lady Carliſle, one to W. L. one to A [a]. " two to N [b]. and two to O [c]. For the firſt, you ſhall do well to aſk advice how " it may be ſafely ſent over to France, and enquire well whether or not Wither- " ings hath played the knave. Thoſe to O [d]. concern yourſelf; wherefore none " elſe muſt deliver them. I would alſo have yourſelf the deliverer of thoſe to " N [e]. becauſe they are are of ſome concernment, and demand an anſwer, eſpeci- " ally to the laſt. For the reſt, ſo that the parties have them, it matters not much " by whom; yet it were not amiſs, if yourſelf gave them to my lady Carliſle.

" Now as to my main buſineſs; be careful to make L [f]. rightly to underſtand " the deſign of the back-ſtairs window, as likewiſe that other of my window, that " I may leave or chuſe as I ſee occaſion. Alſo you muſt remember W [g]. to lay " horſes on the other ſide the water, and let me know when and where; nor " let that be long a-doing; for it were a woeful thing to loſe an opportunity here " for want of preparation there. As for thoſe other deſigns you told me of, I leave " thoſe to your managing, only promiſing you exact ſecrecy therein, and expecting " an account from you. So much for the affirmative: now for the negative. You " muſt not let A [h]. nor O [i]. know of any preſent deſign; but give them leave to " believe, that your diſmiſſions have made us lay aſide all ſuch thoughts for a time.

" If any, with whom I keep correſpondence, does betray me, it muſt be O [k]. " yet he bragged to me in his laſt letter, that he furniſhed the duke of York " with an hundred and fifty pound for his journey; but the truth is, that N [l]. " (for whoſe fidelity I will anſwer) doth ſuſpect him, and in the laſt packet hath " given me warning of him: concerning whom my concluſion is, do no diſhearten " him, get what money you can of him, but do not truſt him. Let me tell you, " that it was not I that acquainted him with the greater buſineſs, for I found his " name at the joint letter you ſent me, before ever I imagined he knew of any ſuch " thing; and I aſſure you I never wrote any thing of moment to him, but only " made uſe of him for conveyance of letters, and ſending me news: in a word, be " as confident of my diſcretion as honeſty; for I can juſtly brag, that yet neither " man nor woman ever ſuffered by my tongue or pen, for any ſecret that I " have been truſted withal.

[a] Francis Creſſet. [b] Mrs. Whorwood, wife of Broom Whorwood.
[c] Mr. Low, a merchant in London. [d] Ibid. [e] Mrs. Whorwood.
[f] Richard Oſborne. [g] Captain Titus. [h] Francis Creſſet. [i] Mr. Low.
[k] Ibid. [l] Mrs. Whorwood.

" Here

" Here I ſend you my anſwer to Z [a]. unſealed, that you may read it; becauſe " I refer him to you, to impart unto him all our ſeveral deſigns; for he is the " only man who of neceſſity muſt know all. It was not amiſs that you returned " me back my little packet to W [b]. for I had ſent him a letter in it, which now " I find directed to you; ſo that now I have mended an error, which I had a moſt " made: for now you have what you ought to have, and W [c]. no more than his " own; to whom I have written very freely, wherefore you muſt deliver your let- " ter to him yourſelf, yet I have imparted nothing to him, either concerning Z's [d] " deſign, or that of W. L's, but that of the back ſtairs window, referring him to " you for the particulars. As for the conveying my letters to my wife, you may " adviſe with Dr. Fraiſer, or my lady Carliſle: I have now no more to ſay; but " give me an account how you have performed all theſe directions of mine, and be " confident that I am, your conſtant friend, J [e]."

Number VII.

" D [f]. 26 Ap. 1648.

" I Have now made a perfect trial, and find it impoſſible to be done; for my " body is much too thick for the breadth of the window; ſo that, unleſs the middle " bar be taken away, I cannot get through. I have alſo looked upon the other two, " and find the one much too little, and the other ſo high that I know not how to " reach it without a ladder; beſides, I do not believe it ſo much wider than the " other, as that it will ſerve; wherefore it is abſolutely impoſſible to do any thing " to-morrow at night: but I command you heartily and particularly to thank, in " my name, A [g]. C [h]. F [i]. Z [k]. and him who ſtayed for me beyond the works, " for their hearty and induſtrious endeavours in this my ſervice, the which I ſhall " always remember to their advantage: being likewiſe confident that they will not " faint in ſo good a work; and therefore expect their farther advice herein.

" J [l]."

Number VIII.

" Mr. Firebrace to the King.

" SIR, Wedneſday night.

" IT is not ill to have more ways than one to effect your buſineſs; to which " purpoſe, I have thought of this. If the fellow that waits on me could be made " (which I think no hard matter), the buſineſs might be ordered thus: a fellow pro- " vided on purpoſe ſhall come in a falſe beard, a perriwig, a white cap on, a coun- " try grey or blue coat, a pair of coloured fuſtian drawers to come over his bree- " ches, white cloth ſtockings, great ſhoes, an old broad hat, to be touched of the " evil. He ſhall make his addreſſes to this man of ours to get him touched, and " pretend commendations, or a letter from ſome eſpecial friend. When he is

[a] Ed. Worſley. [b] Captain Titus. [c] Ibid. [d] Ed. Worſley. [e] The King.
[f] Henry Firebrace. [g] Francis Creſſet. [h] Colonel William Legg, groom of the bed-chamber.
[i] Abraham Doucett. [k] Ed. Worſley. [l] The King.

" touched (which muſt be at ſupper-time), the other ſhall take him into the cellar, " and make him drink (pretending joy to ſee him), and carry him about that the " ſoldiers may take notice of him. You ſhall have the like diſguiſe conveyed into " your bed-chamber (which you may ſoon ſlip on), coming up ſo ſoon as you " have ſupped; then my man ſhall by a ſign give you notice when you may come " forth, and ſafely ſlip up ſtairs in a little room there (ſhutting the bed-chamber " door after you, which may be done with eaſe and without noiſe), where you " may remain a little, till he ſees the beſt opportunity to bring you down in his " friend's diſguiſe, and conduct you out of the gates, and from thence to your " horſes (which he may do with much eaſe, being well beloved by the ſoldiers). " His friend ſhall (in ſome bye place of the caſtle to be appointed) put off his " diſguiſe and leave it, and go away in his own habit. This I conceive feaſible, " if this fellow can be made, which I doubt not; he having been a long time " ſervant to the pages of the back ſtairs, and with you at Oxford. This is only " to hint this way to you, which, if you like it, ſhall be put in execution. If " you like it, and read it before you go forth this morning, pray leave an an- " ſwer, that I may acquaint the reſt with it at our meeting, which will be at nine " this morning.

" I writ this in haſte, and could come at no more paper."

Number IX.

The King's anſwer.

" D [a].

" HAVING well thought of your new deſign, I can think but of one ob- " jection againſt it, which is, leſt the guards ſhould examine me as I go out; but " I conceive a trial of this may be had, without any danger of diſcovery: for it is " but making He. Chap. bring in and carry out ſome new acquaintance of his, ſo " clothed as you intend I ſhould be, to ſee with what freedom he can make ſuch " a man paſs and repaſs the guards. But in this trial there muſt be no falſe beard, " upon which a clear judgement is eaſily made. As for the contriving of it, I like " it extremely well, and therefore give you back your note again; as alſo this for " W [b]. who I find is not fully ſatisfied with your deſign, becauſe of the danger of " diſcovery; but take no notice of this. J [c]."

" The following is the certificate of the Right Rev. Dr. William Juxon, Lord " Archbiſhop of Canterbury, of the ſervices of this gentleman, and the re- " commendation of him by King Charles I. to his ſon:

" Theſe are to certify, that our late dread Sovereign, of bleſſed memory, upon " the 29th day of January, 1648, being the day immediately before that horrid " and execrable murder was committed upon the perſon of his ſacred Majeſty, " did give me in charge to recommend to his ſon, our gracious Sovereign that now " is, Mr. Henry Firebrace, as having been a perſon very faithful and ſerviceable

[a] Henry Firebrace. [b] Captain Titus. [c] The King.

" to

" to him in his greateſt extremities, and moſt ſtrict impriſonments, and therefore " fit to be employed and entruſted by his Majeſty that now is. Given under my " hand, this five and twentieth day of November, 1661. W. Cant."

This Sir Henry Firebrace, Knt. was appointed by King Charles II. chief clerk of the kitchen, alſo clerk-comptroller ſupernumerary of his majeſty's houſhold, and aſſiſtant to his majeſty's officers of the green cloth: he had two wives, firſt, Elizabeth, daughter of Daniel Davil *, of Stoke, by whom he had four ſons, and one daughter, Suſanna, married to Thomas Hall, of Elymore Hall, in Durham, gent. Of the ſons, 1. Henry Firebrace, fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, born 1650; 2. Sir Baſil, born 1653, of whom hereafter; 3. John, who died in his infancy; and, 4. George, who died unmarried. Sir Henry married, ſecondly, Alice, daughter of Richard Bagnall, of Reading, in Berks, widow of John Bucknall, of Creeke, in the county of Northampton, gent. by whom he left no iſſue; he died Jan. 27, 1690, aged 72, and was interred in Stoke church. See his epitaph in p. 95.

Sir Baſil Firebrace, knt. was of London, merchant, and ſheriff of the ſaid city 1687, knighted, and advanced to the dignity of a baronet, 10 Will. III. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Hough, of London, merchant, by whom he had two ſons, Sir Charles, his ſucceſſor, born 1679, and George, born 1681 (who died without iſſue); alſo Heſter †, born 1676, married to Baſil fourth earl of Denbigh †, by whom he had William, the fifth earl, who was father to Baſil the preſent earl.

Sir Charles Firebrace, bart. his eldeſt ſon, and ſucceſſor in dignity and eſtate, married Margaret, daughter and one of the coheirs of Sir John Cordell, of Long Melford, in Suffolk, bart. and died Auguſt, 1727, leaving one ſon, Sir Cordell Firebrace, who in 1735 was elected one of the knights of the ſhire for Suffolk, in the room of Sir Robert Kemp, bart. deceaſed, and was re-choſen for that county in every ſucceſſive parliament till his death. He married, 1. Aug. 20, 1736, Miſs Daſhwood, an heireſs; and, 2. Oct. 26, 1737, Bridget, relict of Edward Evers, of Ipſwich, in the county of Suffolk, eſq. who was third daughter of Philip Bacon, of the ſame town, eſq. Sir Cordell dying without iſſue, March 28, 1759, the title became extinct, and the ancient manſion at Long Melford devolved to his widow, who was again married, April 7, 1762, to William Campbell, eſq. uncle to the preſent duke of Argyle, who is ſtill living. She died July 3, 1782.

The arms of *Firebrace* (Azure, on a bend, Or, three creſcents, Sable, between two roſes, Argent, ſeeded, Or, bearded Vert) are engraved in plate IV. fig. 4.—Creſt, On a wreath, a dexter arm, armed, and couped at the ſhoulder, Azure, holding a Portcullis, Or.—Motto, *Fideli quid obſtat.*

* " Thomas Davil, gent. died April 11, 1746, aged 65." Epitaph at Stoke.
† Thus far the Viſitation.
‡ This lady, who ſurvived her lord nine years, died Jan. 1, 1725-6.

8. Captain

9. Captain William Trymnell*.

OF this gentleman little more is known than has been related in p. 96. from his epitaph in Stoke church, where he was buried in 1693, at the age of 67. He had two daughters:

1. Dorothy, married to Nathanael Wyatt, gent. who died Nov. 29, 1703, aged 48; his wife Jan. 27, 1693, aged 42; and Sarah, their daughter, Sept. 1, 1685, aged 3 years †.

2. Anne, second daughter to Captain Trymnell, was married to Mr. William Johnson, of London, merchant. He died Sept. 21, 1709, aged 51; Mrs. Johnson, Nov. 2, 1737, aged 78. They had a son, Trymnell Johnson, who died Aug. 12, 1714, aged 20; and a daughter, Anna Maria Saunders, who died June 20, 1757, aged 58 †.

10. Rev. William Stanley, D. D. Master of Corpus Christi College ‡, Cambridge.

THIS learned Divine was the son of William Stanley, Gentleman, of Hinckley, where he was baptized Aug. 22, 1647 ||. His father dying whilst he was very young, he was left to the sole care of his mother, who put him to school at Ashley in Lancashire, and afterwards sent him to St. John's College in Cambridge, in 1663, at the age of sixteen. It might be because Bp. Beveridge, who married his aunt, was of that college; though perhaps from a stronger motive, as Mr. Villers afterwards earl of Jersey (of a Leicestershire family in his neighbourhood) went thither about the same time under the tuition of the learned and worthy Dr. Gower, who is said never to have had any other pupils but these two. He stayed there till he was chosen into a fellowship of Corpus Christi college, upon the expulsion of Scargill, in 1669, and this upon the joint recommendation of his tutor and Bp. Gunning, then master of St. John's; who, knowing his merit, were loth he should quit the university so soon as he must otherwise have done, his own county (to use the language of their college) being at that time full.

He was ordained priest by Bishop Compton in 1672, became an University preacher in 1676, and commenced B. D. 1678. His first step out of the university into the world was the curacy of Much-Haddam in Hertfordshire, and a very fortunate one it was, as it placed him not only under the eye and direction of that excellent divine Dr. Goodman, but as it gave him an opportunity of being known to the earl of Essex (whose seat was there), who made him his chaplain, and then presented him to the rectory of Raine-Parva in Essex, October 20, 1681. But this he vacated soon after by cession for St. Mary Magdalen, in Old Fish-street, London, Oct. 30, 1682, which he quitted in like

* A family of Trimnell is mentioned in Dr. Nash's Worcestershire, vol. II. p. 337. as settled formerly at Ockley in that county; of which family *Thomas* founded a school, and gave other charities to the parishes of Stow, Claines, and elsewhere. Blomfield says, that Dr. Trimnell, bishop of Norwich and Westminster, was of that family, and bore their arms.

† These dates are all from flat stones in Stoke Church.

‡ This Life is principally taken from Mr. Masters's History of that College.

|| From the Parish Register.

man-

manner for that of Much-Hadham, before mentioned, Aug. 13, 1690, being collated thereto by Bp. Compton, upon the death of his friend Dr. Goodman. Theſe were the only parochial benefices he ever had. As to dignities, he was preferred to the prebend of Cadington-Major, in the cathedral of St. Paul, Sept. 18, 1684, whereof he was made a reſidentiary in 1685; as likewiſe to the archdeaconry of London, March 5, 1691-2, upon the promotion of Dr. Teniſon to the biſhopric of Lincoln, and many years after to the deanry of St. Aſaph, Dec. 7, 1706: which he rather accepted to ſet his uncle, Bp. Beveridge, at liberty from the powerful ſolicitations of others, than that it was a preferment he either ſought after or deſired.

I cannot ſay with certainty when he went over to be chaplain to the prince of Orange, upon the diſmiſſion of Dr. Covel; but conjecture it might be about the year 1687. Whenever it was, a clergyman of an unexceptionable character in every reſpect was to be provided by expreſs orders from Holland. Accordingly the Biſhop of London had it in charge to recommend two ſuch perſons to the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, who was to have the final approbation of one. The two thus recommended were Dr. Burnet, maſter of the Charterhouſe, and Mr. Stanley; to the latter of whom his Grace gave the preference, for this pleaſant reaſon, that although the former was a deſerving man, an ingenious divine, and a good ſcholar; yet as Moſes and the Doctor could not agree about making worlds, he thought it was better to chuſe Mr. Stanley; who after being farther favoured by his Grace (about this time, as I conjecture) with his faculty for a doctor of divinity's degree, was forthwith ſent over, and ſoon became a favourite both at court and with her highneſs. He likewiſe contracted there a particular acquaintance with the two Huygens, as well as with other perſons of learning and character; being without doubt recommended and ſupported herein by his old friend and fellow collegian Mr. Villiers, who had waited on the princeſs into Holland upon her marriage, and continued there till the prince's coming over into England in 1688 *.

As ſoon as his royal miſtreſs was ſeated on the throne, ſhe advanced him to be clerk of the cloſet, with a ſalary of 200l. per ann. ſettled upon him for life, and always had him in ſuch credit and eſteem, that moſt of her charities paſſed through his hands, he being the inſtrument commonly made uſe of in applications of this kind. She moreover offered him one or two biſhopricks, which he then declined, as thinking the reſidence and duty would interfere with his conſtant attendance upon her perſon and ſervice; or perhaps rather (from his refuſal of Lincoln upon archbiſhop Teniſon's promotion) becauſe he was content with the preferment he already had and his own private fortunes, and found a ſtation of leſs dignity and eclat more agreeable to his inclinations, and ſuitable to his ſchemes of happineſs in life.

The death of his old friend Dr. Spencer however brought him (though much againſt his will) into a more public ſcene of life in the Univerſity, as it occaſioned his being elected (but without his knowledge) into the maſterſhip of Corpus Chriſti college; which

* Collins's Peerage, vol. III. p. 533.

yet upon the firſt notice of his choice he poſitively refuſed to accept of, and even perſevered in this refuſal, till two of the fellows went in the name of the whole ſociety and importuned him to do it, for the ſake of preſerving the peace and welfare of the college, and of preventing an irreconcileable diviſion among them, ſeeing they were unanimous in their votes for him, which they ſhould not be for any other perſon. This motive had its deſired effect; even though he foreſaw the trouble that would follow, by being elected the ſame year vice chancellor of the Univerſity; who, as a mark of their great eſteem, were pleaſed to paſs an extraordinary grace in his favour for admitting him to the degree of doctor of divinity with all its privileges among them, which an archiepiſcopal faculty could not entitle him to.

Conſidering from what motive, and with what reluctance, he took the maſterſhip, it might be expected he would reſign it, as he did in 1698, becauſe he could not be more conſtantly reſident, nor conſequently be of that ſervice to the college he otherwiſe would. Whilſt he held it, he ſpent as much of his time there as he could, and as uſefully. For, that the world might know how great a treaſure its manuſcript library is ſtored with, he ſet himſelf to make that valuable catalogue of it *, which he afterwards printed at his own expence: and which merits the acknowledgements of all lovers of antiquity, and eſpecially of the hiſtory of this church and nation; who being ſenſible from their own experience of the care and pains neceſſary to finiſh a work of this kind (wherein the ſeveral volumes contain ſuch a variety of tracts, ſome of which are often ſo imperfect, ill-wrote, or faded through length of time, that it is no eaſy matter to get acquainted with their contents †,) will not expect to find the firſt attempt without defects. Theſe have been amply compenſated by the late accurate and informing Catalogue, taken of them by Mr. James Naſmith, late fellow of this houſe, now rector of Snailwell, Cambridgeſhire ‡. Mr. Maſters had before new arranged them, and cauſed them to be put into better bindings.

During Dr. Stanley's maſterſhip the college was, through the negligence of their ſervants, robbed of their communion plate on an Eaſter-day; upon which he generouſly preſented them with a ſet of ſilver gilt, the ſame that are ſtill in uſe, adorned with the arms of the illuſtrious family of Orange, having belonged to the private chapel of Queen Mary, when princeſs; who, upon her coming to the crown of England, gave it to him as a memorial of her favour and eſteem.

This is but one article in the accompt of his very extenſive benefactions and charities. Among the many good and uſeful deſigns he was from time to time concerned in, and ſupported, was that of printing an edition of the Councils in 1692, with Proteſtant annotations, by an annual ſubſcription. Several ſums were accordingly ſubſcribed, by the two archbiſhops 10l. per annum each, and by twelve biſhops 5l. each. Dr. Stanley not only did the ſame, but by his intereſt at court was chiefly inſtrumental

* "Catalogus Librorum Manuſcriptorum in Bibliotheca Coll. Corp. Chriſti in Cantabrigia; quos legavit Matthæus Parkerus Archiepiſcopus Cantuarienſis. Lond. 1722." Fol.

† Preface to Caſley's Catalogue of MSS. in the King's Library, p. 4.

‡ "Catalogus Librorum Manuſcriptorum, quos Collegio Corporis Chriſti & B. Mariæ Virginis in Academia Cantabrigienſi, legavit reverendiſſimus in Chriſto pater Matthæus Parker, Archiepiſcopus Cantuarienſis. Edidit Jacobus Naſmith, A. M. S. A. S. ejuſdem Collegii nuper ſocius. Cant. 1777." 4to.

in

in obtaining a grant to import what paper ſhould be wanted cuſtom-free. Dr. Allix undertook the care and management of this edition: and had great quantities of paper imported for it; which, when the book was laid aſide, was ſold to the ſtationers for private gain, to the offence of the public, and the regret of the learned world. The doctor, when dean of St. Aſaph, was at the ſole expence * of that act of parliament of the 12th of Queen Anne, which annexed prebends and ſinecures to the biſhopricks of Bangor, Llandaff, St. David, and St. Aſaph, in order to relieve the widows and fatherleſs of the Welſh clergy from the ſore diſtreſs of paying mortuaries to the biſhops upon the death of every incumbent within their reſpective dioceſes and juriſdictions; which mortuaries (as the preamble to that act ſets forth) "conſiſting of ſeveral of the beſt goods of the deceaſed, did oftentimes amount to "a conſiderable part of his eſtate, and the payment thereof did very much leſſen "that ſmall proviſion which generally the clergy of thoſe dioceſes were able to "make for the ſupport of their families, and tended to the great impoveriſhing of "the ſame." An act of generoſity and goodneſs in the dean, that ought ever to be remembered with the utmoſt gratitude by the clergy of Wales. — He likewiſe rebuilt what is now the beſt part of his own deanry houſe, and made the whole of it habitable, convenient, and decent; where he often reſided, and lived hoſpitably ſo long as he was able to take ſuch a journey.—He ſettled a leaſehold eſtate on a charity ſchool in that town: and joined with Mr. Carter in augmenting the perpetual curacy of St. George in its neighbourhood.—But his gifts towards the augmentation of ſmall livings by one or two hundred pounds at a time, with the aid of Queen Anne's bounty, were not confined to one county, but extended into different parts of the kingdom, as may be ſeen in Ecton's liſt, &c.—To his own church at Hadham he gave a clock: and to the building of the Regent houſe at Cambridge, an hundred pounds. Such gifts and benefactions as theſe could not be hid; though he was, upon Chriſtian principles, as ſecret as he could be in doing his alms. What charities therefore he diſtributed with his own hands cannot be diſcovered, as he left no account of them. But ſo far is known of him, that it was his conſtant rule all his life long, to beſtow in good works a clear tenth part of his whole income, whether from ſpirituals or temporals.—I may here add, that he was not only a contributor to the Society for propagating the Goſpel in Foreign parts, and a zealous promoter of it, but was alſo the firſt mover in the buſineſs of their charter †.

Dr. Stanley, conſidered as an author, publiſhed but few things, though probably, as he began early to take a ſhare with the London clergy in the Popiſh controverſy, he would have written more had he not been prevented in going on with them by being ſent over to Holland in the capacity of chaplain.—However, before he went abroad, he was concerned with ſeveral divines in the ſcheme of printing an Engliſh Bible, with a plain and practical commentary, but more eſpecially levelled againſt the errors and corruptions of Popery.—His own province

* Willis's Survey of the Cathedral of St. Aſaph, p. 107, and of Bangor, p. 345.

† Humphrey's Hiſtorical Account, p. 12.

was to write upon the minor prophets; a ſcheme that was ſuperſeded by the happy eſtabliſhment of our church and nation at the Revolution.

What he publiſhed with his name were, 1. "A Sermon on Coloſſ. ii. 5. preached "Jan. 10, 1691-2, in Lambeth Chapel, at the conſecration of Dr. Teniſon biſhop "of Lincoln." 2. "A Sermon on Matt. ix. 37, 38, preached Feb. 20, 1707-8, "at St. Mary le Bow, before the Society for propagating the Goſpel." He has, as I am informed, another ſermon in print, which I never ſaw, to recommend a public collection for the redemption of captives. The editors alſo of the Bodleian Catalogue have placed among his writings "The Romiſh Horſe Leech," concerning the intolerable charge of Popery to this nation; by an obvious error of the preſs, that work being written by Mr. Staveley * in 1674. He was alſo the author of two anonymous diſcourſes, the one concerning the Devotions of the Church of Rome, wherein they are compared with thoſe of the Church of England, in 4to. Lond. 1685; and the other, intituled, "The Faith and Practice of a Church of England-"Man, in 12mo. Lond. 1706."

Such is the character and hiſtory of Dean Stanley, whom God was pleaſed to bleſs with a very healthful, happy, and long life; for he did not die till Oct. 9, 1731, in the 85th year of his age †; when, according to his own directions, he was buried in the vaulting of St. Paul's cathedral, under the ſouth wing of the choir, among his old friends Bp. Beveridge, Dean Sherlock, Dean Younger, Dr. Holder, and Sir Chriſtopher Wren: none of whom, except the laſt, have any monument, ſtone, or even inſcription over them.

He married Mary ſecond daughter of Sir Francis Pemberton, lord chief juſtice both of the Common Pleas and King's Bench, by whom he had three ſons, all educated at Biſhop Stortford ſchool and Ben'et college; whereof William the eldeſt, LL.B. removed to Peter houſe, and ſettled at Warwick, and was official of the archdeaconry of London; Francis the ſecond was fellow of the college, and afterwards vicar of St. Leonard in Shoreditch, till his father reſigned to him the rectory of Hadham, Sept. 30, 1723, which he held, with a prebend of St. Paul's, till his death, 1775, when he was ſucceeded by Dr. Anthony Hamilton, archdeacon of Colcheſter; Thomas the youngeſt is dead.

The two ſons of Francis Stanley were admitted at Ben'et college, 1755: the elder Francis is a barriſter of the Inner Temple, and was elected recorder of Hertford 1780; the younger, Richard, was preſented to the vicarage of North Weald in Eſſex, 1769, and to the rectory of Eaſtwick in Hertfordſhire, 1781.

* See above, p. 152.

† It is ſcarce worth obſerving, that the natural tone of his voice was ſo remarkably loud, as to give occaſion to the Tatler, in the year 1711, to exerciſe his wit upon him under the name and character of "Stentor;" N° 54.

11. Rev.

11. Rev. Francis Brokesby.

OF this gentleman, grandſon to the Francis whoſe epitaph is printed in p. 94, little is known; but that little is worth preſerving. A letter from him in the ſixth volume of Leland's Itinerary is thus introduced by Mr. Hearne: "This letter "was written by a very worthy friend, the reverend and learned Mr. Francis "Brokeſby, formerly fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and afterwards rec- "tor of Rowley, in the Eaſt Riding of Yorkſhire. It contains divers curious ob- "ſervations that were made (amongſt a great many others) as he was travelling "through divers parts of England. He was induced to draw them up partly by "ſome letters that ſome time ago paſſed between us concerning Mr. Camden's Bri- "tannia, and partly by Dr. Plot's letter which I publiſhed in the ſecond volume of "this Itinerary."

I find a tradition at Stoke, that Mr. Brokeſby was the author of a "Life of Jeſus "Chriſt *;" and alſo that he was a principal aſſiſtant † to Mr. Nelſon in compiling his admirable volume on the Feaſts and Faſts of the Church of England. He was certainly author of "An Hiſtory of the Government of the Primitive Church, "for the three firſt centuries, and the beginning of the fourth; ſhewing that the "Church in thoſe firſt ages, as it has been ever ſince, was governed by Biſhops, "or Officers ſuperior to Preſbyters: Wherein alſo the Suggeſtions of David "Blondel to the contrary are conſidered, by Francis Brokesby, B. D. ſometime "Fellow of Trinity College in Cambridge. Printed by W. B. 1712." 8vo. In a dedication to Mr. Francis Cherry ‡, dated Shotteſbrooke, Aug. 13, 1711, the author ſays,

* "An Hiſtorical Narrative of the Life and Death of our Saviour Jeſus Chriſt," was printed at Oxford, 1685, 4to. But this, which was at firſt attributed to Ab. Woodhead, was written by Obadiah Walker, the maſter of Univerſity College. See Wood, Ath. Ox. II. 615. 936.

† It was a tradition in Mr. *Brokesby's* family that he wrote the whole book. But I am aware that it has alſo been ſaid that "Garth did not write HIS OWN *Diſpenſary*."

‡ In the Life of Dodwell, p. 301, Mr. Brokeſby pathetically bewails the loſs of this gentleman, and gives ſome particulars of his character, by which it appears that he was a ſtudent at Edmund Hall ‖, Oxford, where his love to learning, induſtry, and probity, endeared him to many eminent perſons, and particularly to Mr. Penton, then principal of that ſociety. Having a plentiful fortune, he purchaſed a good collection of books MSS. medals, and uſeful curioſites. He had the honour of being the earlieſt patron of Mr. Thomas Hearne, whom he maintained at ſchool, and at the univerſity till he became M. A. His houſe was "a ſanctuary for "perſons in diſtreſs; eſpecially ſuch as ſuffered for conſcience ſake." He died Sept. 13, 1723, in his 48th year; and by his own directions was burried very privately at Shotteſbrooke, near the remains of his friend Mr. Dodwell, being carried to the grave by four of his pooreſt tenants. He ordered a brick work of two or

† Thomas Cherry, a couſin-german to Francis, was admitted M. A. at the ſame Hall, June 26, 1706. To him relates a letter from Edward Gardener to Mr. Hearne in the Bodleian Library. Mr. Cherry preached for Dr. Adams at St Clements Danes with a raſh on him, and ſtrained himſelf into a perfect bath in that large church. He rode to Uxbridge, Oct. 9, 1706, which ſtruck it in, and brought on a fever: he was delirious when the curate of the parish came to adminiſter the ſacrament, and died Nov. 17, about two or three o'clock in the afternoon. He was buried the Wedneſday following in the vault under St. Andrew's. His pall was ſupported by Mr. Shute, the curate, Mr. Broughton, the lecturer, Mr. Fox, a relation, and Mr. Sparow. Mr. Bloxham, the deputy curate, read the ſervice, and Mr. Cherry of Berkſhire aſſiſted at the funeral. Concerning Mr. Thomas Cherry and his excellent kinſman Francis, ſee Mr. Hearne, in his "Account of ſome Antiquites between Windſor and Oxford," ſect. 19. at the end of the Vth vol. of Leland's "Itinerary." See alſo his preface to Leland's "Collectanea," ſect. 26.

three

ſays, "The following treatiſe chalenges you for its patron, and demands its dedication to yourſelf, in that I wrote it under your roof, was encouraged in my ſtudies by that reſpective treatment I there found, and ſtill meet with; and withal, as I was aſſiſted in my work by your readineſs to ſupply me, out of your well-repleniſhed library, with ſuch books as I ſtood in need of in collecting this Hiſtory. I eſteem myſelf therefore in gratitude obliged to make this public acknowledgement of your favours, and to tell the world, that when I was by God's good Providence reduced to ſtraits (in part occaſioned by my care leſt I ſhould make ſhipwreck of a good conſcience) I then found a ſafe retreat and kind reception in your family, and there both leiſure and encouragement to write this following treatiſe." As Mr. Brokesby's ſtraits aroſe from his principles as a Nonjuror, he was of courſe patronized by the moſt eminent perſons of that perſuaſion. The houſe of the benevolent Mr. Cherry, however, was his aſylum; and there he formed an intimacy with Mr. Dodwell, (a pillar of that cauſe, whoſe Life* he afterwards wrote) and with Mr. Nelſon, to whom the Life of Dodwell is dedicated.

Mr. Brokesby was ſaid to be the author of "Of Education, with reſpect to Grammar-ſchools and Univerſities. 1701." 8vo. He died ſuddenly ſoon after the publication of Dodwell's Life. See Calamy's "Account of the ejected or ſilenced Miniſters. 1713." vol. II. p. 299, which will receive light from Newcourt's "Repertor." vol. II. pp. 314, 315.

three feet to be raiſed over him, and a plain marble laid upon it, without any arms, name, or other inſcription, but this which followeth:

HIC IACET PECCATORUM MAXIMUS. ANNO DOM. MDCC . . . .

leaving the year to be inſerted. "Shotteſbrooke," ſays Brokeſby, "a ſmall village, is ennobled, and will "hereafter be remembered, as it was the habitation, and is the ſepulture, of two ſuch eminent perſons, as "Mr. Cherry and Mr. Dodwell. And now I return to give an account of the beginning and progreſs of the "acquaintance and friendſhip betwixt theſe two worthy perſons and their proſecution of the ſame ſtudies: but "I muſt here lament my loſs of Mr. Cherry, on whom I depended for this account, he being moſt able to "give it; and only acquaint the reader with what Mr. Cherry told me, as it accidentally fell from him in "diſcourſe. When Mr. Dodwell lived at Cookham, it was his chief exerciſe and diverſion to walk to Maidenhead to hear news, and the chief of that which he deſired was to know what books were newly publiſhed. Mr. Cherry coming thither on the ſame errand, they became acquainted: and as they diſcourſed of theſe, "ſo alſo of books of ancienter date, and of the excellent and uſeful things contained in them, a ſubject highly "pleaſing to each of them. This converſation was ſo grateful to them both, that it was mutually agreed to "meet there daily in the afternoon; and the very thoughts of enjoying it was to Mr. Cherry ſo preferable to "other delights, that he frequently ſhortened his dinner, that he might be the ſooner with his learned friend, "and have the larger opportunity thereby to improve himſelf. I wiſh I could give the reader the ſubjects of "their conferences. But the diſtance of their habitations, eſpecially of Mr. Cherry's, from Maidenhead, being too great, and inconvenient in the winter ſeaſon, Mr. Cherry invited his friend to be his neighbour, "procured a place for him where he might be tabled, about a quarter of a mile diſtant from him, till he had "fitted up, and added to, a houſe for him, nearly adjoining to his own habitation, where Mr. Dodwell lived "many years; and at length in another houſe near to it, and more convenient for him (his family being increaſed) in which he ended his days."

* Under the title of "The Life of Mr. Henry Dodwell; with an Account of his Works, and an Abridgment of them that are publiſhed, and of ſeveral of his Manuſcripts. By Francis Brokeſby, B. D. To which "is added, a Letter to Robert Nelſon, eſq. from Dr. Edmund Halley, Savilian Profeſſor of Geometry, containing an Abſtract of Mr. Dodwell's Book De Cyclis. 1715." 8vo.

† Related, probably, to Sir Iſaac Newton. See Gent. Mag. 1772, p. 520.

In

In that part of Stoke church which, (in p. 94,) I have ſuppoſed to have been a chantry, is an elegant receſs for holy water, and there are ſome others in the church. On the outſide of the church, at the eaſt end, is an old mural monument to the Brokesbys, almoſt devoured by time and moſs, but on which the family name and date 1604 remain viſible. The name of *Brokesby* is alſo written over the church porch.

12. Rev. Roger Cotes.

THIS excellent mathematician, philoſopher, and aſtronomer, was born July 10, 1682, at Burbach, where his father Robert Cotes was rector. He was firſt placed at Leiceſter ſchool; where, when he was between eleven and twelve years of age, he diſcovered a ſtrong inclination to the mathematics. This being obſerved by his uncle, the reverend Mr. John Smith †, he gave him all imaginable encouragement; and prevailed with his father to ſend him for ſome time to his houſe in Lincolnſhire, that he might put him forward, and aſſiſt him in thoſe ſtudies. Here he laid the foundation of that deep and extenſive knowledge in mathematics, for which he was afterwards ſo deſervedly famous. He removed from thence to London, and was ſent to St. Paul's ſchool; where, under the care of Dr. Thomas Gale and the ſucceeding maſter, he made a great progreſs in claſſical learning; yet found ſo much leiſure as to keep a conſtant correſpondence with his uncle, not only in mathematics, but alſo in metaphyſics, philoſophy, and divinity. This fact is ſaid to have been often mentioned by profeſſor Saunderſon. His next remove was to Cambridge; where, upon the 6th of April 1699, he was admitted of Trinity college; and, at Michaelmas in the year 1705, choſen fellow of it. He was at the ſame time tutor to Anthony earl of Harold, and the lord Henry de Grey, ſons to the then marquis, afterwards duke of Kent, to which noble family Mr. Cotes had the honour to be related.

In January 1705-6, he was appointed profeſſor of aſtronomy and experimental philoſophy, upon the foundation made by Dr. Thomas Plume, archdeacon of Rocheſter; being the firſt that enjoyed that office, to which he was unanimouſly choſen, on account of his high reputation and merits. He took his maſter of arts degree in the year 1706; and went into holy orders in the year 1713. The ſame year at the deſire of Dr. Bentley, he publiſhed at Cambridge the ſecond edition of Sir Iſaac Newton's "Mathematica Principia Philoſophiæ Naturalis;" and inſerted all the improvements which the author had made to that time. To this edition he prefixed a moſt admirable preface, in which he expreſſed the true method of philoſophiſing, ſhewed the foundation on which the Newtonian philoſophy was built, and refuted the objections of the Carteſians and all other philoſophers againſt it.

The publication of this edition of Sir Iſaac Newton's Principia added greatly to the reputation Mr. Cotes had acquired among the greateſt men of the age for his profound knowledge in the abſtruſeſt parts of mathematics: nor was the high

opinion

opinion the public now conceived of him in the leaſt diminiſhed, but rather much increaſed, by ſeveral productions of his own, which afterwards appeared. He gave a deſcription of the great fiery meteor, that was ſeen on the 6th of March, 1715-16, which was publiſhed in the Philoſophical Tranſactions a little after his death. He left behind him alſo ſome admirable and judicious tracts, part of which, ſince his deceaſe, have been publiſhed by Dr. Robert Smith, his couſin and ſucceſſor in his profeſſorſhip, afterwards maſter of Trinity College in Cambridge. His "Harmonia Menſurarum," &c. that is, "Harmony of Meaſures; or, Ana-"lyſis and Syntheſis advanced by the Meaſures of Ratios and Angles," was publiſhed at Cambridge in the year 1722, in 4to; and dedicated to Dr. Mead by the learned editor, who, in an elegant and affectionate preface gives us a copious account of the performance itſelf, the pieces annexed to it, and of ſuch other of the author's works as are yet unpubliſhed. He tells us how much this work was admired by Profeſſor Saunderſon, and how dear the author of it was to Dr. Bentley. The firſt treatiſe of the miſcellaneous works annexed to the "Harmonia Menſura-"rum" is "Concerning the eſtimation of Errors in mixed Mathematics." The ſecond is "Concerning the differential Method;" which he handles in a manner ſomewhat different from Sir Iſaac Newton's treatiſe upon that ſubject, having written it before he had ſeen that treatiſe. The name of the third piece is "Ca-"nonotechnia, or concerning the Conſtruction of Tables by differences." The book concludes with three ſmall tracts "Concerning the Deſcent of Bodies, the "Motion of Pendulums in the Cycloid, and the Motion of Projectiles:" which tracts, the editor informs us, were all compoſed by Cotes, when he was very young. He wrote alſo a "Compendium of Arithmetic, of the Reſolutions of "Equations, of Dioptrics, and of the Nature of Curves." Beſides theſe pieces, he drew up a courſe of hydroſtatical and pneumatical lectures in Engliſh, which were publiſhed by Dr. Smith in the year 1737, and are held in high repute.

This uncommon genius in mathematics died, to the regret of the univerſity, and all lovers of that ſcience, upon the 5th of June, 1716, in the very prime of his life; for he was advanced no farther than to the thirty-third year of his age. He was buried in the chapel of Trinity College; and an inſcription fixed over him, from which we learn that he had a very beautiful perſon. It was written by the celebrated Dr. Bentley, who was his conſtant friend and patron, and runs in the following terms:

H. S. E.
ROGERUS ROBERTI filius COTES,
Collegii hujus S. Trinitatis ſocius,
Aſtronomiæ & experimentalis philoſophiæ
Profeſſor Plumianus:
Qui
Immatura morte præreptus,
Pauca quidem ingenii ſui pignora reliquit,
Sed egregia, ſed admiranda,
Ex inacceſſis matheſeos penetralibus
Felici ſolertia tum primum erута.

Poſt magnum illum Newtonum
Societatis hujus ſpes altera
Et decus gemellum.
Cui ad ſummam doctrinæ laudem
Omnes morum virtutumque dotes
In cumulum acceſſerunt:
Eo magis ſpectabiles amabileſque,
Quod in formoſo corpore gratiores venirent.

Natus Burbagii in Agro Leiceſtrienſi
Jul. 10, 1682, obiit Jun. 5, 1716.

13. Rev.

13. Rev. Anthony Blackwall, M. A.

THIS worthy and learned man, a native of Derbyſhire, was admitted ſizar in Emanuel College, Cambridge, Sept. 13, 1690; proceeded Bachelor of Arts in 1694, and went out Maſter in 1698. He was appointed head maſter of the noted free-ſchool at Derby, and lecturer of All-Hallows there, where in 1706 he diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the literary world by "Theognidis Megarenſis Sententiæ Morales, "nova Latina Verſione, Notis & Emendationibus, explanatæ & exornatæ: unà "cum variis Lectionibus, &c." 8vo. Whilſt at Derby he alſo publiſhed "An "Introduction to the Claſſics; containing a ſhort Diſcourſe on their Excellences; "and Directions how to ſtudy them to advantage; with an Eſſay on the Na-"ture and Uſe of thoſe emphatical and beautiful Figures which give Strength "and Ornament to Writing, 1718," 12mo. in which he diſplayed the beauties of thoſe admirable writers of antiquity, to the underſtanding and imitation even of common capacities: and that in ſo conciſe and clear a manner as ſeeme peculiar to himſelf *. In 1722 he was appointed head maſter of the free ſchoold at Market-Boſworth in Leiceſterſhire; and in 1725 appeared, in 4to, his greateſt and moſt celebrated work, "The Sacred Claſſics defended and illuſtrated; or, an "Eſſay humbly offered towards proving the Purity, Propriety, and True Elo-"quence of the Writers of the New Teſtament. Vol. I. In Two Parts. In the "firſt of which thoſe Divine Writings are vindicated againſt the Charge of barba-"rous Language, falſe Greek, and Soleciſms. In the Second is ſhewn, that all "the Excellencies of Style, and ſublime Beauties of Language and genuine "Eloquence, do abound in the Sacred Writers of the New Teſtament. With "an Account of their Style and Character, and a Repreſentation of their Supe-"riority, in ſeveral inſtances, to the beſt Claſſics of Greece and Rome. To "which are ſubjoined proper Indexes." A ſecond volume † (completed but a few weeks before his death) was publiſhed in 1731, under the title of "The Sa-"cred Claſſics defended and illuſtrated. The Second and Laſt Volume. In Three "Parts. Containing, I. A farther Demonſtration of the Propriety, Purity, and "ſound Eloquence of the Language of the New Teſtament Writers. II. An "Account of the wrong Diviſion of Chapters and Verſes, and faulty Tranſlations "of the Divine Book, which weaken its Reaſonings, and ſpoil its Eloquence "and Native Beauties. III. A Diſcourſe on the Various Readings of the New "Teſtament. With a Preface; wherein is ſhewn the Neceſſity and Uſefulneſs of "a New Verſion of the Sacred Books. By the late Reverend and Learned A. "Blackwall, M. A. Author of the Firſt Volume. To which is annexed a very "copious Index." To this volume was prefixed a portrait of the author, by Vertue, from an original painting. Both volumes were reprinted, in 4to, under the title of "Antonii Blackwalli inclyti Magnæ Britanniæ Philologi Auctores Sa-"cri Claſſici defenſi & illuſtrati; ſive Critica Sacra Novi Teſtamenti. Chriſto-"phorus Wollius, M. A. S. T. B. & Concion. ad D. Nic. Sabbathicus ex Anglico

* Yet Mr. Gilbert Cooper ſelects this very book as "one lamentable inſtance of able ſcholars having ſuc-"ceeded very ill in works, where they have betrayed the greateſt want of taſte and genius, whilſt they were "unfortunately laborious in endeavouring to point out thoſe excellences in others." Mr. Blackwall, he adds, "was what is generally called a good ſcholar, that is, he was grammatically maſter of the two dead languages, "Greek and Latin, and had *read over* all the ancient authors in both; but not having by nature or acquiſi-"tion that happy taſte of diſtinguſhing beauties, nor a digeſtion to aſſimilate the ſenſe of others into his own "underſtanding, his conceptions were as crude as his addreſs and ſtyle were unpleaſing." Such, and ſtill worſe, is the cenſure thrown on Mr. Blackwall, in the "Letters on Taſte," p. 119---121.

† So valuable for its conciſeneſs, and yet ſo compleat for its clearneſs, it has been aſſerted, that no book of the ſame ſize ever before comprehended ſuch rich ſtores of uſeful learning and ſound criticiſm, or was ſo well fitted for the edification of a Chriſtian Scholar. See "The Preſent State of the Republick of Letters," 1731, vol. VIII. p. 38.

" Latinè vertit, recenſuit, variis Obſervationibus locupletavit, & Hermeneuti-
" cam N. F. Dogmaticam adjunxit, Lipſiæ, 1736." Mr. Blackwall had the felicity to bring up many excellent ſcholars in his ſeminaries at Derby and Boſworth; among others, the celebrated Richard Dawes *, author of the " Miſ-
" cellanea Critica," and Sir Henry Atkins †, bart. who, being patron of the church of Clapham in Surrey, preſented him, October 12, 1726, to that rectory (then ſuppoſed to be worth 300l. a year), as a mark of his gratitude and eſteem. This happening late in Mr. Blackwall's life, and he having occaſion to wait upon his old acquaintance Biſhop Gibſon (then Biſhop of London, but with whom Mr. Blackwall had been intimate whilſt he enjoyed the ſee of Lincoln) for ordination, a young chaplain was examining him in the Greek Teſtament, when the Biſhop entered the room, and with great good-nature put an end to the examination by aſking the chaplain if he knew what he was about. " Mr. Blackwall," ſaid the Biſhop, " underſtands more of the
" Greek Teſtament than you do, or I to help you ‡." The Grammar whereby Mr. Blackwall initiated the youth under his care into Latin was of his own compoſing, and ſo happily fitted to the purpoſe, that in 1728 he was prevailed upon to make it public, though his modeſty would not permit him to fix his name to it, becauſe he would not be thought to preſcribe to other inſtructors of youth ||. It is intituled, " A New Latin Grammar; being a ſhort, clear, and
" eaſy Introduction of young Scholars to the Knowledge of the Latin Tongue;
" containing an exact Account of the two firſt Parts of Grammar." Early in 1729 (to accommodate the families of his patrons Sir Wolſtan Dixie and Sir Henry

* Born in 1708, and admitted of Emanuel College, Cambridge, in 1725. In 1736 he publiſhed a Specimen of a Greek Tranſlation of Paradiſe Loſt; of which, in his preface to the Miſcellanea Critica, he had candour enough to point out the imperfections himſelf. The blot of his life was taking part againſt Bentley, from whom the preſent father of Greek literature in this country, Mr. Toup, acknowledges to have learned more than from all the critics of all the ages before. Mr. Dawes died in 1766, and left ſome manuſcripts, to which Mr. Burgeſs (who has lately publiſhed a new and improved edition of the " Miſcellanea Critica") had acceſs. There are ſome others in Dr. Aſkew's collection, who bought Mr. Dawes's library. See Maty's Review, for February, 1782.—A Dr. Dawes (the father probably of the Critic) reſided ſome years ago at Stapleton, near Hinckley; and is recollected to have been a great ſcholar, and a ſearcher after the philoſopher's ſtone.

† The family of Atkins, now extinct, were patrons of Clapham from 1642, when the king preſented to the living in the minority of Richard Atkins, his ward. From 1643 to 1664 the regiſters are loſt. John Gurgany, D. D. was preſented (by whom does not appear) ſoon after the Reſtoration, and died Aug. 1675. John Savile was preſented 1675 by John Baynes and Joſ. Savile, *hac vice*, probably truſtees for a minor, or purchaſers of next turn. Dr. Nicholas Brady (the immediate predeceſſor of Mr. Blackwall) was preſented to the rectory 1705-6 by Dame Rebecca Atkins, relict of Sir Richard Atkins, bart. § Mr. Goodwin (rector of Market Boſworth, proctor for the clergy of the dioceſe of Lincoln, and ſon-in-law to Sir Wolſtan Dixie) was preſented by the truſtees of Sir Henry Atkins, bart. a minor, grandſon of Sir Henry, in June 1729. Mr. Goodwin died in 1753, and was ſucceeded by Sir James Stonhouſe, LL. B. the preſent rector, who was preſented by Sir Richard Atkins, brother of Sir Henry.

‡ This fact is related on the authority of Dr. Johnſon, to whom it was told by Mr. Fitzherbert, one of Blackwall's ſcholars. Another ſtory nearly to the ſame purport is told of Mr. Blackwall; but it has alſo been told, and with more probability, of Dr. Bentley; viz. that being pertly queſtioned by the chaplain as to the extent of his learning, he replied, " Boy, I have forgot more than ever you knew."

|| See " A ſhort Elogium of the late Reverend and Learned Anthony Blackwall, &c." in " The Preſent
" State of the Republick of Letters, 1730," vol. VI. p. 71.—I have never ſeen a copy of this Grammar; but am aſſured by the greateſt Philologer this country ever produced, that it has not much merit. By endeavouring to make the rules of Grammar more ſimple than was poſſible, he has only ſhewn, that the " eaſier any
" ſubject is in its own nature, the harder it is to make it more eaſy by explanation."

§ Dr. Brady held this rectory, with Richmond, till his death, which happened March 28, at the age of 67. He tranſlated the Pſalms in conjunction with Tate, and Virgil's Eneid. He alſo was author of three volumes of ſermons, and a tragedy, intituled, " The Rape, or the Innocent Impoſtor, 1692." See more of him in the Select Collection of Miſ-
" cellany Poems, 1782," vol. V. p. 302.

Atkins,

Atkins, who were nearly related *) he reſigned the rectory of Clapham; and retired to Market-Boſworth, where he was equally reſpected for his abilities and conviviality. He died at his ſchool there, April 8, 1730. His ſon, John, who was many years an attorney at Stoke, died July 5, 1763, aged 56; and his epitaph has already appeared in p. 97. A daughter of the ſchoolmaſter was married to William Cantrell, bookſeller at Derby.

On a viſit to Market-Boſworth †, in May 1782, the principal object of my inquiries was the hiſtory of Mr. Blackwall. Not the ſlighteſt memorial is placed in the church to this ornament of their town ‡. Some faint trace of his having exiſted was all that I could learn, except that the noble free ſchool was under his auſpices attended by upwards of ſeventy ſcholars; and that the endowment, originally not more than ſeven pounds a year, is now ſo much increaſed that the maſter's ſalary amounts to at leaſt 100l. beſides 30l. for an aſſiſtant, and 21l. for a perſon to teach writing. The predeceſſor to Mr. Blackwall was Richard Smith, M. A. who died in 1722 (as appears by an altar-tomb in the church-yard, inſcribed probably by Blackwall, but now almoſt defaced by time). His ſucceſſor was Mr. Crompton; and the preſent maſter is the rev. Mr. Slade.

The church at Boſworth is large, and has a beautiful ſpire. Within is a ſpacious chancel, a body and two ailes, an old ſeptagon font, the remains of an organ which has been more than thirty years decayed, and ſome remarkably handſome pews belonging to the Dixies, Mundays, and Burſlems (the laſt formerly belonging to General Godolphin). There is a handſome monument for Sir Beaumont Dixie, who died in 1719; and in the chancel is a flat ſtone with this inſcription:

" Here lies the body of
Sara, wife of Mr. Thos. Langmand,
de Iſlington, com' Midd', and
daughter of James Orton, clerk,
A. M. and Suſannah his wife,
who, with ſeveral of their children,
lie interred near this place.
She was dutiful towards God
and her neighbour to her life's
end, and in all her actions prudent,
juſt, and ſincere.
Ob. Jan. 3, 1730."

* Sir Wolſtan Dixie, grandfather of the preſent baronet, married Rebecca, daughter of Sir Richard Atkins; by whom he had, beſides other children, one daughter Rebecca-Maria, married to Sir Henry Atkins; and another, Barbara, married to the Rev. Mr. Goodwin.

† That I might omit no poſſible chance of being better acquainted with the hiſtory of this ingenious ſcholar, the tombs at Clapham have been ſearched, but with fruitleſs inquiry. An epitaph on his ſucceſſor in that rectory ſhall, however, be here preſerved, from a flat ſtone formerly in the chancel of the church:

" Here lies the body of
The Rev. Mr. JOHN GOODWIN, M. A.
Twenty-three years rector of this pariſh.
He died Jan. 22, 1753, in the 71ſt year of his age,
He married BARBARA [1] daughter of
Sir WOLSTAN DIXIE, bart. of
Market Boſworth in Leiceſterſhire;
By whom he had one ſon,
JOHN [2], now Fellow of New College, Oxon.
and one daughter,
REBECCA, wife of NICOLSON CALVERT, Eſq.
of Hunſdon, in the county of Hertford."

‡ The ingenious author of the Hiſtory of Birmingham, after deſcribing the hoſpitality experienced at firſt entering that town, and the general appearance of induſtry which he ſaw there, ſays, " I did not meet with " this treatment in 1779 at Boſworth, where I accompanied a gentleman with no other intent than to view " the field celebrated for the fall of Richard the Third. The inhabitants enjoyed the cruel ſatisfaction of " ſetting their dogs at us in the ſtreet, merely becauſe we were ſtrangers. Human figures, not their own, " are ſeldom ſeen in theſe inhoſpitable regions. Surrounded with impaſſable roads, no intercourſe with man " to humaniſe the mind, or commerce to ſmooth their rugged manners, they continue the boors of nature." The hoſpitality and induſtry of Birmingham will not be diſgraced by mentioning that thoſe good qualities are equally ſtriking at Hinckley. I cannot add, however, that the roads round Boſworth were improved in 1782; but muſt ſay that even there I met at leaſt with kind reception and civil anſwers, though they afforded very little information.

[1] Who died July 15, 1767, aged 71.

[2] Afterwards rector of Paulerſpury, Northamptonſhire. He died Feb. 9, 1775, aged 52, and was buried with his father and mother.

14. Rev. Samuel Parr, Vicar of Hinckley.

AS the memory of this gentleman is recollected with much eſteem by ſeveral of the old inhabitants, I am ſorry I can ſay no more of him than that he held the vicarage in 1702, and died in 1720. His ſon Robert was rector of Horſtead and Cottiſhall in Norfolk, as appears by the epitaph on his widow, printed in p. 49; and his grandſon Robert is now a clergyman. Mr. John Parr, the vicar's brother, was many years an apothecary in the town of Hinckley.

15. Rev. John Carte, Vicar of Hinckley.

THIS worthy Divine (ſon of Samuel Carte *, vicar of St. Martin's, Leiceſter, and brother to Thomas Carte the Hiſtorian) was admitted a ſcholar of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, Jan. 9, 1707, where he took the degree of LL. B. He was chaplain to William the fifth lord Digby; and was preſented by his father (who poſſeſſed the advowſon in right of his prebend) to the vicarage of Tachbroke, in the county of Warwick; and afterwards by the dean and chapter of Weſtminſter, on the recommendation of Biſhop Atterbury, to that of Hinckley, where he was inducted Dec. 20, 1720, and reſided till his death, Sept. 17, 1735. He ſeldom failed to preach twice every Sunday in the church at Hinckley, and once at Stoke. The laſt time he preached was the funeral ſermon of his clerk James Merry, after which he never more was able to attend the duties of the church. The ſermon at his funeral was preached by Dr. Jackſon, of Coventry, to a crowded congregation at Hinckley, where Mr. Carte was buried in the chancel near the communion table, and where no other memorial remains to his memory than an inſcription on a gallery, that it was erected in 1723 whilſt he was vicar; though his ſurviving pariſhioners ſtill ſpeak of his learning, his probity, his ſimplicity of manners, and his unaffected piety, with a degree of veneration. He was a moſt zealous aſſertor of the rites and ceremonies of the church of England, which, he juſtly obſerved, were equally remote from the extremes of Popery and Fanaticiſm; and his opinions were founded on the firm baſis of Scripture, with which he was ſo intimately acquainted, as to be able to repeat the greater part of the Bible. A favourite book of his was "Byſſe's Beauty of Ho-"lineſs," which, he ſaid, was worth its weight in gold.—Moſes Emanuel, a Jew of uncommon learning, well known in that part of the country as a travelling pedlar, received always much pleaſure from the converſation of Mr. Carte, who in return took amazing pains to convince him of the truths of Chriſtianity. Their friendly altercations were long and frequent, and turned principally upon the fifty-firſt and fifty-third chapters of Iſaiah.—His abſence of mind is recollected in many remarkable particulars. Some years before his death he paid his addreſſes to Miſs Dugdale, of Blyth Hall near Coleſhill (a lineal deſcendant of the illuſtrious An-

* Of whom, and alſo of his ſons Thomas and Samuel, and daughter Sarah (a great benefactreſs to the parish of Great Wigston in Leiceſterſhire) ſee the Anecdotes of Mr. Bowyer, p. 191—204, 566.

tiquary),

tiquary), and the wedding day was fixed; but he actually forgot to go till the day after that which was agreed on, when the lady with indignation refuſed her hand, and the match was broken off. Perpetually abſorpt in thought, he was careleſs in his dreſs, and totally deſtitute of œconomy. He even carried his careleſſneſs in money matters to ſuch a degree, that when the inhabitants of Stoke have brought to him the tithes, which he never took the trouble to aſk for, he has not uncommonly (if he chanced to be engaged with a book) requeſted them to come at a future time, though perhaps the next hour he was obliged to borrow a guinea for ſubſiſtence. The parſonage-houſe adjoins to the church-yard; yet he was frequently ſo engaged in ſtudy, that the ſermon-bell has rung till the congregation were weary of waiting, and the clerk was under the neceſſity of reminding him of his duty.—During the fifteen years in which he was vicar of Hinckley, he neglected to make any demand for tithes of the hamlet of The Hide; which his brother Thomas (his adminiſtrator) diſcovering after his death, made a claim on the inhabitants of that hamlet for tithes in kind; and, to recover them, filed a bill in chancery, which came to a hearing in Eaſter term, May 13, 1747. The defendants inſiſted that the vicarage was never endowed, and that a contributory payment of ſeventeen ſhillings which had formerly been made was in lieu of all tithes; and that tithes in kind were not paid within the memory of man. Mr. Carte, being obliged to prove the endowment, as his brother was only vicar, and not rector, procured from the abbot of Lyra an atteſted copy of a grant in 1209 from the abbot and convent of Lyra to the vicar of Hinckley, as evidence of endowment of all manner of tithes to the vicar of the pariſh. This inſtrument, however, was not admitted to be read. Mr. Carte next produced three terriers, the firſt of them dated 1638; the reading of which was allowed, as being evidence, though not concluſive. As the impropriators (the dean and chapter of Weſtminſter) did not think proper to diſclaim their right to the tithes, which might have put an end to the queſtion in favour of Mr. Carte, an iſſue was directed, "to try whether the vicar of Hinckley is intitled to tithes in kind of "the hamlet of Hide, in the pariſh of Hinckley *," and the plaintiff had time and

* I ſhall here ſubjoin the whole caſe, as I find it reported by Atkyns, III. 426.

The bill was brought for a ſubſtraction and account of tithes, againſt the inhabitants and occupiers of Hinckley in Leiceſterſhire. The defendants inſiſt upon a contributory modus of ſeventeen ſhillings for the lands which they hold of the hamlet of Hide in the ſame pariſh. The dean and chapter of Weſtminſter, who are the rectors, do not in their anſwer diſclaim the right to the tithes, but refer to their leſſee, who apprehended ſhe had no right, and has never collected them.

Mr. Attorney General for the defendants. He ſaid, a vicar of common right is not intitled to tithes, but by virtue of an endowment or grant from thoſe who were the owners of the land. An antient payment for tithes is a modus, and ſuppoſes an agreement originally.

LORD CHANCELLOR. "A general charge of an endowment is ſufficient to intitle the plaintiff to ſhew "an endowment at the hearing, without mentioning the particular ſort of endowment."

Mr. Attorney General then went on, and ſaid, The receipts run in this manner: "May 1702, received "then of Robert Ball the ſum of eleven ſhillings and four-pence for the tithe due at Lady-day, for his part "of the Hide grounds. Signed John Par." Other receipts call it The Hides only.

Mr. Clarke of the ſame ſide cited Hardcaſtle verſus Smithſon, July 1745, before Lord Hardwicke, to ſhew that the court will not conſtrue the modus with great nicety where it is in general properly ſet out by the anſwer

Mr. Evans of the ſame ſide: A rector has nothing to do but to make out his title to the rectory, and the tithes will be due of courſe to him, but otherwiſe as to a vicar. There is no evidence ariſes from uſage, for the plaintiff has not been able to ſhew the tithes were even paid to the vicar. That a terrier, neither here, or at *nisi prius*, has been admitted to be evidence of the vicar's right, unleſs uſage goes along with it.

Mr. Solicitor General for the plaintiff ſaid, that in the caſe of Berry verſus Evans, Lord Chief Baron Comyns ſolemnly determined, that even againſt a lay impropriator you cannot preſcribe *in non decimando*; and in extraparochial places the King is intitled; and if it appears the rector is not intitled, the vicar muſt.

LORD

and opportunity given him to eſtabliſh the ancient endowment, and to examine it by commiſſion, which was not executed. This iſſue was afterwards tried;

Lord Chancellor. "This is an unuſual demand, as it is a bill brought by an adminiſtrator of a "vicar who was for 15 years together vicar of this pariſh, and yet during all the time of his incumbency no "tithe was paid, nor demand ever made; but however, if the right appears, the plaintiff is intitled to a de-"cree. His right depends on two queſtions; Firſt, whether, as ſtanding in the place of the vicar, he has "ſhewn a right to the tithes in kind. Secondly, whether the modus ſet up by the defendant's anſwer is not "a ſufficient bar to that right. I will take up the ſecond queſtion firſt. I am of opinion the modus, as "ſtated in the anſwers of the defendants, is not ſufficiently laid in point of law. It is more correctly laid in "the ſecond anſwer, and is laid there in the following manner; ſeventeen ſhillings in the whole paid for The "Hides in lieu and ſatisfaction of all tithes, 5s. and 8d. for the part of Hides in the occupation of "ſuch a perſon, 4s. and 4d. for the part in the occupation of another, and 7s. for the part in the occupation "of another. Two objections have been taken by the plaintiff's counſel, that it does not ſay the time when "it is to be paid, nor enumerates the perſons by whom it is to be paid. As to the firſt, in the court of Ex-"chequer, if a particular time was not laid, that court formerly would have over-ruled the modus, and not "gone into the merits; but latterly they have very properly let in a greater latitude of proof, and it is ſuffi-"cient if it is laid at a particular time, or thereabouts. But the ſecond is what I lay ſtreſs upon, that it is "not ſaid by whom it is to be paid; and I do not know any caſe in the books, or in experience, where it is "not alledged to be paid by ſomebody; and it is very reaſonable it ſhould be ſaid by whom, becauſe the "parſon may then be ſure to whom he muſt apply, or againſt whom he may have a remedy for his tithes. "This cannot be ſupplied by ſaying that in other parts of the anſwer they have ſhewn the ſeventeen ſhil-"lings have been paid by thoſe perſons who have held theſe lands, for that may be accidental; and though "it has been ſaid this court does not take cuſtoms ſo ſtrictly certain as courts of law, yet this court requires "cuſtoms to be ſubſtantially laid. If before the court of Exchequer, where caſes of this kind are more fre-"quent, it would have been over-ruled at once. The next queſtion is upon the evidence. No proof has "been read to ſhew there ever was ſuch an entire modus paid of ſeventeen ſhillings a year; but the defendants "add ſeveral moduſſes together, and then, by computation in arithmetick, make juſt the ſum of ſeventeen "ſhillings: In ſome meaſure like the Duke of Grafton's caſe of fines, where, by looking into the Lord's "books, they found what was the largeſt fine he took, and charged that ſum to be the cuſtomary payment. "There is no evidence that theſe payments are applicable to the modus, and therefore I am of opinion it is "not ſufficiently made out. Upon the opinion I have given as to this part, if the plaintiff had been rector I "ſhould have decreed at once for him; but a rector differs materially from a vicar. A rector has, and ſo has "a lay impropriator, a right to all the tithes in the pariſh, and has nothing to do but to prove himſelf rector: "it is otherwiſe with regard to a vicar, for he muſt ſhew an actual endowment, or evidence of the uſage. "In the firſt place, there is no evidence here of payment of tithes in kind, which will be a much more ma-"terial conſideration againſt a vicar than a rector. Whether the anſwer be ſo formally drawn as might be, "yet it is ſufficient as to the denial of the plaintiff's right; for though the defendants admit Carte was vicar, "yet they ſay they do not know or believe that he was intitled to the incloſed grounds of Hinckley, and to "all or any part of the tithes. So that, by their anſwer, they inſiſt he was not intitled; but then it is argued "for the plaintiff, that the defendants ſetting up a modus is an implication that the vicar was intitled to "tithes, and to be ſure it is, but this does not preclude the defendants from objecting to the plaintiff's title, "and it would be hard to preclude them; becauſe they fail in the defence they ſet up for themſelves. Sup-"poſe a plaintiff at law declares, and the defendant pleads any thing in bar which by preſumption admits "the demand, whereupon the plaintiff demurs, and the court holds the plea bad, yet they will ſtill ſee whe-"ther the plaintiff in his declaration has made a caſe ſufficient to intitle him to recover. The plaintiff is, "unfortunately for him, precluded by the rule of this court from reading the evidence of the endowment, "which it is ſaid would have put this matter out of queſtion. The abbot of Lyra in Normandy has ſent a "certificate of the original agreement between the rector and the vicar in relation to the tithes; but though "it appears to come out of the abbot's hands, yet as it does not appear that it came out of the charter-houſe "of the abbot, or that he was the proper officer to keep the records, it could not be admitted to be read. "Even before the Reformation, a certificate from a foreign abbey was not allowed; therefore, as the original "deed relating to the endowment cannot be read, I muſt take it from the evidence before me, which is, that "no tithe has ever been paid to the vicar. The terriers are very dark, and I can hardly make any judgment "of them; and it is very far from being clear from thence, that tithes in kind were ever paid to the vicar. "A vicar may not only be endowed of the tithes of a pariſh, but of a penſion * likewiſe; and therefore how "can I preſume he was endowed of the tithes, when he might be endowed of this annual payment by way "of penſion? If it depended upon this only, I would inquire, whether in any caſe tithes have been decreed "in kind to a vicar, where there is no evidence of tithes having ever been paid to him in kind. The dean "and chapter, the rectors, do not diſclaim their right to the tithes; if they had, it might have put an end to "the queſtion in favour of the vicar; this being the caſe, I am not ſatisfied he is intitled to the tithes in "kind, and therefore it muſt be put in a method of trial. It is ſaid the rectors ought to be parties to the "iſſue, but it is not neceſſary they ſhould, for where an impropriator's right does not come in queſtion, he "need not even be made a party to a bill that is brought for ſubſtraction of tithes."

* Which, however, was *not* the caſe at Hinckley. See the extract from Pope Nicholas's Valor, in p. 3.

when

when the jury found that the vicar in his life-time was not intitled to tithes in kind, and, July 17, 1749, the bill was diſmiſſed with coſts. The arrears of the modus, however, were adjudged to Mr. Carte *.

16. Rev. John Dyer.

OF this gentleman Dr. Johnſon could collect no other account than his own Letters to Mr. Duncombe, publiſhed with Hughes's correſpondence, and the notes added by the editor, afforded. He was born in 1700, the ſecond † ſon of Robert Dyer of Aberglaſney in Caermarthenſhire, a ſolicitor of great capacity and note. He paſſed through Weſtminſter-ſchool under the care of Dr. Freind, and was then called home to be inſtructed in his father's profeſſion. His father died ſoon, and he took no delight in the ſtudy of the law, but, having always amuſed himſelf with drawing, reſolved to turn painter, and became pupil to Mr. Richardſon, an artiſt then of high reputation, but now better known by his books than his pictures. Having ſtudied awhile under his maſter, he became, as he tells his friend, an itinerant painter, and wandered about South Wales and the parts adjacent; and about 1727 printed "Grongar Hill ‡." Being, probably, unſatisfied with his own proficiency, he, like other painters, travelled to Italy; and coming back in 1740, publiſhed "The Ruins of Rome." If his poem was written ſoon after his return, he did not make much uſe of his acquiſitions, whatever they might be; for decline of health, and love of ſtudy, determined him to the church. He therefore entered into orders; and, it ſeems, married about the ſame time a lady of Coleſhill, named Enſor §; "whoſe grandmother," ſays he, "was a Shakſpeare, "deſcended from a brother of every body's Shakſpeare." His eccleſiaſtical proviſion was a long time but ſlender. His firſt patron, Mr. Harper, gave him, in 1741, Calthorp in Leiceſterſhire of eighty pounds a year, on which he lived ten years; and, in April 1757, exchanged it for Belchford in Lincolnſhire of ſeventy-five, which was given him by Lord Chancellor Hardwicke, on the recommendation of a friend to Virtue and the Muſes **. His condition now began to mend. In 1752, Sir John Heathcote gave him Coningſby, of one hundred and forty pounds a year; and in 1756, when he was LL. B. without any ſolicitation of his own, obtained for him from the Chancellor Kirkby on Bane, of one hundred and ten. "I was glad of this," ſays Mr Dyer in 1756, "on account of its nearneſs to me, though I think myſelf "a loſer by the exchange, through the expence of the ſeal, diſpenſations ††, jour-"neys, &c. and the charge of an old houſe, half of which I am going to pull "down." The houſe, which is a very good one, though deſerted by the preſent

* See Vezey's Reports, I. 3.

† Bennet Dyer, eſq. of Aberglaſney (probably his elder brother) was high ſheriff of Cardigan in 1736.

‡ Firſt printed in Lewis's Miſcellany. This poem "is not very accurately written; but the ſcenes "which it diſplays are ſo pleaſing, the images which they raiſe ſo welcome to the mind, and the reflections "of the writer ſo conſonant to the general ſenſe or experience of mankind, that when it is once read, it "will be read again." Dr. Johnson.

§ Siſter of Mr. Strong Enſor, who, after being clerk to Mr. Cox an attorney at Coleſhill, entered into partnerſhip with Mr. Purefoy of Hinckley, whoſe daughter he married; and afterwards retired to an eſtate in that part of Suffolk which joins Cambridgeſhire, as mentioned in p. 33.—A Mr. Thomas Enſor of Boſton (poſſibly their father) was a member of the Gentlemen's Society at Spalding.

** Daniel Wray, eſq. one of the deputy tellers of the Exchequer, and a Curator of the Britiſh Muſeum. For this gentleman Mr. Dyer ſeems to have entertained the ſincereſt regard; as indeed every one muſt do who has the honour of his acquaintance. The Writer of this Hiſtory is proud of having been diſtinguiſhed by the friendly notice of Mr. Wray.

†† He had a diſpenſation, in September 1751, to hold Belchford and Coningſby; and another, in July 1756, to hold Coningſby with Kirkby.

incumbent,

incumbent, owes much of its improvement to Mr. Dyer. His ſtudy, a little room with white walls, aſcended to by two ſteps, had a handſome window to the church-yard, which he ſtopped up, and opened a leſs that gave him a full view of the fine church and caſtle at Tateſhall, about a mile off, and of the road leading to it. He alſo improved the now neglected garden. In May 1757, he was again in mortar; rebuilding a large barn, which a late wind had blown down, and gathering materials for rebuilding above half the parſonage-houſe at Kirkby. "Theſe," he ſays, "ſome years ago, I ſhould have called trifles; but *the evil days are come*; "and the lighteſt thing, even the graſs-hopper, is a burden upon the ſhoulders "of the old and ſickly." He had then juſt publiſhed "The Fleece *," his greateſt poetical work; of which Dr. Johnſon relates this ludicrous ſtory. Dodſley the bookſeller was one day mentioning it to a critical viſitor, with more expectation of ſucceſs than the other could eaſily admit. In the converſation the author's age was aſked; and being repreſented as advanced in life, "He will," ſaid the critic, "be buried in woollen." He did not indeed long outlive that publication, nor long enjoy the increaſe of his preferments; for he died in 1758. Mr. Gough, who viſited Coningſby, Sept. 5, 1782, could find no memorial erected to him in the church, which is a very handſome building, with a lofty ſquare tower open at bottom with three high arches. Mrs. Dyer, on her huſband's deceaſe, retired to her friends in Caernarvonſhire, where ſhe is ſuppoſed to be ſtill reſident. In 1756 they had four children living, three girls, and a boy. Of theſe, Sarah died ſingle. The ſon, a youth of the moſt amiable diſpoſition, heir to his father's truly claſſical taſte, and to his uncle's † eſtate of three or four hundred a year in Suffolk, devoted the principal part of his time to travelling; and died in London, as he was preparing to ſet out on a tour to Italy, in April 1782, at the age of 32. This young gentleman's fortune is divided between two ſurviving ſiſters; one of them married to alderman Hewitt of Coventry; the other, Elizabeth, to the Rev. John Gaunt ‡ of Birmingham. Mr. Dyer had ſome brothers, all of whom were dead in 1756 except one, who was a clergyman, yeoman of his majeſty's almonry, lived at Marybone, and had then a numerous family.

* Of "The Fleece," ſays Dr. Johnſon, which never became popular, and is now univerſally neglected, I can ſay little that is likely to recall it to attention. The woolcomber and the poet appear to me ſuch diſcordant natures, that an attempt to bring them together is to couple the ſerpent with the fowl. When Dyer, whoſe mind was not unpoetical, has done his utmoſt, by intereſting his reader in our native commodity, by interſperſing rural imagery and incidental digreſſions, by cloathing ſmall images in great words, and by all the writer's arts of delúſion, the meaning naturally adhering, and the irreverence habitually annexed to trade and manufacture, ſink him under inſuperable oppreſſion; and the diſguſt which blank verſe, encumbering and encumbered, ſuperadds to an unpleaſing ſubject, ſoon repels the reader, however willing to be pleaſed. Let me however honeſtly report whatever may counterbalance this weight of cenſure. I have been told that Akenſide, who, upon a poetical queſtion, has a right to be heard, ſaid, "That he would regulate his opinion of the reigning "taſte by Dyer's Fleece; for, if that were ill-received, he ſhould not think it any longer reaſonable to expect "fame from excellence." I may add that his "Fleece" had received many "blottings and corrections, and "ſome helps, from his kind friend Dr. Akenſide." It was "precipitated to the preſs," he adds, by the ſolicitation of Mr. Wray. The following ſhort epigram may perhaps be worth preſerving:

Advent'rous Jaſon ſtole a Golden Fleece;
Dyer's own wool produced a Silver Piece.

Mr. Dyer calls "good Mr. Edwards" author of the "Canons of Criticiſm," his particular friend; and in Savage's poems are two Epiſtles to Dyer, one of them in anſwer to the beautiful little poem, which begins

"Have my friends in the town, in the gay buſy town,
"Forgot ſuch a man as John Dyer."

† Mr Enſor; of whom ſee p. 183.

‡ Who has been mentioned in pp. 24. 36, as leſſee of the glebe-land at Hinckley under the Dean and Chapter of Weſtminſter.

17. Rev.

17. Rev. Thomas Morres *, D D. Vicar of Hinckley,

Succeeded the Rev. Joſeph Cardale, M. A. as vicar of Hinckley and rector of Stoke, &c. This worthy gentleman was a fellow of Hertford College, Oxford, and chaplain to the late princeſs dowager of Wales. He was bleſſed with a liberal and manly diſpoſition. He recommended, encouraged and promoted peace, harmony, and good neighbourhood; and was an encourager of induſtry and frugality. He was naturally ſtudious himſelf, and fond of promoting the ſame inclination in others. He was well acquainted with the learned languages and arts and ſciences, to which he had moſt happily and ſucceſsfuly applied himſelf; for his diligence was great and indefatigable, and his memory very tenacious. Though he had a general knowledge of literature, yet he was more particularly intimate with the Grecian learning, and ſtudiouſly examined both the ancient and modern ſyſtems of philoſophy: there was ſomething in his very countenance expreſſive of the extent and keenneſs of his underſtanding. He had a critical knowledge of the claſſic authors, and in his compoſitions joined their eaſe and elegance with the more ſublime parts of knowledge which appear in the ſacred writings, to the ſtudy of which he more particularly applied himſelf, for he ſteadily attended the ſacred duties of his calling. His public diſcourſes were grave, clear, and elegant; on well-choſen ſubjects, and delivered in a manner peculiar to himſelf, which ſecured the attention of his hearers: his ſubtilty in diſtinguiſhing in difficult points was very extraordinary, and his judgement in making right deciſions extremely ſharp and accurate, and delivered with ſo much judgement and propriety of language, that they were fit for the moſt learned audience, and yet ſo intelligible as to be proper for the meaneſt capacity. With regard to his character as a miniſter, he was faithful, pious, and truly worthy the name of a Chriſtian. In private converſation, he was free from that reſerve and auſterity obſervable in ſtudious and contemplative men, after the mind has been long intent on grave and important ſubjects, deep reſearches, or abſtruſe ſpeculations; ſo that what rendered him ſtill more to be admired was, he was extremely pleaſant and agreeable in private converſation. It is a very falſe idea that piety ariſes from a gloomy temper, a chearful mind naturally produces good-will towards men, and gratitude to God; it inclines us to receive pleaſure from all the objects which ſurround us, and to dwell upon what is moſt beautiful and moſt excellent; whence we are led to the contemplation of the Divine Being, who is the ſource of all perfection. In ſhort, in him the Graces and the Sciences were happily blended and united; ſo that in whatever point of view we ſee him, whether as the grave divine, the ſcholar, or the gentleman, or collectively united in one ſtriking point, we behold an object worthy our moſt ſerious attention and imitation. He reſided very conſtantly in the vicarage-houſe at Hinckley; but, making an occaſional viſit to London in 1761, was ſuddenly ſnatched from life, at his lodgings in Great Shire Lane, leaving his

* The materials of this article were communicated by Mr. Robinſon.

numberleſs friends almoſt inconſolable for his loſs, March 16, 1761, aged 47 years, and was buried near the font in the South aile of Hinckley church. It is remarkable that he told ſome friends at Hinckley, his mind foreboded he never ſhould return alive. He left iſſue, by Anne his wife, one ſon Robert, and one daughter Elizabeth, both young. His epitaph in the chancel, written by Dr. Freind Dean of Canterbury, has been already printed in p. 40; and in p. 47. a ſlight ſpecimen of his own poetry may be ſeen, in the verſes on the family of Mr. Hurſt.

18. Mr. JOHN DALBY, Schoolmaſter of Hinckley.

In p. 141 ſome account has been given of Mr. Vynes, which I ſhould be happy to continue with ſome particulars of his ſucceſſors; but have been able to learn little more than the names of

Mr. JOSEPH WOODLAND, a man much eſteemed as a ſcholar, who preſided in the Latin ſchool at Hinckley about the cloſe of the laſt century;

The Rev. JOHN BLAKESLEY, who reſigned the ſchool on receiving church preferment; and was ſucceeded by

Mr. JOHN LEDBROOK; and he by

Mr. DALBY; of whom I have received the following account from Mr. Robinſon, who was his ſcholar: "He was elected ſchool-maſter in 1739, principally "through the recommendation of my grandfather Sanſome *; a favour which he "always gratefully acknowledged. He was tall of ſtature and well proportioned, and "in his ſchool kept up a proper order and ſubordination among his ſcholars as they "advanced in learning. His caſting a look over the ſchool was obſerved with awe "and ſilence. His epitaph (written by a clergyman of the church of England, "with whom he was intimately acquainted) is here tranſcribed from a tomb-ſtone "in the church yard of Aſton Flamville, where he always expreſſed a great incli-"nation to be buried.

"In memory
of Mr. JOHN DALBY, late maſter
of the Free Grammar School at
HINCKLEY in this county;
the duties of which uſeful calling
he diſcharged with the ſtricteſt care
and attention upwards of forty years,
and by his own particular requeſt lies
here interred. He died
Auguſt the 16th, 1771,
aged 65 years.

There needs no epitaph to ſound his praiſe,
Or other trophies to his memory raiſe:
Here lies an honeſt and an upright man;
Reader, go thou and imitate his plan."

It may be here obſerved, that the names I have given are thoſe of the Latin ſchoolmaſters; for there are two diſtinct ſchools under the patronage of the Feoffees, one called *The Free Grammar School*, the other ſimply *The Free School*. The Latin language, however, has been ſo little cultivated of late years at Hinckley, that Mr. Dalby had very few pupils who ſtudied it. And a regular boarding academy having been in 1779 introduced by Mr. Gallaway, the preſent vicar, the office of Latin maſter at the Free ſchool is become merely nominal, being filled ſince the death of Mr. Dalby by Mr. William Allen, who was at firſt put in only as

* This appears from an original letter to Mr. Sanſome, dated Worthington, Jan. 13, 1739, now in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Robinſon.

a temporary maſter, and whoſe only employment is to teach young children to read their mother tongue. The Engliſh free ſchool, in which writing and arithmetic are alſo taught, is under the care of Mr. William Ward, the printer and bookſeller of the town.

There is likewiſe a free ſchool at STOKE, of which the Rev. Mr. Brown is the preſent maſter, founded in the 30th year of the reign of King Charles the Second, anno Dom. 1678, by Mrs. Heſter Hodges of Somerſet Houſe in the Strand in the county of Middleſex. It is by the foundreſs ordered, that it be called "The Free "Grammar School of Stoke Golding, of the Foundation of Mrs. Heſter Hodges;" being intended for the education of youth in the principles of the Chriſtian religion, according to the eſtabliſhment of the Church of England, together with the training them up in ſuch human literature as may be advantageous and uſeful towards rendering them true and genuine ſons of the Church, loyal and obedient ſubjects to the King.

19. Mr. JOSEPH NUTT, Apothecary, of Hinckley.

Of this ingenious perſon Mr. Robinſon, who knew him well, and who when a boy was diſtinguiſhed by him with more than ordinary attention, has obligingly furniſhed me with the following very curious memorial.

"Mr. JOSEPH NUTT was educated at the free grammar ſchool in Hinckley, where he made a very conſiderable progreſs in learning, and at a proper age was put apprentice to Mr. John Parr of Hinckley, an eminent apothecary, and brother to the then Vicar, in which ſtation by his diligence and induſtry he gained great confidence and reſpect from his maſter and the whole family: for he was like Joſeph in Pharaoh's houſe; he had the care of domeſtic affairs very much under his direction, and frequently his maſter would deſire that Joſeph might be called, that he might hear what he would ſay upon any particular occaſion. After this, he attended the hoſpitals in London, that he might be properly qualified for his profeſſion, and on his return to Hinckley carried on for many years a conſiderable buſineſs with reputation and ſucceſs, and was very much approved of in his profeſſion. Some time about the middle of life he was choſen one of the ſurveyors of the highways for the pariſh, when he adopted a new method for improving the ſame, by turning over the roads the water that came from the town, which being conſiderably enriched by waſhing the ſtreets and public ſinks, what he could ſpare from the roads, or rather after it had done the buſineſs there, he conveyed upon the lands of thoſe who approved of his proceeding. The conſequence was, the land was enriched, like ancient Egypt by the overflowings of the river Nile. The effect of the water upon the road, in that part below the town that is now the Coventry turnpike road, was, that it ſerved like a boulting-mill; it waſhed and carried off the muddy foul parts upon the land; and the ſandy, gravelly, and ſtoney parts remaining by their own gravity, were left firm; for the road was ſometimes wet, and ſometimes dry, as he let it out of a reſervoir for that purpoſe at pleaſure. By this method it became good for ſaddle and pack horſes; the laſt of which occupied the roads very much at that time of day; for the pit-coal from the Warwickſhire mines was brought by them in conſiderable quantities. It was alſo

much better for the draft-horſes; though when much uſed by theſe, eſpecially in the coal buſineſs, the wheels of theſe carriages being at that time very narrow, and generally laying on great loads, were apt to diſturb and cut theſe roads, for the materials uſed were commonly ſand dug by the road ſide, which was done at a moderate expence. If upon this more gravelly or ſtony materials had been applied, there is no doubt, though the expence would have been greater, the road would have been much better. This, being a new way of proceeding, met with a difference of reception in the pariſh, which was at length ſo divided, that a party determined to put him out of his office. The party in his favour prevailing, he was continued for ſome time; but this raiſed him many enemies, who were ready on every occaſion to inſult and ridicule their ſurveyor. It has been ſaid, by way of ſarcaſm, that he ſpent much of his time in the valuation of land, "the goodneſs or badneſs of which, like the celebrated Mr. Arthur Young, he partly "judged of from the taſte." As he was not however himſelf a purchaſer, it is evident ſome perſons entertained a good opinion of his abilities in this particular; of whom Sir Dudley Ryder, when attorney general, and other reſpectable names, might be mentioned; but as this would be ſetting him up too high, his enemies rather chuſe to aſcribe to him the above-mentioned mode of judging of land. If this had been his method, I ſhould doubtleſs have obſerved it, as he frequently made me viſits, I being at that time young in life, and making many experiments on ſoils and vegetation, a ſubject that he took much pleaſure in. But admitting this to be the caſe, the ſalts, ſulphurs, &c. with which the different ſoils abound, are the very ſpirit and life of vegetation; for, extract theſe, or exhauſt the land of them by frequent crops without manuring, and the ground ſoon becomes barren. If a perſon's taſte was ſo exquiſite as to make theſe diſtinctions, he certainly might form a very good judgement of the goodneſs or badneſs of land.

Mr. Nutt lived in terms of great friendſhip with the ingenious author of "The Fleece;" who thus takes occaſion to celebrate his uſeful talents:

"Various as æther is the paſtoral care:
"Through ſlow experience, by a patient breaſt,
"The whole long leſſon gradual is attain'd,
"By precept after precept, oft receiv'd
"With deep attention: ſuch as NUCEUS ſings
"To the full vale near Soare's * enamour'd brook,
"While all is ſilence: ſweet Hincklean ſwain!
"Whom rude obſcurity ſeverely claſps:
"The Muſe, howe'er, will deck thy ſimple cell
"With purple violets and primroſe flowers,
"Well-pleas'd thy faithful leſſons to repay."

Mr. Nutt was alſo in continual friendſhip with the family of the Parrs through life. The Rev. Mr. Robert Parr, rector of Horſtead and Cottiſhall in the county of Norfolk, let him the houſe where he lived many years, at a very eaſy rent, on

* The principal river in Leiceſterſhire.

a leaſe

a leaſe for life. The leaſe itſelf, which I once ſaw in his friend's own hand-writing, was a kind of curioſity, being very ſhort and expreſſive, and free from the incumbrances and repetitions that generally attend theſe things.

He died Oct. 16, 1775, at the age of 75; and teſtified in his laſt will his deſire of doing benefit to the town of Hinckley, by the uſeful legacy recorded in p. 29.

I have purpoſely omitted giving his character, as that has been already done in his epitaph, p. 50, written by his intimate friend the Rev. Mr. Robert Parr, ſon of the rector of Horſtead, and grandſon of the vicar of Hinckley."

19. John Blair, LL. D. Vicar of Hinckley.

OF the early part of this gentleman's life, no particulars have come to my knowledge. He was educated at Edinburgh; and came to London in company with Andrew Henderſon, a voluminous writer, who in his title-pages ſtyled himſelf A. M. and for ſome years kept a bookſeller's ſhop in Weſtminſter Hall. Henderſon's firſt employment was that of an uſher at a ſchool in Hedge Lane, in which he was ſucceeded by his friend Blair, who in 1754 obliged the world with a valuable publication, under the title of "The Chronology and Hiſtory "of the World, from the Creation to the Year of Chriſt 1753. Illuſtrated "in LVI Tables; of which IV are introductory and contain the Centuries prior "to the Firſt Olympiad; and each of the remaining LII. contain in one ex-"panded View 50 years, or Half a Century. By the Rev. John Blair, LL. D." This volume, which is dedicated to Lord Chancellor Hardwicke, was publiſhed by ſubſcription, on account of the great expence of the plates, for which the author apologized in his Preface †, where he acknowledged great obligations to the Earl of Bath, and announced ſome Chronological Diſſertations, wherein he propoſed to illuſtrate the diſputed points, to explain the prevailing ſyſtems of chronology, and to eſtabliſh the authorities upon which ſome of the particular æras depend. In January 1755 he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society, and in 1761 of the Society of Antiquaries. In 1756 he publiſhed a ſecond edition of his "Chronological Tables." In September 1757 he had the honour of being appointed chaplain to the Princeſs Dowager of Wales, and mathematical tutor to his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York; and, on Dr. Townſhend's promotion to the deanry of Norwich, the ſervices of Dr. Blair were rewarded,

† "The engraving of the tables," ſays Dr. Blair, "has enabled us to render the whole more diſtinct and uſeful than could have been done by common printing; becauſe the fifty faint hair lines, which run acroſs every plate, contain each of them an united view of the world for one year; and lead the eye, by a plain and clear direction, from any particular event, to the year of the reign of the different kings of particular kingdoms; and ſo onwards, to the year of the particular æras correſponding to that event; or by reverſe, from the year of the æra, and through the intermediate columns to the oppoſite page, where the particular event is regiſtered. And this is indeed the true reaſon, why the common manner of printing was thought to be leſs proper, and we have preferred that of engraving; which, from its great expence, made it neceſſary to publiſh by ſubſcription; a method which on many other accounts we ſhould moſt willingly have declined."

March

March 10, 1761, with a prebendal ſtall in the collegiate church of St. Peter at Weſtminſter. The vicarage of Hinckley happening to fall vacant ſix days after by the death of Dr. Morres, Dr. Blair was preſented to it by the dean and chapter of Weſtminſter; and in Auguſt that year he obtained a diſpenſation to hold with it the rectory of Burton Coggles in Lincolnſhire. In September 1763 he attended his royal pupil the duke of York in a tour to the continent; had the ſatisfaction of viſiting Liſbon, Gibraltar, Minorca, moſt of the principal cities in Italy, and ſeveral parts of France; and returned with the Duke in Auguſt 1764. In 1768 he publiſhed an improved edition of his "Chronological Ta-"bles," which he dedicated to the Princeſs of Wales, who "had expreſſed her "early approbation of the former edition *." To the new edition were annexed, "Fourteen Maps of Ancient and Modern Geography, for illuſtrating the Ta-"bles of Chronology and Hiſtory. To which is prefixed a Diſſertation on the "Progreſs of Geography. By John Blair, LL. D. F. R. S. and A. S. and Chap-"lain in Ordinary to the Princeſs Dowager of Wales, 1768." In March 1771 he was preſented by the dean and chapter of Weſtminſter to the vicarage of

* "Theſe Tables were honoured upon the firſt publication in 1754 with the countenance of ſome of the firſt perſonages in this country; particularly of the late Earls of BATH and HARDWICKE, two of the ableſt and moſt eminent men which the kingdom has produced; and therefore the Author hopes he will be excuſed in taking this opportunity of declaring his private gratitude and veneration for two ſuch characters, who are now far removed out of the reach either of ſlander or adulation. The Diſſertations upon the difficult parts of Chronology, which were preparing for the preſs at the time of the firſt edition of theſe tables, has been long interrupted by a duty which the Author was called upon ſoon after to diſcharge, which was the attendance of his late Royal Highneſs the Duke of York. And as this, for the courſe of near eleven years, engroſſed without any interruption all his thoughts and leiſure; it is therefore the only apology he can give for having ſo long delayed the publication of this part of his work. How much that excellent young Prince deſerved of the world and of his country was evident, and will be long remembered by every one who had the honour of being near his perſon, or to whom he was at all known; for amidſt the gaiety of youth, enlivened by a great conſtitutional vivacity, few perſonages of his high rank had a more ſteady attention to buſineſs, or a firmer attachment to men whoſe characters he approved. To Science in particular he was one of the warmeſt friends, and took all opportunities of honouring and promoting every uſeful or ingenious improvement in knowledge. Flattered, unhappily, with an idea of having a conſtitution equal to every fatigue, and poſſeſſed of a flow of natural chearfulneſs and animal ſpirits which neither travelling nor watching ſeemed to leſſen, he fell a victim to this ill-grounded prepoſſeſſion. For the too intenſe exerciſe he took in a ſultry ſeaſon and climate brought upon him the attack of a putrid fever, againſt which he was perhaps leſs fortified than moſt other perſons from his great temperance in wine, ſo that its violence ſoon put a period to his life in the bloom and vigour of youth, and when he was juſt entering with uncommon aſſiduity into the career of public buſineſs, where his abilities would have rendered him of the greateſt ſervice to the King his Royal Brother, and to his native country. Even in his laſt moments he ſhewed the ſtrongeſt proofs of a fortitude and reſignation, as well as a preſence of mind, which was natural and unaffected, and would have diſtinguiſhed his character had he been born even in the loweſt rank of human life. It was in compliance with his Royal Highneſs's deſire that I have endeavoured to improve theſe Tables of Chronology, by adding *Fourteen Maps*, part of them containing the ancient, and part of them the modern Geography, which are ſo diſpoſed in different places in the Tables, as to illuſtrate the times and periods when the countries delineated in each map were the principal ſcenes of action. For in his Royal Highneſs's application to the peruſal of the Political Hiſtory of the World in its various branches, to which indeed all his mornings were generally devoted, he found it of great advantage, for the clearer underſtanding of any tranſaction or event, to have the country and the period of time placed before him in one view, as the proper companions to each other. And as they have been privately uſed in this manner for ſome years paſt, they are now publiſhed to the world, with the hopes of their being found of ſervice to ſuch who may employ any of their leiſure hours in the ſtudy of ancient or modern hiſtory. That the errors in other maps, and the times when they were rectified, may be the eaſier traced and known, a Diſſertation is prefixed to the whole, on the Riſe and Progreſs of Geography, which, though far from being ſo complete as the Author could have wiſhed, may ſtill be of ſome uſe to many who have hitherto been leſs converſant in this branch of ſcience." Dr. BLAIR, *Preface to the edition of* 1768.

St.

St. Bride's in the city of London; which made it neceſſary for him to reſign Hinckley, where he had never reſided for any length of time. On the death of Mr. Sims *, in April 1776, he reſigned St. Bride's, and was preſented to the rectory of St. John the Evangeliſt in Weſtminſter; and in June that year obtained a diſpenſation to hold the rectory of St. John with that of Newton, near Colebrook, Bucks. His brother Captain Blair † falling glorioufly in the ſervice of his country in the memorable ſea fight of April 12, 1782, the ſhock is ſaid to have been too great for the Doctor's ſenſibility, and to have accelerated his death, which happened June 24, 1782. But I am told it was the *influenza*, which he had in a ſevere degree, that put a period to his life.

* Joſeph Sims, B. D. rector of St. John the Evangeliſt in Weſtminſter, vicar of Eaſtham, Eſſex, and prebend of Lincoln and St. Paul's. See more of him in the Anecdotes of Mr. Bowyer, p. 625.

† This able officer, for his gallant conduct in the Dolphin frigate in the engagement with the Dutch on the Dogger Bank, Aug. 5, 1781, was promoted to the command of the Anſon, a new ſhip of 64 guns. By bravely diſtinguiſhing himſelf under Sir George Rodney, he fell in the bed of honour, and became one of the three heroes to whom their country, by its repreſentatives, has voted a monument, for which an ingenious writer in the Gentleman's Magazine has propoſed the following well-adapted lines as part of an epitaph:

"This laſt juſt tribute grateful Britain pays,
That diſtant times may learn her Heroes' praiſe.
Fir'd with like zeal, fleets yet unform'd ſhall gain
Another BLAIR, a MANNERS, and a BAYNE;
And future Chiefs ſhall unrepining bleed,
When Senates thus reward and celebrate the deed."

APPENDIX, N° *XVIII.

ADDENDA to p. 31.

On the diſſolution of the priory of Montgrace, the then vicar of Hinckley proved, to the ſatisfaction of King Henry the Eighth, that he and his predeceſſors had been entitled to receive annually, at the feaſt of St. Michael, a penſion of five pounds, ſix ſhillings, and eight pence, out of the revenues of that priory, and obtained a decree for the payment of the ſame ſum annually at the Exchequer; which the preſent vicar ſtill continues to receive, after ten ſhillings are deducted for fees at the Exchequer.

I am indebted to Craven Ord, Eſq; for the communication of the following authentic inſtrument from the Book of Decrees of the Court of Augmentation, N° 13. in the Exchequer, p. 103. "Memorandum, For as much as it duely p̄ved "before the Chancellour of our So̅vaign Lord the Kynges Courte of Augmenta̅cons "of the Revenues of his Crowne, that the pariſſhe preeſt of the pariſſhe churche "of

" of Hynkley in the countie of Leiceſtr', and his p̃deceſſors pariſſhe preeſtes ther, " have contynnally had and enjoyed, and of right ought to have and enjoye, for " ther ſalary and wages, one annuyte or annual penc̃on of v poundes vi ſhillings " and viii pence ſt̃lyng yerely, paiable and goyng out of the revenues and poſſeſ- " ſions of the late Monaſt̃y of Montegrace in the countie of York diſſolved: It is " therefor ordered and decreed by the ſaid Chancellour and counſell, in the t̃me of " Seynt Hillary, that is to ſay, the 12th day of February, in the 37th yere of the " reign of our So̅vaign Lord Hen. VIIIth by the g̃ce of God Kyng of Engl', France " and Irlond, defender of the faith, and of the church of England, and alſo of " Irlond in yerth the ſup̃me hed, that the ſeyd paryſſhe preeſt ſhall have and enjoye, " to hym and to his ſucceſſours paryſſhe preeſtys there for the tyme beyng for ever, " the ſeid annuyte or annuall penc̃on of fyve poundes, ſyx ſhillyngs, eight pence, to " be paid yerely, by the handys of the p̃ticuler receyvour or baylyf of the revenues " and poſſeſſions of the ſaid late Monaſt̃y for the tyme beyng of the ſeid revenues " and p̃profyays, at the feſtys of Eſter and Seynt Michell tharchangell, by evyn " porc̃ons, together with all the arreragys of the ſeid annuyte or annual penc̃on " now due and unpaid, iff any ſuche be, to be paid alſo by the handys of the ſaid re- " ceyvour or bayliff: Provided alway, that yf it happen at any tyme hereafter to be " duely p̃ved before the Chancellour and counſell of the ſaid Courte of Augmenta- " c̃ons for the tyme beyng, that the ſeid pariſhe preeſt and his ſucceſſours ought " not of right to have and enjoye the ſaid annuyte or annual penc̃on of fyve poundys, " ſyx ſhillyngs, eight pence, in fourme aforeſeid, that then and from thenforth " this preſent decree to be voide and of none effect, any thynge in the ſeid decree " contayned to the contrary notwithſtandyng."

In the reign of Philip and Mary there ſeems to have been ſome interruption in the payment of this penſion; as the then vicar obtained a decree of the Court of Augmentation for recovering his ſtipend of v pounds, vi ſhillings, and viii pence.

It appears from a memorandum-book in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Gallaway, that, in 1709, Mr. Parr, the then vicar, received, by order of Mr. Gerard, ten ſhillings for a mortuary, and ten ſhillings for a funeral ſermon. The ſurplice fees at that time were, Weddings by licence, 5s.; by banns, 2s. 6d.; Chriſtenings 5d.; Burials 4d. Eaſter offerings, 2d. for a man, 2d. for his wife; 1d. garden; 1d. ſmoke; 2d. for every one 16 years of age; a labourer 1d. every kind of handicraft 4d. Calves, pigs, cows new milked, 2d.; a ſtrayer 1½d.; horſes in the field 1s.

Three bottles of wine were uſed in the ſacramental ſervice at Chriſtmas, three at Eaſter, and five on Whit-ſunday and Trinity Sunday.

	s.	d.
Churchwardens of Hinckley allow for viſitation expences,	4	0
——— of Stoke,	2	6
——— of Dadlington,	1	6

On the incloſure of the open field in 1760, two pieces of ground called *The Church Headland* and *The Vicar's Lees* were exchanged for an allotment of the annual value of twelve guineas.

Fig. 1.

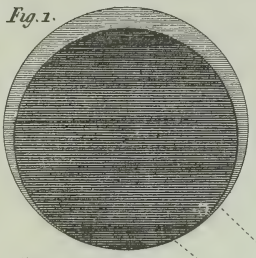


Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

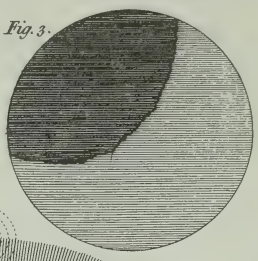


Fig. 4.

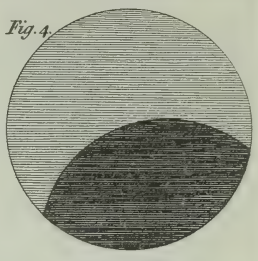


Fig. 5.

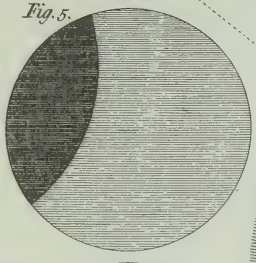


Fig. 6.

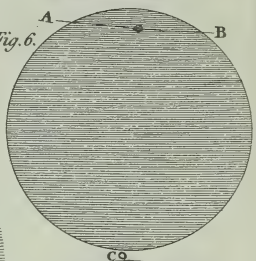


Fig. 7.

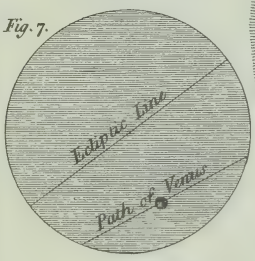


Fig. 8.

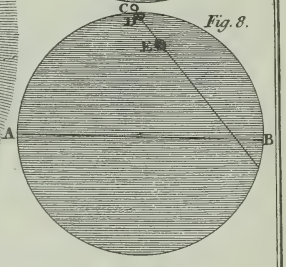


Fig. 9.

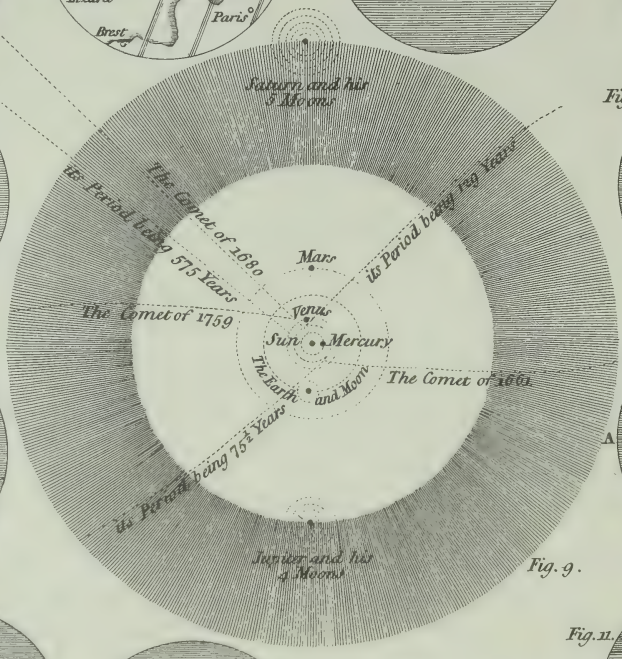


Fig. 10.

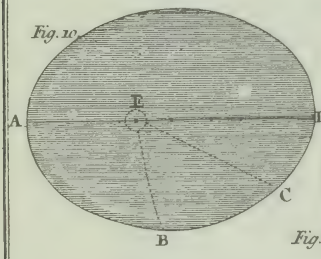


Fig. 11.

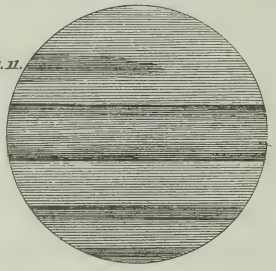


Fig. 12.

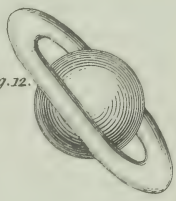


Fig. 13.

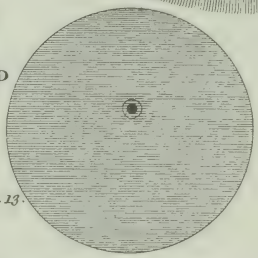


Fig. 14.

Fig. 15.

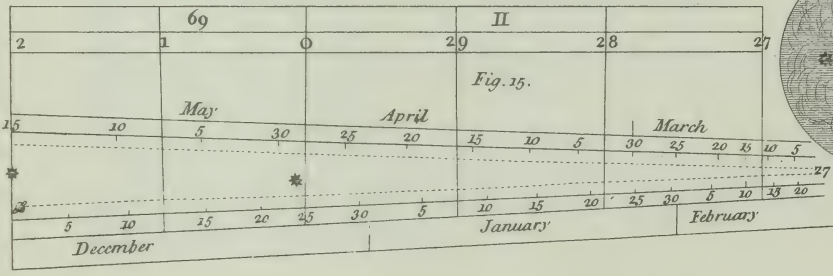
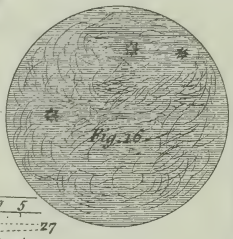


Fig. 16.



J. Robinson del. 1782.

APPENDIX, N° XIX.

ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATIONS, made at Hinckley, by Mr. John Robinson.

SOLAR ECLIPSES.

1. A great and very remarkable eclipſe of the Sun, on April 1, 1764, in the morning.

		h.	′	″
Began,	Apparent time	8	57	32
Viſible ☌,		10	29	29
Middle,		10	30	11
End,		0	2	50
Duration,		3	5	18
Digits eclipſed,		11°	5′	″
The Sun's ſemidiameter,			16	6
The Moon's ſemidiameter,			14	57

This eclipſe was annular in all places over which the Moon's ſhadow projected by the Sun paſſed, for there, at the time of conjunction, a bright annulus or ring of light might be obſerved to ſurround the body of the Moon on all ſides. This eclipſe was not annular at Hinckley. In Plate XII. fig. 1. repreſents the greateſt obſcuration there. By this obſervation I find that this eclipſe could be no more than barely annular in London, the breadth of the path of the ſhadow being about 210 miles: therefore the central part of it could not paſs over any part of England. Fig. 2. ſhews the projection of the ſhadow in its paſſage over part of England, France *, &c. and points out ſome places in the neighbourhood of which it was central. The ſhadow entered Europe upon the South Weſt part of Portugal, in almoſt a North Eaſt direction, paſſed part of Spain, the North Weſt parts of France, the South Eaſt parts of England, the North Weſt parts of Holland, and through Norway into the Northern Sea; the velocity of the center of the ſhadow about 27 miles in one minute of time.

I have been more particular on this eclipſe, as annular eclipſes very rarely happen; for they can only be annular when the diameter of the Moon is leſs than that of the Sun at the time of a viſible conjunction.

Second Solar eclipſe, June 4, 1769, in the morning.

		h.	′	″
Began,	Apparent time	6	34	30
Middle,		7	26	55
End,		8	19	20
Duration,		1	44	50
Digits eclipſed,		6°	20′	

* The French publiſhed a chart of the paſſage of the center of the ſhadow upon the Earth's ſurface in this remarkable eclipſe.

And here I ſhall mention an uncommon particular I noticed in this eclipſe, which will perhaps hardly be admitted by the aſtronomers of the age. In this eclipſe I obſerved the lunar mountains on the Moon's limb, ſomewhat like what is repreſented in fig. 3, which is the type for Hinckley, at the time of the greateſt obſcuration. That there are great heights or mountains in the Moon, is very evident from obſervation. The ingenuous and learned Dr. Derham, in his Aſtro-Theology, ſays, "The mountains viſible in the Moon, although ſome of them are of that "height as to reflect the light of the Sun from their lofty tops ſome days before "ever it reacheth the vallies beneath them, yet on the Moon's limb we can diſcern "nothing of them; but ſo far from that, that on the contrary, the edge through "our beſt glaſſes looks like an even, ſmooth, and uninterrupted circle." It cannot be denied but that this is the general appearance, though we may reaſonably ſuppoſe that ſometimes it is otherwiſe, for I have at times ſeen ſome little inequalities on the limb, though never ſo diſtinct as in this eclipſe.

Third Solar eclipſe, June 24, 1778, in the afternoon.

		h.	′	″	
Began,	Apparent time	3	34	15	
Middle,		4	25	22	
End,		5	16	30	
Duration,		1	42	15	
Digits eclipſed,		6°	10′		repreſented in fig. 4.

I ſhall now preſent the reader with a liſt of the viſible Solar eclipſes to the end of the preſent century, calculated and adapted to the meridian and latitude of Hinckley.

		Begins			Middle			Ends			Duration			Digits
		h.	′	″	h.	′	″	h.	′	″	h.	′	″	° ′
1782	April 12, after.	6	10	21	ſets eclipſed.									
1787	Jan. 19, morn.	9	50	19	10	20	25	10	50	31	1	0	12	1 10
	June 15, after.	3	59	30	4	49	26	5	39	22	1	39	52	5 41
1788	June 4, morn.	7	22	3	8	7	37	8	53	12	1	31	9	3 32
1791	April 3, after.	0	24	51	1	47	20	3	9	50	2	44	59	7 37
1793	Sept. 5, morn.	9	30	7	11	1	41	12	33	15	3	3	8	9 19
1794	Jan. 31, morn.	10	51	39	11	42	53	12	34	7	1	42	28	3 5
1797	June 24, after.	4	45	5	5	27	51	6	10	37	1	25	32	4 25

LU-

LUNAR ECLIPSES.

1766, Feb. 24, at night.

	h.	′	″
Beginning, apparent time,	6	22	2
Middle,	7	30	40
Ecliptic 8,	7	40	0
End,	8	39	18
Duration,	2	17	16
Digits eclipſed,	4°	12′	repreſented in Fig. 5.

1776, July 30, at night.

	h.	′	″
Beginning, apparent time,	10	2	30
Beginning of total darkneſs,	11	2	0
Middle,	11	50	1
End of total darkneſs,	12	38	2
End of the eclipſe,	13	38	15

Soon after this eclipſe began, a ſpot or two being covered by the ſhadow, they diſappeared to the naked eye, but were to be ſeen by the teleſcope. After the eclipſe became total, the principal ſpots, eſpecially the large ones, were viſible to the naked eye, the Moon at that time appearing with a mournful aſpect, and of a ruſty red colour, very viſible, but without its ſhining brightneſs.

1779, Nov. 23, at night.

	h.	′	″
Beginning, apparent time,	6	3	15
Beginning of total darkneſs,	7	3	32
Middle,	7	56	8
End of total darkneſs,	8	48	45
End of the eclipſe,	9	42	54

While the eclipſe remained total, ſeveral teleſcopical ſtars appeared near the Moon; alſo the Pleiades and the ſmall ſtars in the head of Taurus appeared very bright during the obſcuration of the Moon.

I ſhall next exhibit a liſt of the viſible Lunar eclipſes to the end of the preſent century, calculated and adapted to the meridian of Hinckley.

1783, March 18, at night.

	h.	′	″
Beginning,	7	32	5
Beginning of total darkneſs,	8	34	6
Middle,	10	8	10
End of total darkneſs,	11	42	14
End of the eclipſe,	12	44	15

1783, Sept. 10, at night.

	h.	′	″
Beginning,	9	43	7
Beginning of total darkneſs,	10	42	15
Middle,	11	2	23
End of total darkneſs,	11	22	52
End of the eclipſe,	12	22	0

1784, March 7, morning.

	h.	′	″
Beginning,	2	29	15
Middle,	3	45	10
End,	5	1	5
Digits eclipſed,	5°	15′	

1787, Jan. 3, at night.

	h.	′	″
Beginning,	9	51	6
Beginning of total darkneſs,	10	54	2
Middle,	11	45	36
End of total darkneſs,	12	37	10
End of the eclipſe,	13	42	7

1787, Dec. 24, afternoon.

	h.	′	″
Moon riſes eclipſed.			
End,	4	30	0
Digits eclipſed,	5°	30′	

1789, Nov. 2, at night.

	h.	′	″
Beginning,	11	27	8
Middle,	12	26	7
End,	13	25	6
Digits eclipſed,	2°	20′	

1790, April 28, at night.

	h.	′	″
Beginning,	10	11	15
Beginning of total darkneſs,	11	4	7
Middle,	11	51	39
End of total darkneſs,	12	40	2
End of the eclipſe,	13	31	20

1790, Oct. 22, at night.

	h.	′	″
Beginning,	10	1	2
Beginning of total darkneſs,	11	52	10
Middle,	12	16	8
End of total darkneſs,	12	40	7
End of the eclipſe,	14	31	15

1791, Oct. 12, morning.

	h.	′	″
Beginning,	12	4	7
Middle,	13	32	5
End,	15	0	3
Digits eclipſed,	8°	15′	

1793, Feb. 25, at night.

	h.	′	″
Beginning,	9	30	10
Middle,	10	43	37
End,	11	57	5
Digits eclipſed,	5°	7′	

1794, Feb. 14, at night.

	h.	′	″
Beginning,	8	10	15
Beginning of total darkneſs,	9	15	5
Middle,	10	7	7
End of total darkneſs,	10	59	10
End of the eclipſe,	12	4	8

1795, Feb. 3, at night.

	h.	′	″
Beginning,	11	5	12
Middle,	12	25	9
End,	13	45	7
Digits eclipſed,	6°	30′	

1795, July 31, at night.

	h.	′	″
Beginning,	7	37	10
Middle,	8	8	7
End,	8	38	5
Digits eclipſed,	3°	30′	

1797, Dec. 4, morning.

	h.	′	″
Beginning,	2	29	6
Beginning of total darkneſs,	3	29	5
Middle,	4	12	36
End of total darkneſs,	5	6	8
End of the eclipſe,	6	6	7

The following ASTRONOMICAL REMARKS were communicated by Mr. ROBINSON, accompanied with this rhapſodical invitation to the reader.

" Come, come with me;
" My aerial chariot mount; whoſe rapid wheels,
" Like ſudden whirlwinds, or the bound of thought,
" Convey us high among the conſtellations,
" I' th' ſhining North, where we view Cynoſura,
" That guides the ſeaman through the pathleſs deep.
" Now, liſtening to the muſic of the ſpheres,
" Entranc'd, we view the great Creator's works,
" How loſt in wonder is the enraptur'd mind,
" And ſacred love now fills the ſoul!"

" The uſe that may be made of Eclipſes is very great, not only to the Aſtronomer and Chronologiſt in aſcertaining more accurately the periods of the planets and fixing the ancient accounts of time, but to the Geographer and Mariner in determining the longitude of places at ſea or land. By this diſcovery the Mariner is enabled to paſs with greater ſafety the ſurface of the pathleſs deep, and to direct his courſe to the wiſhed-for port.—But here I ſhall ſtop a moment, as ſometimes in life I have been aſked my private opinion of the lawfulneſs of the ſubject I am now writing upon, by unlearned but well-meaning perſons; for had they been of another kind, I ſhould have thought them much beneath my notice. Theſe perſons frequently take Aſtronomy and Aſtrology for one and the ſame ſcience, and ſo entertain a bad opinion of it; but Aſtronomy is a ſcience of itſelf, quite independent of the other, and conſiſts in obſerving and contemplating the number, order, diſtances, magnitudes, periods, and appearances of the heavenly bodies. It is frequently with great juſtice called a *divine* ſcience, being a knowledge which contributes to the enlargement of our ideas of the immenſity, magnificence, and tranſcendent grandeur of God, and alſo affording the ſublimeſt and moſt ſatisfactory entertainment to the underſtanding and mind of men. And as God hath told us, that " he ordained them for ſigns and for ſeaſons, for days and for years;" it is certainly our duty to obſerve their ſtated periods, that they may anſwer the great end ſo wiſe and beneficent a Providence intended they ſhould. Aſtronomers, therefore, in conſequence of this divine appointment to determine the times and ſeaſons, &c. have, by their repeated obſervations, arrived at a high degree of perfection; for, ſince the addition of the optical parts to the inſtruments required for this purpoſe, the improvement has been ſo great as almoſt to exceed all belief with thoſe that are ſtrangers to the ſcience; but this has been the work and labour of ages to accompliſh. However, the obſervations of the Ancients, in the more rude and early ages, have not been without their uſe even to the preſent age, in correcting our oldeſt accounts of time, and making our chronology more perfect; and to the Geographer and Mariner, in diſcovering the longitude or difference of meridians.

Example.

Suppoſe an eclipſe is obſerved in an unknown meridian to happen at $6^h\ 22'\ 30''$, and the ſame eclipſe obſerved at ſome other place, as ſuppoſe London, to be at $8^h\ 4'\ 30''$. The difference of the times is $1^h\ 42'$; which, being converted into degrees and minutes of the equator, will make $25°\ 30'$, the longitude of the place of obſervation to the Weſt, becauſe the time is leſs.

I ſhall now endeavour to ſhew what uſe may be made of the obſervations of the more early ages; and this I think I cannot do better than by making ſome extracts from our learned countryman the great Sir Iſaac Newton, who, in his "Chronology of Ancient Kingdoms," has fixed on four remarkable periods, whereby he determines all the reſt. 1. The Return of the Heraclides into Peloponneſus. 2. The taking of Troy. 3. The Argonautic Expedition. 4. The Return of Seſoſtris into Egypt, after his wars in Thrace. Our excellent author argues from hiſtorical facts, compared and connected together in the moſt dextrous manner into a chain of invincible reaſoning, and fixed to their proper periods and diſtances by a computation from the mean value of reigns and generations, founded on experience and the courſe of nature: but, as this would lead me too far from my preſent ſubject, I ſhall chiefly confine myſelf to Aſtronomy, as being my proper ſubject.

To prepare the way, our author gives a very curious account of the origin and progreſs of Aſtronomy; but I ſhall here take notice only of what ſeems directly to concern the argument. The ancient Greek calendar conſiſted of twelve lunar months, and each month of thirty days. Theſe years and months they corrected from time to time, by the courſes of the Sun and Moon, omitting a day or two in the month as often as they found it too long for the courſe of the Moon, and adding a Month to the year as often as they found the twelve lunar Months too ſhort for the return of the four ſeaſons; for the length of the ſolar year was diſcovered by the Egyptians of Thebais no earlier than about 96 years after the death of Solomon, and not exactly then neither. Clemens Alexandrinus informs us, from the ancient author of Gigantomachia, that Muſæus, the maſter of Orpheus, and one of the Argonauts, made a ſphere, and is reckoned the firſt among the Greeks that made one, and that Chiron delineated the aſteriſms. Again, the ſphere itſelf ſhews that it was formed at the time of the Argonautic Expedition, which is delineated in the aſteriſms, together with ſeveral more ancient hiſtories, but not one thing later, for Antinous and Coma Berenicis are novel. It is therefore very probable that the ſphere was formed by Chiron and Muſæus for the uſe of the Argonauts, for the ſhip Argo was the firſt long veſſel built by the Greeks, the firſt that ventured through the deep out of the ſight of land by the help of ſails, and guided only by the ſtars. Eudoxus, who flouriſhed 60 years after Meton, and 100 before Aratus, in deſcribing the ſphere of the Ancients (i. e. the primitive ſphere) placed the equinoxes and ſolſtices in the middle of the conſtellations Aries, Cancer, Chelæ, and Capricorn; ſo alſo did Aratus, who copied Eudoxus; and ſo it appears by the ſphere of Eudoxus deſcribed by Hipparchus. It is plain, therefore, that, at the time of the Argonautic Expedition, the cardinal points of the equinoxes and ſolſtices were in the middles of the conſtellations Aries, Cancer, Chelæ, and Capricorn.

This

This main point being eſtabliſhed, the author proceeds to argue thus: 1. The equinoctial colure in the end of the year 1689 cut the ecliptic in ♉ 6° 44′; and by this reckoning the equinox was then gone back 36° 44′ ſince the Argonautic Expedition; but it recedes 50″ in a year, or one degree in 72 years, and conſequently 36° 44′ in 2645 years, which, counted backward from the end of 1689, or rather the beginning of 1690, place that expedition about 25 years after the death of Solomon.

2. It is not neceſſary to ſuppoſe, that what they called in general the middles of the conſtellations ſhould be exactly in the middle between the Prima Arietis and the Ultima Caudæ. Seeing Eudoxus deſcribed the primitive ſphere, or what was in his days called the ſphere of the ancients, as was ſhewn above, we may reaſonably fix the cardinal points at the time of that expedition by the ſtars through which he made the colures paſs in that ſphere. Thoſe ſtars which Hipparchus particularly mentions our author accurately examines, and finds that the great circle, which in the primitive ſphere according to Eudoxus (and conſequently at the time of the Argonautic Expedition) was the equinoctial colure, did, in the end of 1689, cut the ecliptic in ♉ 6° 29′ 15″ as near as can be determined by the rude obſervations of the ancients; that is, it had gone back 36° 29′ ſince Chiron's time, which amounts to 2627 years. Theſe, counted backwards as above, place the Argonautic Expedition 43 years after Solomon's death.

3. By the ſame method, the place of any ſtar in the primitive ſphere may eaſily be found, viz. by counting backward 1 ſign, 6° 29 from its longitude at the end of 1689. The Lucida Pleiadum, for inſtance, at the time of the expedition, was in ♈ 19° 26′ 8″. Now Thales determined the Occaſus Matutinus of the Pleiades in his time to be on the 25th day after the autumnal equinox, and thence P. Patan computes the Pleiades to have been then in ♈ 23° 53′; conſequently the Lucida Pleiadum had moved from the equinox ſince the expedition 4° 26′ 52″, which anſwer to 320 years. Theſe counted back from the 41ſt Olympiad, when Thales was a young man fit for mathematical ſtudies, will place the Argonautic Expedition about 44 years after the death of Solomon. By this reaſoning, the cardinal points in the days of Thales muſt have been in the middle of the 11th degree of the ſigns, though he, perhaps leaning too much to the opinion of the ancients, places them in the 12th, for the preceſſion of the equinoxes was not yet thought of.

4. Meton and Euctemon, in order to ſettle the lunar cycle of 19 years, obſerved the Summer ſolſtice in the year of Nabonaſſar 316, and placed it in the 8th degree of ♋, that is, at leaſt 7 degrees backwarder than at firſt, which anſwer to 504 years. Count theſe back from the year of Nabonaſſar 316, and the Argonautic Expedition will fall on the 44th year after Solomon's death, or thereabout.

5. The preceſſion of the equinoxes, or their motion backward in reſpect of the fixed ſtars, was firſt diſcovered by the great Hipparchus, upon comparing his own obſervations with thoſe of former Aſtronomers. He made his obſervations between the years of Nabonaſſar 586 and 618; ſuppoſe at a medium in 602, which is 286 years after Meton and Euctemon made theirs; and in that interval the equinoxes muſt have gone back 4 degrees, that is, 11 degrees ſince the Argonautic Expedition or in 1090 years, according to the Greek chronology. Hipparchus, finding

this, concluded that the equinoxes went back only one degree in about 100 years; and how indeed could he eſtabliſh any other proportion, if, as we muſt think, he believed the Greek chronology, as their falſe chronology occaſioned his error in fixing that proportion? So that error being now corrected will rectify their chronology; for 11 degrees, at one degree in 72 years, anſwer to 792 years, which, counted backward from the year of Nabonaſſar 602, place the Argonautic Expedition about 43 years after the death of Solomon.

6. The longitude of the ſtar Arcturus at the time of the Argonautic Expedition is found by the abovementioned method to have been ♍ 13° 24′ 52″. Heſiod tells us, that, 60 days after the Winter ſolſtice, it roſe in his time juſt at ſun-ſet. If ſo, he flouriſhed about 57 years after the Argonautic Expedition, or 100 years after the death of Solomon; that is, in the generation or age next after the Trojan war, and ſo indeed he himſelf tells us. Is it poſſible to conceive that an aſtronomical calculation of time, agreeing ſo nicely with certain matter of fact, can be falſe?

From all theſe circumſtances, ſays the author, grounded upon the coarſe obſervations of the ancients, we may reckon it certain that the Argonautic Expedition was not earlier than the reign of Solomon: and if theſe aſtronomical arguments be added to thoſe taken from the mean length of the reigns of kings, according to the courſe of nature, from the whole we may ſafely conclude that it was after the death of Solomon, and moſt probably about 43 years after it.

Sir Iſaac Newton having thus ſettled theſe four principal periods, viz. the Return of Seſoſtris into Egypt after his conqueſts about 14 years after the death of Solomon, the Argonautic Expedition about 43 years after the death of Solomon, the Deſtruction of Troy about 76 or 78 years after the death of Solomon, and the Return of the Heraclides into the Peloponneſus about 156 or 158 years after the death of Solomon; he then proceeds to fix ſome other points of ancient hiſtory. Thus far our illuſtrious Author.

I ſhall conclude theſe remarks with an ancient Lunar Eclipſe, which, having ſome things particularly remarkable, merits our notice, and carries us back almoſt 2000 years.

It is recorded by Ptolemy, from Hipparchus, that on the 22d of September, the year 201 before the Chriſtian æra, the Moon roſe eclipſed ſo much at Alexandria, that the Eclipſe muſt have begun half an hour before ſhe roſe.

Mr. Carey puts down this Eclipſe in his Chronology as follows, among ſeveral other ancient ones recorded by different authors:

Jul. Per. 4513, Sept. 22.	Ecl. ☽ Per. Calip. 2 An. 54 Hor. 7. P. M. Alexandr. Dig. ecl. 10. (Ptolem. l. iv. c. 11.	Nabonaſſar 547, Meſor 16.

Which may be read thus: In the 4513th year of the Julian period, which was the 547th year from Nabonaſſar, and the 54th year of the ſecond Calippic period, on the 16th day of the month Meſori, which anſwers to the 22d of September, the Moon was 10 digits eclipſed at Alexandria at 7 o'clock in the evening.

The

The ingenious Mr. Ferguſon has beſtowed ſome pains in accurately deſcribing this Eclipſe, which I ſhall ſet before the reader. "Now as our Saviour was born "(according to the Dionyſian or vulgar æra of his birth) in the 4713th year of "the Julian period, it is plain that the 4513th year of that period was the 200th "year before the year of Chriſt's birth, and conſequently 201 years before the "year of Chriſt 1. And in the year 201, on the 22d of September, it appears "that the Moon was full at 26 minutes 28 ſeconds paſt 7 in the evening, in the "meridian of Alexandria.

"At that time the Sun's place was Virgo 26° 14′, according to our own tables, "ſo that the Sun was then within 4 degrees of the autumnal equinox, and accor-"ding to calculation he muſt have ſet at Alexandria about 5 minutes after "6, and about one degree North of the Weſt. The Moon, being full at that "time, would have riſen juſt at ſun-ſet about one degree South of the Eaſt "if ſhe had been in either of her nodes, and her viſible place not depreſſed "by parallax. But her parallactic depreſſion (as appears from her anomaly, viz. "10ˢ 18° nearly) muſt have been 55′ 17″, which exceeded her whole diameter "25′ 9″; but then ſhe muſt have been elevated 33′ 45″ by refraction, which, "ſubtracted from the parallax, leaves 21′ 32″ for her viſible or apparent depreſ-"ſion. And her true latitude was 30′ 30″ North deſcending; which being contra-"ry to her apparent depreſſion, and greater than the ſame by 8′ 58″, her true "time of riſing muſt have been juſt about 6 o'clock. Now as the Moon roſe "about one degree South of the Eaſt at Alexandria, where the viſible horizon is "land and not ſea, we can hardly imagine her to be leſs than 15 or 20 minutes "of time above the true horizon before ſhe was viſible. It appears that this E-"clipſe, reduced to the time at Alexandria, began at 53 minutes after 5 in the "evening, and conſequently 7 minutes before the Moon was in the true horizon; "to which if we add 20 minutes for the interval between her true riſing and her "being viſible, we ſhall have 27 minutes for the time that the Eclipſe was be-"gun before the Moon was viſibly riſen. The middle of this Eclipſe was at 30 "minutes paſt 7, when its quantity was almoſt 10 digits, and its ending was at 6 "minutes paſt 9 in the evening. This comes as near to the recorded time of this "Eclipſe as can be expected after an elapſe upwards of 1980 years."

The following account of this ancient Lunar Eclipſe is calculated for the Meridian of Hinckley:

	h.	′	″
Beginning,	3	48	45
Middle,	5	25	15
The Moon riſes eclipſed at	6	6	30
The End,	7	1	45

THE SUN

is placed in the center of our ſyſtem, and diſpenſes light and heat to all the planets revolving round him. His diameter is about 893,760 miles; and he hath a rotation about his axis in the ſpace of 25 days and 6 hours, and throws off from his body a fine ſubtile matter that conſtitutes light, which moves with ſuch velocity that it paſſes from the Sun to the Earth in 7 or 8 minutes of time. The Sun's motion on his axis is very evident from the ſpots that frequently appear on his disk, whoſe motion is very uniform and regular from the Eaſtern to the Weſtern limb of the Sun; and the motion of the ſpots are ſlower towards the Sun's limb, but nearer the center of the disk larger and ſwifter, and in proportion to a line of ſines on each ſemi-diameter of the diſk. Galilæus tells us, in the third dialogue of his Syſtem. Mundi, that he was the firſt who diſcovered ſpots in the Sun, in 1610. Theſe ſpots appear to paſs over the diſk, ſometimes in a curve and ſometimes in a ſtrait line, according to the annual motion of the Earth round the Sun; and by this the rotation on his axis was diſcovered as above, and alſo that his axis inclines to the orbit of the Earth in an angle of about 82°. By obſervation, the Sun's apparent diameter is greater in December than in June; therefore the Sun muſt be proportionably nearer the Earth in Winter than in Summer, in the former of which ſeaſons will be the Perihelion, and in the latter the Aphelion. This is confirmed by the Earth's moving ſwifter in December than in June. It may be thought by ſome, that when the Sun is neareſt to the Earth, then the ſeaſon ſhould be the hotteſt. This is ſufficiently known to thoſe who inhabit the Southern part of our globe, it being at that time their Summer; but with us his altitude is then ſmall, and his rays coming through the atmoſphere in an oblique direction, alſo paſſing through a greater length of it where it is leſs rare, the rays do not ſtrike us ſo forcibly.

The Maculæ Solares, or ſpots in the Sun, I obſerve, appear moſt in the parts near his equator, and are ſmaller and leſs frequent towards the polar parts. They frequently ariſe and diſappear in the middle of the Sun's diſk, and undergo various alterations, with regard both to bulk, figure, and denſity, and are encompaſſed as it were with atmoſpheres ſomewhat rarer and leſs obſcure; but the figure both of the Nuclei and entire Maculæ are variable, and commonly ſubject to great changes, as increaſing of bulk, changing of figure, and even quite vaniſhing ſometimes in a few days. Sometimes a large ſpot is divided into two or more, and at other times ſeveral are united in one. Some take notice of Faculæ, or bright ſpots in the diſk of the Sun, much more lucid than the reſt, as alſo that the Maculæ frequently change into Faculæ: but I have never ſeen any thing like them, excepting little bright ſpecks in the dim clouds which encompaſs the Maculæ, though I have paid ſome attention to this particular.

Of MERCURY.

The firſt planet next the Sun, the fountain of light and heat, and center of our ſyſtem, is Mercury, placed at the diſtance of 36 millions of miles, and performing his revolution in his orbit in the ſpace of 87 d. 23 h. 13 min. It is but ſeldom that we ſee him with the naked eye, becauſe of his nearneſs to the Sun, being never diſtant from him more than about 28°, at which time the heavens are ſo illuminated as to render the diſcovery of ſpots on his body, by which his rotation on his axis might be diſcovered, impracticable. Neither, for the ſame reaſon, have we been able to diſcover the inclination of his axis; ſo that the length of the day, with the variety of the ſeaſons there, is at preſent unknown to aſtronomers. The annual revolution or year to the inhabitants of this planet (for it is the opinion of the learned that the ſeveral planets in our ſolar ſyſtem are ſo many worlds furniſhed with beings of different kinds, as our world or Earth is) is hardly equal to one quarter of ours; but in the ſituation they are placed, being almoſt three times nearer the Sun than we are, his face muſt appear three times bigger, and his light and heat almoſt nine times greater than with us. Mr. Azout pretends to prove that, though Mercury be ſo near the Sun, his light there is not capable of burning any object. But Sir Iſaac Newton makes the heat of Mercury ſo great as to be ſeven times as much as the heat of our ſummer ſun, which, he found by experiments deſignedly made with the thermoſcope, is enough to make water boil; and therefore, if bodies will not be there enkindled by ſuch a degree of heat, it muſt be becauſe their degree of denſity is proportionably greater than of ſuch kind of bodies on our Earth. There are many things which tend to increaſe or diminiſh heat in a very conſiderable degree, as we may obſerve on this our Earth; therefore, if Infinite Wiſdom has not made the proviſions, we may conclude that this planet is not habitable by ſuch creatures as live on our Earth: but the bodies of animals and vegetables there may be ſo conſtructed as to require that very degree of heat to ſupport them in life, which would deſtroy beings of another texture. Through our teleſcopes he emits a ſparkling ſtrong light, and ſhews various phaſes in the different parts of his orbit like our Moon.

	°		″	
The inclination of his orbit to the ecliptic,	6	54	0	
Daily mean motion in the ecliptic,	4	5	32	
Place of aphelion, the perihelion oppoſite ♈,	13	48	0	
Place of the aſcending node, deſcending oppoſite ♉,	15	59	0	‴
Greateſt apparent diameter,			11	48
Leaſt apparent diameter,			4	4

To an eye placed in Mercury, and looking towards the Sun, the ſolar ſpots will appear to traverſe his diſk from Eaſt to Weſt, and ſometimes their path will appear elliptical, bending one way and ſometimes another; and the whole variety of this appearance will be exhibited in the ſpace of one revolution round the Sun: but theſe ſpots will be almoſt continually in a right line, becauſe Mercury never much declines from the plane of the Sun's equator.

The

The phænomena of the other five planets above Mercury will be much the ſame as to an eye at the Earth; ſo that Venus and our Earth, when in oppoſition to the Sun, will ſhine with a full orb, and conſequently afford a great light at night to this planet; but the ſuperior planets will not afford him ſo much light as they do us.

The Sun's place, as alſo thoſe of the planets and comets, may be found the ſame way, and after the ſame manner, in Mercury, and will appear as they do to us on the Earth. Mercury ſometimes paſſes over the Sun's diſk in the form of a round black ſpot, which is well worthy the attention of Aſtronomers, though not capable of affording ſuch advantages as thoſe of Venus; of which more will be ſaid under that head. And as the preſent year afford us an opportunity, I ſhall give a calculation of the approaching tranſit for Hinckley.

1782, Nov. 12, in the afternoon.

	h.	′	″	
Beginning, apparent time,	2	46	30	
Middle of the tranſit,	3	28	30	
End,	4	10	30	
Diſtance from the Sun's center,		15	28	North.

Fig. 6. is a repreſentation of this tranſit. The line A B is the path of Mercury on the Sun's diſk, the beginning at A and the end at B.

The following is a liſt of Mercury's tranſits over the Sun to the end of the preſent century.

1786, May 3.

	h.	′	
Time of conjunction,	18	52	
Diſtance from the Sun's center,		12	42 North.

1789, November 5.

	h.	′	″	
Time of conjunction,	3	48		
Diſtance from the Sun's center,		7	20	South.

1799, May 7.

	h.	′	″	
Time of conjunction,	2	29		
Diſtance from the Sun's center,		4	12	South.

The

VENUS.

The Tranſit of Venus over the Sun, June 6, 1761.

This curious and uncommon appearance had been predicted by the learned Dr. Halley, and recommended to the attention of Aſtronomers as the moſt likely means to find out the diſtance of the Sun from the Earth. In the Philoſophical Tranſactions N° 348, he has given us an accurate method, by obſervations made of this curious phænomenon, to determine the Sun's diſtance from the Earth, true to the 500th part of it, and conſequently the Sun's parallax to a very great exactneſs. No phænomenon in the heavens was perhaps ever expected with more impatience, or obſerved with greater care; for before this there is no obſervation of the kind on record; nay, ſo far from it, that we are told ſuch an appearance was never beheld by mortal eye but once, and that by our countryman the ingenious Mr. Horrox, who, in the year 1639, had the pleaſure of beholding that moſt delightful object; but, ſince his time, the ſcience has been ſo much improved, as to enable the diligent Aſtronomer to announce to the world their future appearances.

Having prepared and adjuſted every thing for this purpoſe in the beſt manner poſſible, I made the following obſervation.

The firſt contact of Venus with the Sun, being before ſunriſe, could not be obſerved in theſe parts. As ſoon as the Sun appeared above the horizon, I perceived that Venus was advanced upon the Sun's diſk in the form of a round black ſpot, and, after the Sun had gained a little altitude, began to make a very diſtinct appearance; frequent interpoſition of clouds for ſome time, but clear air afterwards. The emerſion was obſerved as follows:

		h.	′	″
Began to emerge at,	apparent or ſolar time,	8	13	22
Venus made her total emerſion at		8	31	28
From the time the firſt part of her orb began to emerge till the whole paſſed,			18	6
The apparent diameter of Venus upon the Sun,				$57\frac{1}{2}$

Fig. 7. is a repreſentation of this tranſit; and the line AB ſhews the path of the planet over the Sun's diſk, the beginning at A, and the end at B.

The Hiſtorian of the Royal Academy of Sciences, for the year 1761, gives us for the reſult of the obſervations made by the French the parallax of the Sun $9\frac{1}{6}''$. This, ſays he, makes the diſtance of the Sun from our Earth about a tenth part greater than it was before thought to be; 33 millions of leagues, whereas it was before computed about 30 millions. Mr. Short, taking the medium of a great number of obſervations of the Tranſit of Venus over the Sun, calculates the parallax of the Sun, at his mean diſtance, to be about 8.65″: this ſets the Sun at a ſtill greater diſtance. The diſtances of all the planets from the Sun muſt be increaſed in the ſame proportion as the diſtance of the Earth is found greater than it was before ſuppoſed to be.

The Tranſit of Venus over the Sun, June 3, 1769.

The former part of the day was very unpromiſing, but towards the evening preſented a more favourable opportunity than might be expected, conſidering the Sun's low altitude, and the tremulous motion of vapours near the horizon, &c. I made the following obſervation:

		h.	′	″
June 3, 1769, Venus's firſt contact,	apparent time,	7	5	55
Totally in the diſk,		7	23	59
From the time of the firſt contact until totally in the diſk,			18	4
The apparent diameter of Venus upon the Sun,				58

A repreſentation of this tranſit is given in fig. 8. AB is a line paſſing through the Sun's center parallel to the horizon; C the place of Venus at the time of the firſt external contact, which began near the vertical point of the limb; D the apparent poſition of Venus at her firſt internal contact, and E at ſunſetting. The other particulars, being nearly the ſame as the tranſit of 1761, need not be here repeated. One thing I ſhall juſt mention; the ecliptic varying its poſition in reſpect to the vertical circle makes tranſits appear in a curve line.

Some Aſtronomers think they have obſerved a ſatellite belonging to this planet, and the reaſon we do not frequently ſee it is owing perhaps to the unfitneſs of its ſurface to reflect the light ſo far.

A. D. 1672 and 1686, Caſſini, with a teleſcope of 34 feet, believes he ſaw a ſatellite moving round this planet, and diſtant about three-fifths of Venus's diameter; it had the ſame phaſis with Venus, but was without any well-deſigned form, and its diameter ſcarce exceeded one-fourth of that of Venus. Dr. Gregory thinks it more than probable that this was a ſatellite, and ſuppoſes the reaſon why it is not uſually ſeen to be the unfitneſs of its ſurface to reflect the rays of light, as is the caſe of the ſpots in the Moon, of which if the whole diſk of the Moon were compoſed, he thinks that the planet could not be ſeen in Venus. Aſtron. &c. Geom. p. 472. Notwithſtanding what has been advanced by former Aſtronomers on this ſubject, I ſhall make it at leaſt very probable that there is none; for, having had the opportunity of obſerving two tranſits of Venus with attention to this very article, I could not perceive any thing like a ſatellite during the whole obſervation of theſe tranſits: if there had been one even of much leſs magnitude than here deſcribed, it muſt have appeared very diſtinct on the ſolar diſk. The only thing that may be ſaid to the contrary is, that during the tranſit it might be between Venus and the Sun, or immerſed in her ſhadow. That it ſhould continue in either of theſe places during the whole time of the tranſit, I think very improbable; but that it ſhould be ſo during two tranſits, we can hardly ſuppoſe even a probability.

The diſtance of the planets, deduced from the late tranſit of Venus in June 1761, in Engliſh miles.

Mercury	36,841,468
Venus,	68,891,486
Earth,	95,173,000

Mars,

Mars,	145,014,148
Jupiter,	494,990,976
Saturn,	907,956,130

Having given the calculation in miles, which with ſome may give but a faint idea of theſe great diſtances; I ſhall endeavour to make it as intelligible as I can, by giving the meaſures in time. We will therefore ſuppoſe a body projected from the Sun ſhould continue to fly with unabated velocity at the rate of 480 miles every hour (which is much about the ſwiftneſs of a cannon-ball) it would reach the orbit of

	years.	days.
Mercury in	8	276
Venus,	16	136
Earth,	22	226
Mars,	34	165
Jupiter,	117	237
Saturn,	215	287

According to the fore-mentioned diſtances, the Sun's diameter is 893,760 miles; he is 1,410,200 times as big as the Earth; Mercury's diameter 3100; Venus 9360; Earth 7,970; Mars 5150; Jupiter 94,100; Saturn 77,990 Engliſh miles.

The hourly motion of the planets in their orbits in miles.

Mercury,	109,699
Venus,	80,295
Earth,	68,243
Mars,	55,287
Jupiter,	29,083
Saturn,	22,101

The periodical revolution of Venus is 224 days 16 hours 49 minutes, and ſhe is obſerved to turn upon her axis in 23 hours. The inclination of her orbit to the ecliptic 3° 24′; her daily mean motion in the ecliptic 1° 36′ 8″; greateſt apparent diameter 1′ 5″ 58‴; leaſt apparent diameter 9″ 34‴; the place of aphelion ♒ 7° 38′; the perihelion, oppoſite the place of the aſcending node, ♊ 14° 35′; the deſcending node, oppoſite the greateſt elongation of Venus, is about 48°. Venus and Mercury appearing through the teleſcope ſometimes horned and ſometimes gibbous, like the Moon, is a proof of their going round the Sun in orbits within the Earth's orbits; on which account they are called Inferior Planets. Venus is about ſix times nearer us at her inferior conjunction, when on this ſide the Sun next us, than at her ſuperior conjunction beyond the Sun; ſhe conſequently muſt appear much bigger in the former ſituation than in the latter, for though at her inferior conjunction ſhe ſhews but a ſmall part of her diſk, and looks through the teleſcope like a Moon three days old; yet, on account of her nearneſs, that ſmall part contains a greater area of light than the whole diſk does when at her greateſt diſtance beyond the Sun. When ſhe is in that part of her orbit which is Weſt of the Sun, ſhe riſes in the morning before him, and is called the Morning-ſtar; and when ſhe is on the Eaſt

ſide of the Sun, ſhe ſets in the evening after him, and is then the Evening-ſtar. To make theſe things more intelligible, fig. 9. is a delineation of the Solar ſyſtem according to the above obſervations, with the orbits that compoſe our Solar ſyſtem, and alſo thoſe Comets whoſe periods are diſcovered.

Great and amazing as this our ſolar ſyſtem may appear, yet this Sun with all its attendant planets, &c. admirably contrived and adapted, and every way full of magnificence, ſhewing the impreſſes of the Divine Hand, is but a very little part of the univerſe; for, when we are acquainted with this ſubject, it will furniſh us with ſpeculations incomparably more enlarged and amazing.

Venus may be obſerved in the day-time; of which I ſhall give an example or two.

1767, December 3, in the morning.

		h.	′	″
Venus came to the meridian at,	apparent time,	9	18	32
Her apparent altitude at that time being,		° 27	48	55

1767, December 9, in the morning.

		h.	′	″
Venus came to the meridian at,	apparent time,	9	7	30
Her apparent altitude at that time being,		° 27	10	15

1771, Jan. 6, I obſerved Venus after Sun-ſetting. Being near her conjunction with the Sun, ſhe appeared a ſlender fine creſcent; and, being near the horizon, the vapours appeared on her limb like waves, her conjunction with the Sun being Jan. 9, at the ſecond hour.

1777, March 31, I obſerved Venus in the Pleiades at the tenth hour: ſhe ſeemed to have hardly reached the center of them at that time; moſt of the ſmall teleſcopic ſtars were inviſible by her great light.

In this planet the Sun will appear almoſt twice as big as he does to us; his face, and conſequently his light and heat, muſt be almoſt four times greater. They who obſerve the heavens there will obſerve four planets above them, viz. the Earth, Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn; and one below, viz. Mercury. When our Earth is in oppoſition to the Sun, it will ſhine in the night with a full face and very bright; and Mercury will accompany the Sun, and be ſeen as a morning and evening ſtar, as Venus does to us.

As the reader may be deſirous to know when this planet will again tranſit the Sun, I ſhall give a ſmall liſt of their future appearances, calculated for the meridian of Hinckley.

		h.	′	
1874, December 8, Time of conjunction,	apparent time,	16	41	
Diſtance from the Sun's center,			3	3 North.
		h.	′	″
1996, June 10, Time of conjunction,		2	8	
Diſtance from the Sun's center,			13	36 South.

2004,

		h.	′	″	
2004, June 7,	Time of conjunction,	19	13		
	Diſtance from the Sun's center,		6	22	North.
		h.	′	″	
2109, Dec. 13,	Time of conjunction,	2	51		
	Diſtance from the Sun's center,		14	36	North.
		h.	′	″	
2117, Dec. 10,	Time of conjunction,	15	58		
	Diſtance from the Sun's center,		10	5	South.

Of the EARTH and MOON.

OUR probationary planet the Earth, on which we live, together with her ſatellite the Moon, performs her revolution in her orbit round the Sun, at the diſtance of 95 millions of miles from the Sun, in the ſpace of 365 d. 5 h. 49 min. which is the length of the ſolar year. The Earth moving round her orbit produces the ſeveral ſeaſons of the year, as Spring, Summer, Autumn, Winter. And as the Earth revolves from Weſt to Eaſt like the reſt of the planets, the Sun will appear to have an annual motion the ſame way, and in the ſame track, but in the oppoſite point; for, when the Earth is in ♎, at which time our Spring begins, the Sun will appear in the oppoſite point, viz. Aries; and ſo of all the other, as ſhe paſſes in her annual revolution round the Sun. As I have juſt obſerved, the length of a ſolar year is $365^{d}\ 5^{h}\ 49'$; but as we in our Julian calendar, to avoid fractions, have accounted it 365 d. 6 h. which is 11 minutes too much; theſe 11 minutes, in about 134 years amount to one whole day which day being retained muſt make the Sun appear to recede one day back in the calendar in that time. At the time of the general council of Nice, in the year of our Lord 325, the vernal equinox happened about the 21ſt of March, and muſt in 134 years happen on the 20th, and ſo on. In the preſent age, the equinox was gone back to the 10th of March, viz. 11 days from its former place at the time of the ſaid council, and would in time have retreated through the whole calendar, and thereby have thrown all the moveable feaſts into the greateſt confuſion. To remove this inconvenience, as alſo thoſe of commerce, &c. the legiſlative power, by an act paſſed in 1752, threw out the 11 additional days, by calling the 3d of September the 14th, in order to bring the equinox to the place it was at at the time when that council was held; and, to keep it fixed there, ordered that the ſeveral years of our Lord 1800, 1900, 2100, 2200, 2300, or any other hundredth year of our Lord which ſhall happen in time to come (except only every four hundredth year of our Lord, whereof the year of our Lord 2000 ſhall be the firſt) ſhall not be eſteemed or taken for Biſſextile or Leap years, but ſhall be taken to be common years conſiſting of 365 days and no more; and that the years of our Lord 2000, 2400, 2800, and every other four hundredth year of our Lord from the ſaid year of our Lord 2000 inclusive, and alſo all other years of our Lord which by the preſent ſupputation are eſteemed and taken to be Biſſextile or Leap years, ſhall conſiſt of 366 days, in the ſame ſort and manner as is now uſed with reſpect to every fourth year of our Lord.

Our

Our times and ſeaſons now correſpond with thoſe at the calling of the firſt Chriſtian council, when the affairs of the church were ſettled by order of the emperor Conſtantine the Great, in the year of Chriſt 325. This correction does not entirely remove the error, for the cardinal points ſtill anticipate near two hours in every 400 Gregorian years: but this defect is quite inconſiderable, for it does not amount to above a day in 5000 years. Phil. Tranſ. N° 495.

I ſhall now beſtow a few words on the figure and magnitude of this our Earth, the knowledge of which we may ſuppoſe was gradually attained with long obſervation; for we may imagine that in the firſt ages men travelled from one place to another chiefly by the information which the inhabitants of each country gave them, and directed their courſe by the mountains and other fixed objects. In this manner did mankind make but ſlow progreſs on the face of the Earth, without knowing its figure or bounds; however, we may ſuppoſe it could not be long before they obſerved that though almoſt all the ſtars turned round them, yet that ſome of them in that part of the heavens which we now call the polar parts remained nearly in the ſame ſituation, and conſequently might ſerve them as ſure guides whenever they happen to loſe ſight of their land-marks; and alſo every day at noon the Sun, when in his greateſt elevation, ſtood directly oppoſite to the place of theſe ſtars. This is that imaginary line in the heavens called the Meridian, which might ſerve as a fixed rule to direct them when they were going to the North or South; and likewiſe they needed but to know what angle any place formed with the meridian, to enable them to direct their courſe to the traveller under the meridian. The greateſt and leaſt elevations of the ſtars would vary as they moved to the North or South; and thus they would know that the ſurface of the Earth was a curve, and not a plane as they before imagined; and if we add to this, that to a traveller in an Eaſt or Weſt direction, though they obſerved no variation in the elevation of the ſtars, yet there was a difference in time. They might then conclude the Earth to be ſpherical, and readily call it a globe, like that of the Sun and Moon, and ſo might reckon it among the other ſtars; and they perceived that all the motion which they gave the ſtars would be ſaved, if the Earth performed a revolution upon her axis in 24 hours, directed to that immoveable point that they had obſerved in the heavens, and that this at once explained the motion of the ſtars. When this idea was formed, men of genius readily adopted it: they alſo obſerved, that though the Sun in his greateſt elevation every day at noon paſſed in the plane of the meridian, yet he did not always paſs at the ſame diſtance from the ſame ſtars; and therefore could no longer ſuppoſe the Sun fixed with regard to the ſtars, as they obſerved that he advanced in a circular zone, and appeared to paſs one degree of it every day, and to have gone through the whole zone in the ſpace of a year, and to have returned to his firſt ſtation over againſt the ſame ſtars: they then concluded that either the Sun itſelf muſt ſhift his place in the heavens and deſcribe a circle round the Earth, or the Earth muſt paſs in the ſame direction round the Sun; and were therefore induced to give the Earth this motion round the Sun which the Sun appeared to have round the Earth. They alſo diſcovered certain ſtars, which they obſerved did not always keep the ſame diſtances, which they called Wandering ſtars, as they called the other Fixed ſtars.

They

They had diſcovered five ſtars of this kind, called planets, viz. Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn; and found that their motion, to be regular and uniform, muſt be performed round the Sun, and not round the Earth; and that the Earth, by making its revolution round the Sun, muſt be between Venus and Mars. The Sun, an immenſe globe of fire, was placed by them in the center of the ſyſtem, without any other motion than that round his own axis, which was not diſcovered till a long time after by the ſpots on his diſk.

The Earth, being thus reckoned among the number of the planets, was obliged to move like the reſt round the Sun; and the ſole prerogative reſerved to her was to have a planet to attend her, which performs its revolution round her every month.

The ſyſtem revived by Copernicus in later ages was well known to early antiquity. Many probable reaſons might have induced the ancients to aſſign to the Earth this motion rather than to the Sun; but the ſtrongeſt reaſons were not found out till our days, which are now ſo cogent that they leave us no power to ſuſpend our determination.

Ariſtotle, in his Second book De Cœlo, affirms that the circumference of the Earth is 400,000 furlongs; Cleomedes, book I. reckons it to be 300,000; Eratoſthenes, according to Strabo, Vitruvius, Pliny, and Cenſorinus, would have the whole compaſs of the Earth to contain 252,000 furlongs; to which number Hipparchus, as Pliny teſtifieth, added very near 25,000 more. Theſe are the accounts which the ancients have left us, which differ too widely from each other to lay ſtreſs upon them; but, had they been more conſiſtent, the length of the mile and ſtadium which they uſed in thoſe days is uncertain; but what I have ſaid may ſerve to ſhew of what advantage it was thought in all ages.

Having given a ſketch of the progreſs which the ancients made in the knowledge of this our Earth, with the ſurrounding heavens, I come now more preciſely to determine its figure and magnitude, from the more exact obſervations of the preſent age. But how are we to meaſure a body whoſe bulk is ſo diſproportioned to our organs? Our eyes can command but the ſmalleſt parts at once; our hands can graſp but atoms: but man poſſeſſes ſomething with which the whole maſs of matter is not to be compared; that mind, by whoſe will bodies are moved, and by whoſe ſagacity their properties are diſcerned. This mind even dared to attempt to meaſure the vaſt body of the Earth. A much eaſier undertaking had before appeared raſh and impious to one of the greateſt philoſophers of antiquity. Pliny, ſpeaking of the catalogue of ſtars which Hipparchus attempted to make, calls it *rem Deo improbam* — a difficult taſk for a Deity. But experience ſhews that the human underſtanding can get over greater difficulties. Therefore a more juſt idea of the Divinity than the ancients had of him forbids all compariſon.

I come now to deſcribe the methods uſed by the moderns; which is, to obſerve the zenith diſtances of the ſtars at two places under the ſame meridian, in order to diſcover the true meaſure of a degree. The ſtars by whoſe aſſiſtance we meaſure the Earth ſhould be as near the zenith as poſſible, to avoid refraction, which towards the horizon is great, and liable to variations. The diſtance between the two places

places is then to be meaſured by the pole or chain, if it be a plane; but, in caſe of interruptions, a chain of triangles may be formed to the right and left, terminating in the two extremities of the diſtance required. Thus have we the length of an arch of the meridian on the Earth's ſurface. If the angle is but of one degree, the meaſure will be the ſame; and if more or leſs, we know in proportion the quantity. By theſe methods the true quantity of a degree has been very accurately determined; for our countryman Mr. Norwood found, by meaſuring from London to York, in the year 1655, that one degree upon the Earth's ſurface contained 69$\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and Monſ. Caſſini's meaſures agree with them to almoſt a nicety. Caſſini's were made, by the French king's command, at great diſtances, with the greateſt accuracy; which he divided into two arches, the one of 6°$\frac{1}{3}$ from Paris, to the South extremity of the kingdom; the other of 2°$\frac{1}{3}$ from Paris, to the North, being the whole meridian of France. According to theſe obſervations, the Earth's circumference is 25,020 miles, and its diameter, 7,970 miles. Having deſcribed the bulk or magnitude of this our planetary world, with which we are ſo cloſely connected, I come next to conſider its figure, which has been hitherto ſuppoſed to be that of a globe or ſphere, and which we find to be nearly ſo, namely ſphæroidal, being a little flat towards the poles, and ſhaped like an orange, which has been confirmed by experiments or gravity; but then it was ſuppoſed that the centrifugal force would leſſen the preſſure of gravity, as it is nearer to the Equator. Therefore Sir Iſaac Newton and Mr. Huygens went ſo far in their calculations, as to compare the quantity of the centrifugal force under the equator, which was the 289th part of gravity; that is, every body under the equator loſt the 289th part of its weight. According to Sir Iſaac Newton, the diameter of the equator muſt exceed the axis of the Earth the 230th part of its length, that is, about 34 miles. If ever the Earth was in a fluid ſtate, its revolution round its axis muſt neceſſarily make it put on ſuch a figure, becauſe near the equatorial parts muſt needs be the greateſt centrifugal force, and conſequently there the fluid would riſe and ſwell moſt; and that it ſhould be ſo now, ſeems neceſſary, to keep the ſea in the equinoctial regions from overflowing the Earth thereabouts. Experiments alſo, made on pendulums which require different lengths to ſwing ſeconds, here and at the equator, prove the ſame thing; for when the pendulum of a clock departs in its motion from the perpendicular, the force which brings it back again is gravity; and this is done quicker or ſlower in proportion to the greater or leſs degree of gravity. The orbit of the Earth, or of any planet, is the curve that it deſcribes in its revolution round its central body; thus the orbit of the Earth in its annual courſe is the ecliptick. Kepler ſuppoſed this orbit to be a perfect circle; but he proves it to be an ellipſis, the remoteſt end of whoſe tranſverſe, or longer diameter, is eight degrees diſtant from the firſt ſtar in Aries, and having the Sun in one of its focal points.

The orbit of the Earth not being perfectly circular, but a little elliptical, the Sun will be nearer the Earth at one time of the year than at another, and the Earth will move faſter and ſlower, and will paſs over one half of her orbit in leſs time than the other; for, from the autumnal equinox, September 23, to the vernal equinox, March 20, is eight days leſs than from Spring to Autumn again; and

and ſo many days is our Summer half year longer when the Sun is farther off, than our Winter half when the Sun is nearer.

EXAMPLE.

	days.		days.
In March,	$10\frac{1}{2}$	In September,	7
April,	30	October,	31
May,	31	November,	30
June,	30	December,	31
July,	31	January,	31
Auguſt,	31	February,	28
	$186\frac{1}{2}$	March,	$20\frac{1}{2}$
	$178\frac{1}{2}$		$178\frac{1}{2}$

The difference 8 days.

To make theſe things more eaſy, let the ellipſis, fig. 10. repreſent the orbit of the Earth (or any other planet, as they all move in elliptical orbits). A is the place of the Earth at the time of the Perihelion, when the Sun is neareſt to the Earth, which in the preſent age is on the 30th of December. The Sun is repreſented in the focuſes of the ellipſis at E. It is obſerveable that the Earth and planets deſcribe equal areas, or triangular ſpaces, in equal times; therefore, ſuppoſing the triangular ſpaces A B E, B C E, and C D E, equal, it is plain, from a bare inſpection, that the Earth's motion muſt be ſwifteſt in deſcribing the curve from A to B, and muſt gradually decreaſe in paſſing from B to C; and ſtill decreaſing till it arrives at D, where, being at its greateſt diſtance from the Sun, the motion is ſloweſt. This in the preſent age is on the 30th of June, and is called the Aphelion, or greateſt diſtance from the Sun. As I have juſt obſerved, the Earth, in paſſing from A to BCD, is continually retarded in its orbit; ſo in its paſſage from D to A, in the other half of its orbit, it is continually accelerated. The diſtance from E, the focus of the ellipſis, where the Sun is placed, to the center of the ellipſis between the two focuſes, is called the Eccentricity, and is different in the orbits of the different planets; and in all of them is ſo little, that in ſmall ſchemes it is needleſs, and almoſt impoſſible, to repreſent their orbits; but, in the orbits of comets, the eccentricity is very conſiderable, their orbits being very long ellipſes, and the focuſes at vaſt diſtances from each other. If the Earth had no inclination of its axis to the plane of its orbit, the days and nights would be equal throughout the year; but, having an inclination of 23° 28′, the Sun is made ſometimes to viſit the Northern and at other times the Southern parts, and ſo produces all the variety of ſeaſons we enjoy. The Earth's diurnal motion in the ecliptic is 59′ 8″. The Earth is encompaſſed with an atmoſphere, up into which the vapours are carried; where being condenſed, they furniſh us with clouds, rain, &c. and alſo are, by reflecting light, the cauſe of the morning and evening twilight, and alſo of the brightneſs of the ſky. The height of the atmoſphere is commonly eſtimated at about 45 miles.

THE MOON.

THE Moon reſpects the Earth for her center of motion; and, being a ſecondary planet, her globe with her orbit are, as it were, carried round the Sun with our Earth. In every revolution ſhe turns once upon her own axis, and the ſame face is always preſented to our view. The Moon goes through her orbit, with reſpect to the fixed ſtars, in 27 d. 7 h. 43 min. at a mean rate; but with regard to the Sun, a Lunation is 29 d. 12 h. 44 min. The Moon's orbit does not always remain the ſame, but is dilated in Winter, and contracted in Summer; the greateſt difference being about 22½ minutes. The Moon will be later every time in coming to her conjunction or oppoſition with the Sun from December till June, and ſooner from June to December. The Moon's orbit is elliptical, and the Earth is in one of its focal points, and has the ſame kind of influence as I obſerved the Sun's attraction had on the motion of the Earth; ſo that the Moon's motion muſt be continually accelerated whilſt ſhe is paſſing from her apogee to her perigee, and as gradually retarded in moving from her perigee to her apogee. The Moon's mean diſtance from the Earth is 240,000 miles, and her diameter about 2,175 miles. By the light and ſhadow of the Sun upon her, it is evident that ſhe has day and night in the ſpace of one month. Her axis inclines to the plane of her orbit in an angle of about 6½ degrees from the perpendicular. That the Moon has mountains and deep valleys, is evident from the unevenneſs of her ſurface, which are plainly to be ſeen with the teleſcope. The Earth and Moon are mutually Moons to one another. When they are New Moon to us, we are Full Moon to them. The magnitude, light, and heat of the Sun are nearly the ſame as with us on the Earth.

MARS.

I come now to the ſuperior planets, MARS, JUPITER, and SATURN. They are ſo called becauſe they move in orbits round the Sun, which are larger than that of our Earth, and ſo are above us with regard to the Sun, and can never come between the Earth and Sun. The orbit of Mars is between the Earth and Jupiter, and he makes his revolution round the Sun in the ſpace of 1 year, 321 days, 23 hours, and 27 minutes, at the diſtance of 145 millions of miles. His diameter is about 5150 miles, and he has a rotation upon his axis, as appears from the ſpots on his body, in 24 h. 40 min.; and in Mars we can diſcern a great ſimilitude with the Earth in its opacity and ſpots, and being encompaſſed with an atmoſphere, which, together with the planet itſelf, reflects a glaring red light. This planet, as well as the reſt, borrows its light from the Sun, and has its increaſe and decreaſe like

like the Moon; and I have obſerved it almoſt biſected in his quadratures with the Sun, but never horned, which is a proof that his orbit circumſcribes ours, and is wholly beyond it; but I have not obſerved any ſatellite or Moon belonging to this planet, nor have I heard of others making ſuch a diſcovery; ſo that, if there are any, they are ſmall, or reflect too weak a light to make them viſible at a great diſtance. The axis of this planet is nearly at right angles to the plane of his orbit, as appears from the revolution of the ſpots on his ſurface; therefore he hath a perpetual equinox. The belts or ſwaths in Mars probably owe their origin to heat and cold, in the ſame manner as the clouds in our atmoſphere in Mars. The Sun's diameter is but little more than half what it appears on our Earth; conſequently his light and heat is not half ſo great as it is here. To the obſervers of the heavens in Mars, the Earth will be their morning and evening ſtar by turns, juſt as Venus is here. Mr. Flamſtead and Caſſini found the paral lax of Mars to be about 25 ſeconds, and thence concluded the Sun's parallax was about 10 ſeconds.

	°	′	″	‴
The inclination of his orbit to the ecliptic,	1	52	0	
The daily mean motion in the ecliptic,		31	27	
Place of aphelion, perihelion oppoſite,	♍ 1	56	0	
Place of aſcending node, deſcending oppoſite,	♌ 18	6	0	
Greateſt apparent diameter,			20	50
Leaſt apparent diameter,			2	46

JUPITER.

OUR next ſuperior planet is Jupiter, who performs his revolution round the Sun in 11 years, 314 days, and 12 hours, at the diſtance of 494 millions of miles. And here I ſhall beſtow a few words in relating the diſcoveries that we make there with our glaſſes, although at ſo great a diſtance from us; for without them we could ſay very little more than what I have juſt mentioned; and for this I hope I need not make any apology, eſpecially as they preſent us with ſuch a very noble and entertaining ſcene of the great Creator's glory. For here we diſcover that Jupiter is attended with a grand retinue of moons, or ſecondary planets, revolving round him, and adminiſtering their light and kind influence; an admirable proviſion, he being 5 times further from the Sun than the Earth is; therefore the ſolar diameter is but about a fifth of what it appears to us, and his light and heat muſt conſequently be 25 times leſs than ours. On the body of Jupiter I find great variation in the belts, they being ſometimes more in number, ſometimes fewer, as alſo broader and narrower: ſometimes alſo they are darker, and at other times only like a miſt. A drawing of Jupiter's belts, as they appeared Aug. 13, 1772, at $10^h\ 30'\ 0''$, is given in fig. 11. Theſe belts, as I obſerved, are variable, and may perhaps be owing to vapours and clouds in his atmoſphere, as on our

Earth theſe belts are commonly parallel to and near his equator; and by the ſpots that appear in his belts and on his body, his rotation on his axis is diſcovered to be in 9 hours and 56 minutes. The ſuperior planets are much nearer to the Earth when in oppoſition to the Sun than in any other part of their orbit: however, this neareſt diſtance of Jupiter is about 400 millions of miles from our Earth, a diſtance ſo great, that this planet, though of the largeſt magnitude (his diameter being 94,100 miles, ſo that he is in bulk 1000 times bigger than our Earth), is at this diſtance reduced to the appearance of a bright ſtar in the heavens. Being at ſo great a diſtance from the Sun, he hath four ſatellites, or moons, to enlighten him, as our Earth, which is nearer, hath one. Their diſtances from Jupiter, in ſemidiameters of his body, are as follows:

The diſtance of the	First,	5,697	in minutes and ſeconds of a degree is 1′ 51″
	Second,	9,017	2 56
	Third,	14,384	4 42
	Fourth,	25,266	8 16

Their periodical revolutions about Jupiter with regard to the fixed ſtars are,

	d.	h.	′	″
First,	1	18	27	34
Second,	3	13	13	42
Third,	7	3	42	36
Fourth,	16	16	32	9

The revolution of theſe planets about Jupiter with regard to the Sun is,

	d.	h.	′	″
First,	1	18	28	36
Second,	3	13	17	54
Third,	7	3	59	36
Fourth,	16	18	5	13

The magnitudes of theſe planets of Jupiter are large, and I judge may be nearly as follows. The third is the largeſt of them all, and may be about the bigneſs of Venus. The firſt is the next in ſize, though ſomewhat leſs than the former, and may be about the bigneſs of the Earth. The ſecond is a little leſs than the firſt, and may be about the bigneſs of Mars. The fourth is the leaſt, and may perhaps be not much bigger than Mercury. Some Aſtronomers make the bulk of theſe ſecondary planets much greater; for the moſt ingenious Mr. Huygens concludes, from their ſhades upon Jupiter's diſk, that there is not any of them leſs than our Earth. If we conſider the vaſt bulk of Jupiter himſelf, and his grand retinue of ſecondary planets, which we have ſuppoſed to be at leaſt equal to all the primary planets between himſelf and the Sun, ſo that he is furniſhed with a compleat ſyſtem of his own, and attendant ſatellites or moons exhibiting the ſame phaſis and figures that our Moon ſhews us in the various parts of her revolution; what a variety of ſcenes muſt be perpetually exhibited in the heavens to an eye placed in that planet! Theſe amazing acts and indulgent proviſions juſtly proclaim it a work worthy the great Creator.

The ſatellites of Jupiter, which were wholly unknown to the ancients, were firſt diſcovered by Galilæo on the 7th of January, 1610. The eclipſes of theſe ſatellites are very frequent, and of great uſe on this our Earth, by enabling the mariner to find his longitude, and is frequently uſed both by ſea and land.

Example

Example 1. The emerſion of Jupiter's firſt ſatellites at the Royal Obſervatory at Greenwich, by calculation,

	h.	′	″	
1770, July 13, apparent time,	9	5	7	
By obſervation at Hinckley,	9	0	2	
Difference of meridian	0	5	5	Weſt.

Example 2. The emerſion of Jupiter's firſt ſatellites at Greenwich, by calculation.

	h.	′	″	
1770, Aug. 5, apparent time,	9	19	9	
By obſervation at Hinckley,	9	13	45	
Difference of meridian	0	5	24	Weſt.

Example 3. The immerſion of Jupiter's firſt ſatellites at Greenwich, by calculation.

	h.	′	″	
1774, Oct. 5. apparent time,	10	14	5	
By obſervation at Hinckley,	10	8	35	
Difference of meridian	0	5	30	Weſt.

Theſe ſeveral planets, while they are gradually entering the penumbra or imperfect ſhadow of Jupiter, or emerging from it in their eclipſes diſtinct from their durations within the total ſhadow itſelf, are from obſervation nearly as follow, though they admit of ſome variety at different times:

	′	″
Firſt,	1	10
Second,	2	20
Third,	3	40
Fourth,	5	30

Thoſe eclipſes of our Moon, which we call total, are not ſtrictly ſuch; but the eclipſes of Jupiter's planets are every one ſtrictly total, they going very deep into the total ſhadow of Jupiter in every one of their eclipſes, except the fourth about its greateſt latitude, which cannot then come into his ſhadow for a conſiderable time.

The mean duration of the total eclipſes of Jupiter's planets, when they are not far from their nodes and deſcribe diameters over Jupiter's ſhadow, are as follows:

	h.	′
Firſt,	2	12
Second,	2	49
Third,	3	32
Fourth,	4	46

The

The durations of theſe planets, while they are under occultations by the body of Jupiter either on this or the other ſide, when they are not far remote from their nodes, and deſcribe diameters over Jupiter's body, are as follows:

	h.	′
Firſt,	2	18
Second,	2	56
Third,	3	40
Fourth,	4	54

As to the motion of theſe planets, that of the ſecond is by far the moſt uneven and irregular of them all; for ſometimes its motion will be conſiderably accelerated or retarded, which I ſuppoſe ariſes chiefly from their mutual attraction or gravitation upon each other, as has been obſerved of the Sun, Moon, and planets. The motion of the other three planets is more regular, though not entirely free from ſuch inequalities. That the ſecondaries of Jupiter have a rotation on their axis, I cannot poſitively affirm; but think it probable, from the great variety in their brightneſs, which may be more or leſs obſcured by ſpots on their diſk. Though theſe planets revolve about Jupiter's center in orbits concentrical to Jupiter; yet to us on the Earth they appear to move backward and forward along thoſe diameters of their ſeveral orbits, and their apparent diſtances will be the ſine of the angles of their real motion from or to Jupiter's center.

I ſhall now take notice of a remarkable diſcovery made by means of the ſatellites of Jupiter; and that is, the motion or progreſſion of light; for light requires time to paſs from one place to another, and does it not in an inſtant, but is of all motions the quickeſt. Mr. Reaumur has demonſtrated, from the obſervations of the immerſions and emerſions of the ſatellites of Jupiter, that light requires the time of one ſecond to move the ſpace of 3000 leagues, or 9000 miles, which is near the Earth's diameter, as may be ſeen in the Journal des Sçavans, 1676; Phil. Tranſ. N° 136; or Sir Iſaac Newton's Philoſ. Nat. Math. lib. I. Schol. prop. 96. where it is aſſerted that light requires about ten minutes of time to come from the Sun to the Earth; and it is moſt evident, without this allowance for the time ſpent in light's motion, the appearances of the ſatellites, eclipſes, and emerſions, are not to be explained by any eccentricity or other hypotheſis. Sir Iſaac Newton obſerves, that light is propagated in time, and ſuppoſes about ten minutes to be taken up in its paſſage from the Sun to us; but in his Optics he determines this matter more accurately. Reaumur firſt, and after him others, had obſerved that the eclipſes of Jupiter's ſatellites happen about 7 or 8 minutes ſooner than they ought to do by the tables, when the Earth is interpoſed between the Sun and that planet; but as much later when the Earth is beyond the Sun in reſpect of Jupiter: the reaſon of which is, that the light of the ſatellites hath farther to go in the latter caſe than in the former, by the diameter of the Earth's orbit. Mr. Huygens hath proved, in his Coſmotheoros, that a bullet diſcharged from the mouth of a cannon, and not abating of its firſt velocity, would be 25 years before it reached the Sun. Now the *via percurſa* being the ſame in both, the velocities will be reciprocally as the times; that is, the velocity of light to that of a cannon-bullet perſiſting in its greateſt

ſwiftneſs

ſwiftneſs will be as 25 years to 10 minutes, or as 1,314,700 is to 1 nearly; ſo that the motion of light is above a million of times ſwifter than that of a cannon-ball, a rapidity of motion ſo great that it cannot be eaſily conceived by us.

Though Jupiter is the greateſt of the planets, yet his revolution about his axis is the ſwifteſt. His polar axis is obſerved to be ſhorter than his equatorial diameter, and Sir Iſaac Newton determines the difference to be as 8 to 9; ſo that his figure is a ſpheroid, and the ſwiftneſs of his rotation occaſions this ſpheroidiſm to be more ſenſible than that of any other of the planets. Jupiter appears very illuſtrious, and almoſt as large as Venus, but is not altogether ſo bright. If we take off his refulgent rays by viewing him through a ſmall pin-hole, we ſhall find his real apparent diameter very ſmall. The axis of this planet inclines but very little to the plane of his orbit; therefore they will enjoy, as they do in Mars, a perpetual equinox over the whole globe throughout the year, which is almoſt 12 of ours. Their days and nights are but ſhort, being about 5 hours each. The four ſatellites, or moons, muſt make a very pleaſing appearance to the inhabitants of Jupiter, in their various aſpects and revolutions, with their frequent eclipſes; and by the variety of latitude and perpetual changes of it, all parts of that vaſt planet will have their due ſhare in all the light and kindly ſervices, and ſeldom or never be deprived of them. The aſtronomers there will never ſee Mercury, Venus, the Earth, nor perhaps Mars, unleſs in their horizon, ſometimes at the beginning and end of their twilight; for, being at ſo great a diſtance, they will appear to accompany the Sun, and riſe and ſet almoſt at the ſame time with him. Nor will they perhaps be able to know there are ſuch worlds in exiſtence; for, being at ſo great a diſtance from them, and their diameters ſmall, together with their nearneſs to the Sun, they will be as it were wholly abſorbed and loſt in the ſolar rays. But Saturn, when in oppoſition to the Sun, will, with his ring and grand retinue of planets, make a fine appearance, Jupiter at that time being above 400,000,000 miles nearer than we on the Earth; but at the time of Saturn's conjunction with the Sun, he will be wholly obſcured and loſt to them for a conſiderable time; and for ſome before and after, he will appear very obſcure and ſmall, as is plain from a bare view of the Solar Syſtem, fig. 9, where theſe two planets are delineated at their greateſt diſtance from each other.

		°	′	″	
The inclination of his orbit to the ecliptic,		1	20	0	
Daily mean motion in the ecliptic,		0	4	59	
The place of aphelion,	♎	11	15	0	
The place of the aſcending node,	♋	8	45	0	
Greateſt apparent diameter,				24	12
Leaſt apparent diameter,				14	36

SATURN.

SATURN.

IN the remote boundaries of our ſyſtem, at the diſtance of 907 millions of miles from the Sun, Saturn makes his periodical revolution in 29 years, 174 days, and 6 hours; his diameter is 77,990 miles; ſo that he is 600 times bigger than the Earth. By reaſon of his vaſt diſtance from us, we have not been able to diſcover whether this planet revolves upon his axis; but I think it very probable, as we obſerve it in ſo many of the heavenly bodies. However, as we have not ocular demonſtration of this particular, I ſhall take notice of thoſe that are ſo with the teleſcope; for, at this great diſtance from the Sun, ſome proviſion ſeems neceſſary, as the Sun's diameter is there but the tenth of what it appears to us on the Earth, conſequently his light and heat 100 times leſs. And here the great Creator has made ſuch admirable proviſion for remedying Saturn's great diſtance from the Sun as muſt ſtrike every one that views it with aſtoniſhment; for here we diſcover an amazing ring encompaſſing him on every ſide, but no where touching his body. The breadth of the ring is about 21,000 miles, and the diſtance of it from Saturn on every part is much the ſame; ſo that the heavens may be diſtinctly ſeen between the ring and his body. The ring is judged to be about 7 or 800 miles thick, and appears to reflect the Sun's light and heat, ſo as to make both itſelf and the body of Saturn to appear very illuſtrious. A repreſentation of Saturn, encompaſſed with his ring, is given in fig. 12. To us on the Earth, the ring puts on many different appearances. Every 14 or 15 years, Saturn's ring hath the ſame face; for, during one half of his revolution, it inclines to the Northern, and the other half to the Southern parts; all which appearances are gradually obtained by gentle progreſſes from one face of the ring to the other; for at one time he appears with open Anſæ or apertures, at another time with no ring at all; and when the Anſæ are the largeſt, they gradually diminiſh until none are to be ſeen in the ring, and at laſt no ring at all. The diameter of Saturn to that of his ring is as 4 to 9. When Saturn is in $20\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ of Sagittarius, the Northern plane of the ring is enlightened, and appears quite open; and when he is in $20\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ of Piſces, the ring is quite ſhort, or only appears as a line on his body. When he is in $20\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ of Gemini, the Southern plane of the ring is enlightened, and the ring appears open again; and when he is arrived to $20\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ of Libra, the ring appears ſhut again. As the uſe of this ring ſeems to be for the reflecting of light and heat to this planet, we may reaſonably conclude that, from the different poſitions of his ring, Saturn hath great variety of ſeaſons. The being dignified with ſuch an admirable ring, which ſeems intended by Providence to ſupply him with light and heat, and make up for the deficiency of the Sun's rays; the prodigious ſize of it; its great breadth, and vaſt compaſs; what an amazing arch muſt it form to an eye placed in that planet! This is a thing ſo peculiar to Saturn, and ſo unuſual in the reſt of the creation, that it is a noble demonſtration of the great Creator's ſkill and care.

But

But this is not all. A further proviſion is made, by a grand retinue of ſecondary planets or moons; for, as I have obſerved thar Jupiter, being at a great diſtance from the Sun, was attended by four Moons; ſo Saturn, being above 500 millions of miles more diſtant, beſides his ring, is accommodated with five and perhaps more; for the diſtance between the orbits of the two outermoſt is ſo very conſiderable, that it is reaſonable to conclude there is another lying between them, which may be inviſible at ſo great a diſtance by means of ſome obſcurity, ſuch as is obſervable in the outermoſt itſelf. We may reaſonably conclude that theſe ſatellites are of a prodigious bulk, for the reflecting of light and other miniſtrations to their primary planet; otherwiſe they could not be ſeen at ſo great a diſtance. Their diſtances from the center of Saturn, with periodical times, are as under:

	Periodical times. d.	h.	m.	ſ.	Diſtance in ſemidiameters of the ring.	Diſtance in ſemidiameters of the globe of Saturn.
Firſt,	1	21	18	27	2,097	4,893
Second,	2	17	41	22	2,686	6,268
Third,	4	12	25	12	3,752	8,754
Fourth,	15	22	41	12	8,698	20,295
Fifth,	79	7	47	0	25,348	59,154

Mr. Azout aſſerts, that the remote diſtance of Saturn from the Sun doth not hinder there being light enough to ſee clear there, and even clearer than in our Earth in cloudy weather. The inclination of the ring of Saturn to the ecliptic is found by obſervation to be about 31°. Mr. Huygens firſt diſcovered the ring of Saturn and the largeſt of his ſatellites, which is the fourth, in 1665. Mr. Caſſini diſcovered the other four, with excellent object-glaſſes, of 70, 90, 100, 136, 155, and 220 feet. The firſt and ſecond were not ſeen till 1684. In fig. 15. is a repreſentation of Saturn as traced in the heavens. The upper part of the figure repreſents a portion of the ecliptic divided into degrees; and in the lower part is a repreſentation of Saturn encompaſſed with his ring.

Being in his retrograde motion, he came to a conjunction with a fixed ſtar the beginning of December 1767, 2° in Cancer, his latitude being 1° 2′ South. His place is marked every fifth day, and may be progreſſively ſeen by inſpection.

December 24, he comes in conjunction with another fixed ſtar, and renders it inviſible to the naked eye, though it appears in the teleſcope, his latitude then being 1° 0′ South. He continues retrograde till Feb. 27, 1768, when he again begins his direct motion, as expreſſed in the figure, and comes again in conjunction a ſecond time with the ſame ſtar, April 28, and again renders it inviſible, he being now above it, and his latitude 40′ South; and he comes again in conjunction with the former ſtar May 15, 1768, but in a higher ſituation, his latitude being 37′ South.

Occultation of Saturn by the Moon, Feb. 18, 1775.

	h.	′	″		h.	′	″
Beginning, apparent time,	9	11	55	Middle of occultation,	9	36	13
Central ingreſs,	9	12	21	Emerſion,	10	0	20
Immerſion,	9	12	47	Central egreſs,	10	0	46
Viſible conjunction,	9	35	24	End of final contact,	10	1	14

In Saturn all the planets in our ſyſtem diſappear, except Jupiter; and he appears to accompany the Sun, being never found either before or after him more

than about 35°, ſo that he is their Morning and Evening Star by turns, as Venus is to us; but his Moons, as I have obſerved of thoſe of Jupiter, muſt exhibit a very great variety of appearances. At the time of conjunction with the Sun, they will be New Moons, and at the firſt and laſt quarter half enlightened: at the oppoſition, they will be Full, ſhining with their greateſt brightneſs, and performing their revolutions in different times, which, together with frequent eclipſes, muſt afford many curious ſpeculations to an eye placed in this planet.

Inclination of his orbit to the ecliptic,	2	30	The place of the aſcending node,	♋ 21	57
Daily mean motion in the ecliptic,		2	Greateſt apparent diameter,	19	40
The place of aphelion,	♍	10	Leaſt apparent diameter,	14	11

GEORGIUM SIDUS

is to be the name of the newly diſcovered planet (as I learn from Mr. Maty's Review) in honour of our gracious Sovereign *. This planet is of a pale colour, and of very ſmall apparent diameter, it being but of about 5″; although our Earth is nearly approaching to that part of her orbit which is neareſt to the planet, which is now retrograde, in the beginning of the ſign Cancer, and its motion about 1′ a day, with 13′ of North latitude. Its apparent meridian altitude at Hinckley is 61° 23′; and this altitude will continue for ſome time, with but little variation.

The Georgium Sidus is ſuppoſed to be at a great diſtance beyond the orbit of Saturn, and will require near 80 years to compleat one revolution round the Sun. But we may hope ſoon to have a ſatisfactory account of it from Mr. Herſchel.

MACULÆ SOLARES.

THIS remarkable appearance ſhould have accompanied the Solar Obſervations, but was overlooked at the time they were printing. Before I heard of it, it had appeared, and paſſed the Solar diſk. On a daily examinination, I diſcovered the Maculæ Solares, or new appearance near the Sun's limb, July 20, 1781. From the 20th to the 24th, keeps advancing on the Sun's diſk in all reſpects as the common Maculæ, and has a penumbra, or kind of atmoſphere, ſurrounding it. On the 25th, cloudy. On the 26th, advances on the diſk as other Maculæ; the atmoſphere very diſtinct, well defined, and of a clear appearance; the ſpot very dark, and will make its neareſt approach to the Sun's center on the 27th at 6^h 30′ in the morning, at the diſtance of 2′ 40″ North. Its form was almoſt ſpherical, its longeſt diameter being 28″ 15‴, the ſhorteſt 27″ 50‴. The atmoſphere circumſcribing it appeared circular, and nearly double the ſpot's mean diameter. Notwithſtanding the cloudy weather, I had ſome views of it before it came to the Sun's limb; but found it was divided into ſeveral ſpots, which increaſed their diſtance from each other be-

* "The obſervations of all the firſt Aſtronomers of Europe concurring to prove the new ſtar diſcovered by Mr. Herſchel to be a primary planet; he, who, as the diſcoverer, has the beſt right to give it a name, wiſhes it to be called the Georgium Sidus, in honour of the Prince under whoſe reign it was diſcovered, and as a debt due to that Prince by Aſtronomy, for taking the diſcoverer from a mechanical employment, and enabling him to continue to enrich ſcience. Upon theſe principles, it is ſuppoſed, the other Aſtronomers of Europe will readily concur in accepting the name. It is pleaſing to reflect, that this diſcovery has been made by a very material improvement in the conſtruction of Teleſcopes, ſo that we have a great deal more to expect from the ſame diligent hands." MATY, vol. II. p. 438.

fore

fore they came to the limb, as is obſervable of the common Maculæ, ſo that there was an entire end of this ſingular obſervation.

Comparative Magnitudes.

The dark ſpot's greateſt diameter,	13,266 miles.
The leaſt diameter,	13,079
Mean diameter,	13,172
The diameter of the atmoſphere and ſpot incluſive,	26,344
The diameter of our Earth,	7,970

Fig. 13. is a repreſentation of this phænomenon.

COMETS.

THERE are other bodies, beſides the planets already treated of, belonging to our ſyſtem. Theſe, which are a kind of temporary planets, ſometimes make their appearance in the regions of the planets for a while after they return and diſappear, and are called Comets, or Blazing Stars. Modern Aſtronomers have diſcovered that they are large globular bodies, moving in various directions acroſs our ſyſtem, and that their orbits are very elliptical. In the diſtant parts of their orbits, they aſcend to vaſt heights above Saturn, and ſo become a long time inviſible until they again return into our part of the ſyſtem. The manner in which a Comet revolves in its orbit through the planetary ſyſtem is repreſented in fig. 9.

I ſhall now give a few obſervations on that of 1769.

Auguſt 24, the Comet's direction was Eaſt by South 3° in 24 hours, and was nearly 15° South of the Pleiades, in 25° of Taurus. A line drawn from Aldebaran to Menear in the mouth of the Whale, paſſes about 2° South of the Comet's body.

Sept. 5, half paſt one o'clock in the morning, the Comet 2° to the South Weſt of the ſtar in Orion's right ſhoulder, the head or nucleus of the Comet rather obſcure, being about the bigneſs of a ſtar of the third magnitude, ſurrounded by a hazy atmoſphere; its tail pointing to that part of the heavens moſt diſtant from the Sun, and its length 30°. It had juſt paſſed to the North of a line from the Pleiades paſſing through Aldebaran, its right aſcenſion at that time being 5^h 20′, and declination 7° North.

Sept. 12, half paſt 3 o'clock in the morning, the Comet 14° below Procyon, the tail increaſed to ſomething more than 30° in length; the middle of the tail pointed to the ſtars in Orion's ſword; it is now haſting to the Sun with great velocity, its motion being upwards of 4° in 24 hours Northerly, declining downwards Eaſterly about 6° lower than it was on the 1ſt of September. The Comet's approach to the Sun, and the morning twilight, ſoon precluded further obſervation.

Having determined as near as poſſibly I could the particular part it would make its appearance in after its aſcent from the Sun, I made the following obſervations, which perhaps might have begun ſooner had not the evenings been cloudy.

October 31, at half paſt 6 o'clock in the evening, I obſerved the Comet. It made but a ſmall faint appearance, ſcarcely diſcernible with the naked eye,

and appeared like one of the nebulous ſtars, with a ſmall glare of light, but was very viſible with the teleſcope. The head was very bright, and the tail ſhort, and ſeemed divided as it were in two, within a little of the head. A repreſentation of it is given in fig. 14. The Comet being at a great diſtance from the Earth, and continually increaſing that diſtance, and being alſo ſo very near the evening twilight, it cannot be long viſible. A perpendicular line paſſing through the bright ſtar in the Harp to the horizon paſſes a little to the Weſtward of the Comet, the height of the Comet being 15° above the horizon.

November 5, I obſerved the Comet at half paſt 6 o'clock in the evening. It made a very faint appearance, but juſt diſcernible with the naked eye, and appeared much fainter through the teleſcope.

November 7. This evening, at half paſt 6 o'clock, the Comet appeared very faint through the teleſcope; it has paſſed on 2° to the Eaſtward ſince the evening of the 5th inſtant, its direction being due Eaſt.

I think it very probable that the body of this Comet is nearly as large as the Moon, and that at the beginning of September it was about 90,000,000 of miles from the Sun, and 40 millions of miles from our Earth.

We only view Comets during a ſmall part of their revolution; for they begin to appear to us when they arrive at that part of our ſyſtem which is between the orbits of Jupiter and Mars, and then only as ſtars of the ſmalleſt magnitude; and as they approach the Sun, they appear larger, and emit a fiery tail; and as the Comet approaches nearer, with the increaſe of heat the tail grows longer; and when it arrives at the perihelion, or a little beyond it, the tail is then longeſt; afterwards, as the Comet aſcends and the heat diminiſhes, the tail grows leſs, till it becomes inviſible.

The bodies of Comets muſt be of a very fixed and durable ſubſtance; otherwiſe, at their near approach to the Sun, they would be diſſipated by ſuch an intenſe heat. The number of the Comets was ſuppoſed to be, till the preſent age, between 20 and 30. But little progreſs was made in this part of Aſtronomy, and conſequently few of their periods determined. Of thoſe delineated in fig. 9, that of 1680 is 575 years, that of 1759 is 75½ years, and that of 1661 is 129 years; this laſt, therefore, will probably return in the year 1789, or beginning of 1790. The Comet of 1680, at the time of its perihelion, is computed to have come ſo near the Sun as to be within one ſixth part of the Sun's diameter, and conſequently muſt receive a degree of heat 28,000 times hotter than our Earth in Summer, which is about 2000 times hotter than red-hot iron. Ariſtotle and many of the Ancients would have Comets to be nothing but ſublunary vapours, or airy meteors; and ſo far did their opinion prevail, that this difficult part of the Aſtronomical ſcience lay neglected. But Seneca the Philoſopher, having conſidered the phænomena of two remarkable Comets of his time, made no ſcruple to place them amongſt the celeſtial bodies, believing them to be ſtars of equal duration with the world, though he owns their motions to be governed by laws not yet diſcovered; and at laſt (which was no untrue or vain prediction) he foretells that there ſhould be ages ſome time hereafter, to whom Time and Diligence ſhould unfold all theſe myſteries, and who ſhould wonder that the Ancients ſhould be ignorant of them, after ſome lucky Interpreter of Nature had ſhewn in what parts of the heavens the Comets wandered, and what and how great they were.

Upon

Upon the whole, very little was done that might be of uſe in this ſubject before the year 1577, when Tycho Brahe, that great reſtorer of Aſtronomy, being provided with proper inſtruments, there appeared a very remarkable Comet; which Tycho opportunely applied himſelf to obſerve. Next to Tycho, came the ſagacious Kepler; and he, having the advantage of Tycho's labours and obſervations, found out the true phyſical ſyſtem of the world, and much improved the Aſtronomical ſcience; and after him Hevelius, who made many obſervations of Comets, but complained that his calculations did not agree with the matter of fact in the heavens. At length came the prodigious Comet of the year 1680, which, deſcending as it were from an infinite diſtance perpendicularly towards the Sun, aroſe from him again with as great a velocity. This Comet, which was ſeen for four months continually, by the very remarkable and peculiar curvity of its orbit above all others, gave the fitteſt occaſion for inveſtigating the theory of their motion; and the Royal Obſervatories of Paris and Greenwich having been for ſome time founded, and committed to the care of the moſt excellent Aſtonomers, the apparent motion of this Comet was moſt accurately (perhaps as far as human ſkill could go) obſerved by Meſſieurs Caſſini and Flamſtead. Not long after, that great Geometrician, the illuſtrious Newton, writing his Mathematical Principles of Natural Philoſophy, demonſtrated not only what Kepler had found did neceſſarily obtain in the planetary ſyſtem, but alſo that all the phænomena of Comets would naturally follow from the ſame principles; which he abundantly illuſtrated by the example of the foreſaid Comet of 1680, ſhewing at the ſame time a method of delineating the orbits of Comets geometrically, wherein he (not without the higheſt admiration of all men) ſolved a problem whoſe intricacy rendered it worthy of himſelf. This Comet he proved to move round the Sun in a parabolical orb, and to deſcribe areas (taken at the center of the Sun) proportional to the times.

The FIXED STARS.

HAVING in the preceding pages ſet forth the prodigious magnitude of this our Solar Syſtem, and of the bodies therein contained; let us admire, as we juſtly may, the vaſt bulk of this our own globe, which however, as has been obſerved, is much ſurpaſſed by ſome others; ſo that we cannot conſider them without aſtoniſhment. And were there no more of creation than the Sun and Planets, primary and ſecondary, it would be ſufficient to manifeſt an almighty and all-wiſe Creator. But all this is a ſmall part of the creation, compared with the Starry Heavens, which, as I ſhall ſhew preſently, are an amazing, grand, and magnificent ſtructure; and may juſtly be ſaid to *declare the glory of God, and to ſhew his handy-work.* And can we poſſibly view and contemplate them, and not give Him due praiſe?

The Ancients thought the Univerſe was confined within far more narrow bounds than it is ſince found to be; for they ſuppoſed that the Fixed Stars were placed at equal diſtances from us, and formed a kind of arch, or boundary; but, ſince the invention of the teleſcope, ſuch diſcoveries have been made, as give us a more exalted and extenſive idea. As to the diſtance of the Fixed Stars, they are

hardly within the reach of our methods to determine. However, I ſhall mention a particular or two, that will much illuſtrate the prodigious vaſtneſs of it. Dr. Hook, Op. Poſthum. p. 109, gives very probable reaſons why the Fixed Stars ſhould be of the ſame nature with the Sun, which are drawn from their vaſt diſtance, and their affecting our eyes with ſo ſtrong and vivid a light; which is agreed to by modern Aſtronomers. Therefore, ſince in all likelihood the Fixed Stars are Suns ſhining with their own native light, perhaps of a different magnitude, we may, at a reaſonable medium, preſume they are generally about the bigneſs of our Sun, and that the great variety of their magnitudes in general ariſes from the different diſtances they are placed from us. Upon ſuch a ſuppoſition as this, Mr. Huygens ſuppoſes that the greateſt, and conſequently the neareſt, of the Fixed Stars is Syrius; the diſtance of which he computes thus. The diſtance of the Sun to this Star is as 1 to 27,644; that is, this Star appeared ſo many times leſs than the Sun; therefore his diſtance muſt be as many times as far. He then proceeds thus: Allowing the diſtance of the Sun to be 12,000 diameters of the Earth, and a diameter to be 7846 miles, according to the beſt calculations at that time, then the neareſt diſtance of this Star from us is at leaſt 2,404,520,928,000 miles; which is ſo great, that a cannon-ball going all the way with the ſame velocity it had at the mouth of the gun would ſcarce arrive there in 700,000 years. As the Stars appear to us of different ſizes, they are divided for diſtinction into ſix different magnitudes; and if we ſuppoſe each of theſe to be placed as far from each other as thoſe juſt mentioned, what an immenſurable diſtance muſt they be from us! When the eye can ſee no more, great numbers are yet diſcoverable with the teleſcope; and when we view them with inſtruments of ſtill ſuperior conſtruction, we proportionally diſcover more and more of thoſe ſtarry orbs. If therefore, as we have juſt obſerved, we ſuppoſe the ball to continue its motion, how many millions of years would be ſpent before it could arrive at thoſe diſtant bodies! And when we ſee ourſelves ſurrounded with ſo prodigious a number of theſe illuſtrious bodies, and particularly when we take a view of the Galaxy or Milky-way, and the prodigious number that fill that part of the heavens, and cauſe the remarkable whiteneſs there, we ſee what is beyond the art of man to number.

The moſt learned of our modern Aſtronomers ſuppoſe that this great multitude of Fixed Stars are Suns, and that each of them is encompaſſed with a ſyſtem of planets like our Sun. That theſe Stars are Suns, ſeems evident, becauſe they ſhine by their own native light; and as to their bulk or magnitude, they are only diminiſhed in appearance by their prodigious diſtances from us; and ſo briſk and vivid is their light, and ſo very ſmall their apparent diameters, diveſted of their glaring rays, when we view them through our teleſcopes, and ſee their true appearance, that they then appear as ſhining by their own innate light as our Sun doth. And from the uniformity obſervable in God's works, we have great reaſon to conclude that every Fixed Star hath a ſyſtem of natural Planets as well as the Sun; for it is certain the Sun is a Fixed Star to the Fixed Stars, as they are to the Sun. What a grand and amazing ſcene doth this unfold unto us, if human imagination can conceive it! Thouſands of Suns ranged round us at immenſe diſtances

from

from each other, attended by ten thouſand times ten thouſand worlds! And though in rapid motion, yet we obſerve them to be calm, regular, and harmonious, and that they ſteadily and invariably keep the paths preſcribed them.

Since this Pythagorean ſyſtem of the world has been revived by Copericus, and now by all Mathematicians accepted for the true one, there ſeemed ground to imagine that the diameter of the Earth's annual courſe, which, according to modern obſervation, is near 200 millions of miles, might give a ſenſible parallax to the Fixed Stars, though the other could not, and thereby determine their diſtance more preciſely. But though we now have a foundation to build on ſo vaſtly exceeding the Ancients; there are ſome conſiderations which make us almoſt ſuſpect that even this is hardly large enough for our purpoſe; for the immenſe diſtance of the Fixed Stars is ſo great, that it cauſeth even the great orbit which we deſcribe round the Sun to ſink into almoſt a point, or at leaſt a circle of but a few ſeconds in diameter; therefore, as we have it not in our power to enlarge this baſe, nothing more can be done than to improve our inſtruments, that we may meaſure its parallax as exact as poſſible. If we conſider the great improvements we have of late made in inſtruments, and are yet making, I hope we need not deſpair in this undertaking; and that perhaps, in a few years, we may arrive at a tolerable exactneſs in this very delicate and nice diſquiſition.

In 1773, I endeavoured to avail myſelf in this particular, by obſerving ſome Double Stars that were nearly ſituated; but I believe that very few Aſtronomers at preſent have inſtruments fit for this purpoſe. I have lately had the pleaſure of peruſing Mr. Herſchel's Obſervations on the Parallax of the Fixed Stars; and am happy to find that he is purſuing this ſubject with extraordinary inſtruments, and has already given a conſiderable Catalogue of Double Stars well worthy the peruſal of Aſtronomers.

The Fixed Stars, together with the Planets and all the Celeſtial Bodies, appear every day to riſe and ſet, and to move with a circular motion from Eaſt to Weſt, parallel to the Earth's equator: all which is fairly and eaſily accounted for, by ſuppoſing our Earth to revolve round its own axis in 24 hours from Weſt to Eaſt. Beſides this, they have another motion (but apparent only), which is quite contrary to that; for they appear to change their longitude or diſtance from the beginning of Aries forward according to the order of the Signs, or to move *in conſequentia* by a ſlow motion of about a degree in 70 years; ſo that thoſe ſtars which, in Hipparchus' and even in Ptolemy's time were in Aries, are now found to be in Taurus, and ſo on all round the Zodiack; and thus the whole Starry Sphere appears to make one grand revolution in 25,920 years. But it hath never been obſerved that they have changed their latitude. The preceſſion of the terreſtial equinoxes may ſerve to account for the motion of the Fixed Stars, ſince the quantity will be found the ſame in both: for, from the Newtonian principles, it appears, the terreſtrial nodes ſhould go backward after the rate of about 50″ every year, and juſt ſo much the Fixed Stars have been obſerved to move forward in a year.

There is a whitiſh tract, obvious to the naked eye, called the *Via Lactea*, or Milky-way, which encompaſſes the whole heavens, extending itſelf in ſome places with a double path, but for the moſt parr with a ſingle one. Some of the Ancients, as Ariſtotle, &c. imagined that this path conſiſted only of a certain exhalation hanging

ing

ing in the air; but, by the teleſcopical obſervations of this age, it hath been diſcovered to conſiſt of an innumerable quantity of Fxed Stars, different in ſituation and magnitude, from the confuſed mixture of whoſe light its white colour is ſuppoſed to be occaſioned. It paſſes through the conſtellations of Caſſiopeia, Cygnus, Aquila, Perſeus, Andromeda, part of Orpheus, and Gemini, in the Northern hemiſphere; and in the Southern, it takes in part of Scorpio, Sagittarius, Centaurus, the Argo, Navis, and the Ara. As the Galaxy is compoſed of an infinity of ſmall ſtars, ſo it hath uſually been the region in which new ſtars have appeared: the new ſtars in Caſſiopeia firſt ſeen in 1572, that in the breaſt of the Swan, and another in the knee of Serpentarius, and ſeveral others, which have appeared for a while, and then became inviſible again.

At preſent we have a wonderful ſtar of this kind in the neck of the Whale, which appears and diſappears periodically. Its period is ſeven revolutions in ſix years. We have a fine view of theſe parts of the heavens in the evenings of February and March, and in thoſe of Auguſt and September.

There are ſeveral duſky or cloudy ſpots in the heavens, commonly called Nebulous Stars, of a dull pale and obſcure light, as in Andromeda's girdle, Hercules's book, Antinous's foot, Orion's ſword, in the Centaur, Sagittary, &c. Theſe ſtars, viewed with good teleſcopes, appear to be a number of ſmall ſtars. A repreſentation of thoſe in Orion's ſword are given in fig. 16.

Some of the Fixed Stars, eſpecially thoſe of the firſt magnitude, may be obſerved in the day-time with a good teleſcope. I have ſometimes taken the meridian altitude of Syrius, the Sun at the ſame time ſhining very bright.

Thus have I endeavoured to repreſent this glorious ſcene of GOD's works, the Heavens; plainly demonſtrating infinite wiſdom in the contrivance; his omnipotence in making, and his infinite goodneſs in being ſo indulgent to all his creatures, ſo nicely to adapt their motion, and to contrive their figures, to ſerve to their conſervation and benefit. What Architect leſs than Infinite could build ſo grand and amazing a ſtructure as the Heavens! And if we add to this the ſtanding manifeſtation of his will, which he has given us; we muſt be ſtrangely wanting to ourſelves, if we do not make a proper uſe of them, by becoming wiſer and better men!

ASTRONOMICAL CHARACTERS explained.

The Twelve Signs or Conſtellations of the Zodiac, in which the Planets perform their Annual Revolutions.

♈ Aries. ♉ Taurus. ♊ Gemini. ♋ Cancer. ♌ Leo. ♍ Virgo.
♎ Libra. ♏ Scorpio. ♐ Sagittarius. ♑ Capricorn. ♒ Aquarius. ♓ Piſces.

The Seven Planets.

♄ Saturn. ♃ Jupiter. ♂ Mars. ☉ Sol. ♀ Venus. ☿ Mercury. ⊕ Earth. ☽ Luna.

☌ Conjunction. ☍ Oppoſition. ☊ Aſcending node. ☋ Deſcending node.

° Degrees. ′ Minutes. ″ Seconds. ‴ Thirds.

APPEN-

APPENDIX, N° XX.

ADDITIONS and CORRECTIONS.

*** This little volume having been a conſiderable time in the preſs, the Author has omitted no opportunity of extending his reſearches wherever it was probable to meet either with new facts, or with illuſtrations of thoſe he already poſſeſſed. The reſult of his final inquiries is here made public; and great care has been taken to advance nothing but what appears to ſtand on the beſt authority. Yet if any gentleman, who may honour this Hiſtory with an attentive peruſal, will be ſo kind as to point out any errors, or ſupply any deficiences, the favour ſhall be thankfully acknowledged at ſome future opportunity.

P. 2. Since the firſt note was printed, I have diſcovered that there has been a conſiderable connexion between the towns of Hinckley and Birmingham from very early time to the preſent age; and that, before the introduction of the ſtocking frame, the youth of Hinckley ſupplied the Birmingham traders with no ſmall proportion of their apprentices.

P. 9. l. 1. In an old charter of Robert de Bellomont it is recited that Hugo de Grenteſmenel was the great grand-father *(proavus)* of Petronilla, and Willielmus filius Oſberti her great grand-father's grand-father *(atavus)*.

P. 15. An unſucceſsful attempt was made in the houſe of peers, in June 1782, to revive the earldom of Leiceſter in the perſon of Mrs. Perry, who now enjoys the family eſtate and beautiful manſion at Penſhurſt.

P. 16. It appears from Mr. Warton's admirable Hiſtory of Kiddington, that Adeliza, daughter of the firſt Hugh de Grentemaiſnel, was married to Roger de Iveri.

P. 18. l. 8, 9. The head quarters of Richmond were at "Tamworth," not at "Coventry."

P. 19. A ſimilar MS. to that mentioned in the firſt note is referred to much more at large, p. 231—233.

P. 24. The great tithes of *The Wood Grounds*, and alſo of a ſmall portion of land ſituate in Barwell, belong to the Vicar of Hinckley by preſcriptive right.

P. 25. The *Foreign Jury* of Hinckley reſembles that of Birmingham; where, according to Mr. Hutton, "the hamlet of Deritend ſends her inhabitants to the "court leet, where they perform ſuit and ſervice, and where the conſtable is "choſen by the ſame jury."

P. 26. "The high bailiff is to inſpect the markets, and ſee that juſtice takes "place between buyer and ſeller; and to rectify the weights and dry meaſures uſed "in the manor." Hiſtory of Birmingham, p. 88.

P. 27. The feaſts in commemoration of the dedication of churches were the origin of fairs.

Ibid. By an aſſeſſment made at Chriſtmas 1781, it appears that the number of houſes, which, in p. 27, I had conjectured to be about 750, is very exact; and that,

in the front houſes, there are in general about 5 perſons in each; and in the yards and back buildings (where there are many children and apprentices) the number is much more conſiderable. On an average, it may be reckoned, there are 6 in a houſe, or about 4500 inhabitants in all.—I have been lately aſſured, however, that the collector of a levy-book took the pains to enquire particularly after the number of inhabitants in every houſe, and found the total to exceed 7000, which is more than 9 to a houſe.—A levy of ſix-pence in the pound on the lands and houſes in the pariſh (excluſive of Stoke and Dadlington) amounts to about 104l. Towards this ſum, Wykin contributes about a ſixth part, the Hyde nearly a twentieth, and ſome lands in Barwell about a ſeventieth.

P. 31. l. 19, 20. r. "per manus."—note l. 1. r. "N° X. p. 112."

P. 32. l. 23. r. "vacantem."

P. 33. The father and grandfather of Sir John Onebye reſided at Hinckley.

Ibid. l. 24. r. "between 1740 and 1750."

P. 35. The five old bells were caſt in the reign of James the Firſt, in commemoration of the grant recorded in p. 55, when (as tradition expreſſes itſelf) *the town was made free.*

P. 45, twice, r. "BRYERLY."

P. 47. The verſes in this page were written by Dr. Morres.

P. 49. Mr. Burton the comedian uſed to ſtroll about the country with his wife and daughter, and frequently as the manager of a company. In particular, he was often ſtationed at Margate during the ſeaſon, and was well known through the county of Kent. The company in which he performed came to Hinckley March 14, 1774; where Mr. Burton died May 2, and was buried the next day; and on the 6th "The Rival Queens" was performed there for the benefit of his widow. His epitaph is printed in p. 49. The father, mother, and daughter, all died within a ſhort time of each other. Mr. Burton was a well-behaved intelligent man, and a lover of ſcience, particularly in the mathematical line. The daughter was a promiſing young actreſs, and was engaged by Mr. Garrick at Drury Lane Theatre, where ſhe appeared in December 1768 in the character of The Country Girl, and continued to perform there through one, if not two ſeaſons. She died at Barnſtaple in Devonſhire, where ſhe is buried. The following epitaph either is, or was intended to be, inſcribed to her memory:

"Underneath the library of this church
Reſteth,
Until the archangel's trump
Shall ſummon her to appear on the immortal ſtage,
The body of
ELIZABETH BURTON, Comedian;
Formerly of Drury Lane,
But late of the Exeter theatre;
Who exchanged time for eternity
On All Souls day 1771, aged 20 years.

Life's but a walking ſhadow, a poor player,
Who ſtruts its hour or two upon the ſtage,
And then is heard no more.
This ſmall tribute,
To the memory of
An amiable young woman,
An innocent chearful companion,
And moſt excellent actreſs,
Was placed here by J. Foote,
Manager of the theatre."

P. 55. From a MS. Court Calendar * for the year 1553, it appears that the Park of Grenteſmainell continued to that period an object of royal conſideration. I ſhall tranſcribe what relates to the county of Leiceſter.

Fees and Offices.

Kepers, Officers, and Myniſtres of Caſtles, Houſes, Parkes, Forreſtes, and Chaſes.

The Duchie of Lancaſtr'.	Leiceſter.	Conſtable and porter of the caſtell,	Henry Duke of Suffolke.	Fee LX ſ. VIII d.	XVIII l. III ſ. VI d.
		Cheif forreſter, or keeper of the chace there,	Francis Earle of Huntingdon.	Fee LX ſ. VIII d.	
		Keper of the Wayte, als Walker, within the chace of Leiceſter,	The ſaid Earle of Huntingdon.	Fee XXX ſ. IIII d.	
		Keper of Barne parke, parcell of the ſaid chace,	The ſaid Earle of Huntingdon.	Fee XLV ſ. VI d.	
		Keper of Hethe warde within the ſaid chace,	The ſaid Earle of Huntingdon.	Fee XLV ſ. VI d.	
		One of the kepers within the foreſt of Leiceſter,	John Elymyn.	Fee XLV ſ. VI d.	
	Tolowe.	Keper of the parke,	Henry Satherdell.	Fee XLV ſ.	
	Hinkeley, als Hinkeley Parke.	Keper of the woodes,	Robte Taylor.	Fee XXX ſ. IIII d.	
Augmentac'.	Bridefneſt.	Keper of the houſe and lodge,	Sir John Haring-ton, knt.	Fee LX ſ. VIII d.	VIII l. XVI d.
		Keper of the parke,	The ſame Sir John Harrington.	Fee LX ſ. VIII d. Herbage and Paynige.	
		Keper of the woodes,	.....	Fee XXVI ſ. VIII d.	
	Abbottes Parke.	Payler there,	John Whyte.	Fee XIII ſ. IV d.	

* Intituled, "A Booke of Fees and Offices, primo die Auguſti, Anno primo Regine Marie." Queen Mary had then filled the throne but ſix-and-twenty days. For the communication of this curious MS. my beſt thanks are due to the Maſter, Warden, and Fellows of Dulwich College. It is preſerved in their Library, under the mark of F. 7. 1.

In another part of the MS. Sir John Harington, knight, appear to have been "Auditor of the Honour of Leiceſter," and to have received for it,

Fee, c ſ.
Portage of every cl. paid into the King's coffers, eſteemed at } IIII l. XVIII ſ. II d.
Allowance, LXIX ſ.
} XIII l. VII ſ. II d.

Richard Cupper was "Auditor of the late College of Leiceſter, with the late College and Chauntry Lands in the South Parts;"

Fee, XXVI l. XIII ſ. IV d.
Portage, as before, VI l.
} XXXII l. XIII ſ. IV d.

John Hanbie was "Auditor of the Court of Augmentacions" for the Counties of Northampton, Warwick, Leiceſter, Rutland, Stafford, Salop, Hereford, and Worceſter.

Fee and allowance, c^{xx}_{IIII}III l. XV ſ. IIII d.

William Eſelden, Eſquire, "Receyvor" for all the above Counties, Fee CLIIII l.

Thomas Cookes was "Woodward" of Leiceſterſhire, with a fee of XL ſ. and "his charges in the time of the Wood-ſale."

John Beamonde, "Surveior" of Leiceſterſhire, with a Fee of XIII l. VI ſ VIII d. and "riding charges by diſcretion of the Court," was in this year deprived of his office.

The Hiſtorian and the Antiquary will excuſe my preſerving the names and rewards of a few "Artificers of ſundrie kyndes," who had the honour of appearing in this very ſingular Calendar.

Prynter, Thomas Bartlet, Fee IIII l.
Stationer, Reynold Woolf, Fee XXVI l. VIII d.
Keper of Libraries, Bartholomew Traſeron, Fee XIII l. VI ſ. VIII d.

Paynters, c l.
- Anthony Tetto, Serjant Paynter, Fee XXV l.
- The ſame Anthony Tetto, Fee X l.
} XXXV l.
- Bartholemew Penne, - - Fee XXV l.
- Levyn Tirling, paynturs, - Fee XL l.

Graver of Stones, Richard Atzele, Fee XX l.
Clockemaker, Nichas Urſewe, Fee XVIII l. V ſ.
Clockekep, John de Moylym, Fee XII l. III ſ IIII d.
Aſtronomer, Nicholas Cracher, Fee XX l.
Mole-taker, John Whatton, Fee, with his lynes, VII l. XX d.
Three Keepers of the Pheſauntes and Partriges, Fee XXV l. IX ſ. II d.
Two Takers of Pheſauntes and Partriges, Fee XIII l. V ſ. X d.

At the ſame period the Fees to the royal band of "Muſitions and Players," including "Trumpeters, Lutars, Harpers, Rebeck, Sagbuts, Vialls, Bagpiper, Minſtrells, Drumſlades, Players on the Fluyte, Players on the Virginalles, Muſitions Straungers (Venetians), Players of Enterludes (in nombre VIII, every of them at LXVI ſ. by yeare) and Makers of Inſtruments, were, M^{c}_{VII}XXVIII l. V ſ.

The

The "Totall ſumme of the Fees and Allowances to Officers and Miniſters, and of all other charges," is compriſed in the following ſchedule.

		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Officers and Minyſters of the Revenue in the Courte of	Theſchequire	3533	15	1	13825	8	4¼
	Thaugmentacon	7249	10	3			
	The Duchie of Lancaſtre	1148	5	7½			
	The Firſte Fruits and Tenthes	956	15	1			
	The Wardes and Lyveryes	937	2	4			
Officers and Miniſters of Juſtice.	The Chancery	1597	10	11½	7406	9	6½
	The Previe Seale	365	0	0			
	The Kings Benche	688	18	2			
	The Comon Place	657	12	4			
	The Kings Learned Counſaill	289	1	0			
	The Counſaill in the North	1403	6	8			
	The Counſaill and Officers in Wales	1808	8	4			
	The Countie Palatyne of Lancaſter	110	6	8			
	The Countie Palatyne of Cheſter	85	5	5			
	Juſtices of Forreſts	200	0	0			
	The White Hall	200	0	0			
Secretaries, Clerks, Poſtes, and Currors					1113	13	4
The Admyraltie					1456	18	8
The Ordenaunce					1556	11	8
The Armorie					654	5	11
Officers at Armes					809	1	8
The Mynt					604	13	4
The Works					443	14	3
The Greate Warderobe					246	1	2
The Butlerage of England					100	0	0
The Kings Tentes					79	13	2
The Revells					19	2	6
Officers and Mynyſters of Huntinge					603	14	2½
Officers and Mynyſters of Hawkinge					446	11	8
Muſitions and Players					1728	5	0
Phyſitions, Surgeons, Aſtronomer, and Apothecaries					541	2	6
The Kings Bardge					109	11	5
Artificers					432	19	8
Officers and Servaunts of Houſhold					16868	10	1½
Townes and Caſtelles of Warre, Fortreſſe, and Bulwarkes					18051	8	5
Keepers of Howſes, Parkes, Forreſts, and Chaſes					5268	1	3¼
				Total,	72364	19	10¼

P. 58.

P. 58. note, l. 2. r. " begins in 1554."

P. 61. note, l. 2. for " p. 44," r. " p. 50." This is a material correction, as two diſtinct facts, each remarkably confirming the other, are otherwiſe confounded. The ſea-fight alluded to by Mr. Robinſon was not that of 1672, but ſome one that happened about 30 years later. Q. the exact time?

P. 62. The Holywell being dried up about ſix and twenty years ago, by digging for gravel, a new one was opened on the other ſide of the road, where now ſtands a neat brick pillar, inſcribed, " Rebuilt 1757."

P. 64. *Corallitæ* are perhaps rather a ſpecies of *Zoophytes*, or animals with ſtone incruſtations, foſſil corals.

P. 68. l. 13. Strike out the *Severn*, which was inſerted by miſtake.

P. 69. The banner of Hinckley is in plate VII. fig. 6.

P. 79. " There is a manor oven (fourteen feet diameter) at Melton Mowbray, which " hath full buſineſs; but the baker, in Sir Matthew Lamb's time, was for obliging " every one to make uſe of it, though he could not ſerve all. The inhabitants in- " timated, that though they allowed Sir Matthew to have ſuch an ancient grant, " yet they were informed, that the old price for baking was alſo ſtipulated, on " which Sir Matthew deſiſted from his claim." I owe this note to the Honourable Mr. Juſtice Barrington's very excellent Obſervations on the Statutes, 1775, p. 212.

P. 80. note. The like has been obſerved of Birmingham. The year of the great plague, which reached Birmingham, made no addition to the regiſter of burials, as the unhappy victims were conveyed to *Ladywood* for interment. The dead bodies at Hinckley were probably depoſited in the *Aſtwoods*.

P. 89. The bill for making a new cut from Griff to Woodland's Farm did not ſucceed in the laſt ſeſſion of parliament, and is expected to be warmly oppoſed in the enſuing ſeſſion.

P. 93. after " roof," add, " which is well leaded."

P. 94. l. 20. after " chantry," add, " where there ſtill remains an elegant niche " for holy water."——l. 28. r. " viciſſim amatis."

P. 95. l. 1. r. " in terris."—l. 10. " Elizabetha."

P. 100. I have ſeen a picture of Richmond, after he was king, in which the device of the thorn is entwined with his crown in memory of that regal ornament's being found after the battle in a thorn-buſh.

P. 102. The verſes on Mr. Ballard having been printed from an incorrect copy, not a little of the pathos is unfortunately loſt. They are here preſerved entire:

" I lov'd my honour'd parents dear,
I lov'd my wife and children dear,
And hope in Heaven to meet them there:
I lov'd my brothers and ſiſters too;
And hope I ſhall them in Heaven view:
I lov'd my uncles, aunts, and couſins too,
I pray God to give my children grace the ſame to do."

Ibid. l. 25. r. " aged 71."

P. 103.

P. 103. The manor of Wykin was in 1688 the property of Mr. *Watts*; and afterwards belonged to three ſiſters of the name of *Trotman*, from whom it came by deſcent to their nephew *William Burleton*, eſq. the preſent owner of the lordſhip, and leſſee of the great tithes *.

P. 120. On the monument of Richard Wightman at Burbach is his figure at full length, with thoſe of his two wives (one of them named Conſtance), and their arms quartered. He died in 1578.

P. 129. l. 15. Sir John Cotton, of Stratton in Bedfordſhire, died at Mr. Hanbury's in North Street, Red Lion Square, in Feb. 1730; and was ſucceeded in honours and eſtate by his uncle (Sir Robert) a gentleman whoſe extraordinary fidelity, firmneſs, and friendſhip, had made him the darling of all thoſe of his acquaintance. Political State, vol. XLI. p. 213. Mary third daughter and coheireſs of the laſt Sir John Cotton was married in 1757 to the preſent earl of Denbigh, and died at Eaſt Sheen, Oct. 14, 1782.

P. 140. Since the enumeration of Cleiveland's Works was printed off, I have ſeen an edition of 1661, under the title of "Poems by John Cleavland. With Ad- "ditions never before printed;" and alſo one of 1662, with the ſame title as thoſe of 1659 and 1660, viz. "J. Cleaveland revived," &c. This third edition, beſides "many other never before publiſht Additions, is enriched with the Author's Mid- "ſummer Vows, or Lunacy Rampant. Being an Univerſity Character, a ſhort "Survey of the late Fellows of the Colledges." His buſt, crowned with laurel, and prefixed to the editions of 1659, 1660, and 1662, is called "*Vera Effigies* "*J. Cleavlandi.*

"For weighty numbers, ſenſe, miſterious wayes
"Of happie wit, great Cleavland claimes his baies.

"*Sepultus Colleg. Whitintonii, 1 Maii, anno* 1658."

The portrait with a band is dated 1653; and that in a clerical habit, with the life of the author, were firſt prefixed to the edition of 1667.

P. 142. Kerenkappuch Onebye was daughter of Henry Turvile, eſq. of Aſton Flamville, the laſt perſon mentioned in Burton's pedigree of that ancient Norman family. One of them has been mentioned in p. 73, as a benefactor to Croyland Abbey, ſo early as 833; and they had lands at Hinckley in 1330 (ſee p. 20.) Their principal reſidence was at *Normanton Turvile*, whence *Sir William* removed to Aſton Flamville, where he died in 1549 †.

P. 150.

* In 1774 Joſeph Ward claimed exemption from tithes for lands in Wykin called *Spiceleys*, as formerly belonging to the monaſtery of Nuncaton; but the plea was of courſe over-ruled. The whole lordſhip was once the property of that religious ſociety, and might with equal reaſon have claimed exemption.

† The "fair-raiſed tomb of ſtone," mentioned by Burton, ſtill remains (October 1782,) in the chancel at Aſton Flamville. On it are the effigies of Sir William and his lady, and at their feet five children. On the ſides ſix coats of arms, now nearly effaced, one of them, *Turvile*, Gules, 3 chevrons vary, impaling *Warburton*, a chevron between 3 Crows Sable, and the creſt of Turvile, a Turtle proper, holding in his beak an Olive-branch. The inſcription, not exactly given by Burton, is this: "Here lye the bodyes of Sir Willim "Turvil, knyght, lord of thys lordſhip, and Dame Jane hys wyfe, doughter of Syr John Wirbytton; the "whyche ſaid Sir Wyllim dyed the ſecund daye of July in the yeare of our Lord God MDXLIX; the ſaid "Jane died ....."

The other monuments mentioned by Burton are all gone; but there remains the ſtone figure of a warrior in armour, without any inſcription. There is alſo a flat ſtone for a *Turvile* of the preſent century, marked with

P. 150. Since the account of Sir Nathan Wright was printed, I have ſeen his monument in the church at Caldecote *; an elegant tablet of white marble, with his arms finely blazoned, motto UNICA VIRTUS NOBILITAS, and this inſcription:

M. S.
Prænobilis Viri
D. NATHAN WRIGHT, Eq. Aur.
Qui quinque annos & menſes fermè
Magiſtratu functus
D'ni Cuſtodis M. Sigilli
Angliæ,
Æquus & integer,
Ac tanto nihil impar muneri;
Sedecem propè annos, quot exinde vixit,
Famæ ſatur, & quam modici compos votis,
ex animo rura coluit vicina.
Pius & humanus,
A quoque bono & prudenti
Deſideratiſſimus,
Obiit Auguſti 4°,
Anno D'ni 1721,
Æt. ſuæ 68.

The communications of a friend have alſo enabled me to add ſome further particulars to the memoirs of Lord Keeper Wright. On the 27th of April, 1692, he appeared at the Chancery-bar, before the lords commiſſioners of the great ſeal, with thirteen

with a ✠. Another Roman Catholic is alſo buried here, with this ſhort epitaph, ✠ "Hic jacet Franciſca "Forteſcue, uxor Caroli Forteſcue de Huſbands Boſworth armigeri. Obiit 5° Aprilis, an. D'ni 1697. *Requi-* "*eſcat in pace.*" A flat ſtone to the memory of John Pratt, who died 1733, his two wives and one ſon, cloſes the liſt of monumental inſcriptions in the church; where the Cradock family have a ſpacious vault, in which the late Mr. Cradock and Mr. Bunny of Leiceſter are buried, but no epitaph as yet appears to either. In the church-yard are only two inſcriptions, that on Mr. Dalby (ſee p. 186.) which was written by the Rev. Mr. Newman, then curate of Aſton Flamville and Burbach; and one to the memory of Thomas Hunt, a farmer, who died Feb. 14, 1769, aged 56; and his wife Anne, Jan. 13, 1767, aged 57.

* In this neat little church the monuments of the Purefoys from 1570 to 1629, and of Abbott 1648, as engraved in Dugdale's Warwickſhire, continue in excellent preſervation. Mr. Abbott's has this remarkable inſcription:

"Here lieth the body of GEORGE ABBOTT, late of Caldecoate in Warwickſhire, Eſq. whoſe eminent Partes, Vertues, and Graces, drawne forth to life in his exemplarie walking with God, his tenderneſs to all the members of Chriſt, who frequently fled to his charity in their wants, and councell in caſes of conſcience, his exact obſervation of the ſabbath, which he vindicated by his pen, and on which, Aug. 15, 1642,
God honored him in the memorable and unparalleled Defence of this adjoyning Houſe, with 8 men (beſides his mother and her maids) againſt the furious and fierie aſſault of Prince Rupert and Maurice with 18 troops of horſe and dragoners †; his perſpicuous Paraphraſes of the Bookes of Job and Pſalmes, his judicious Tracts of publicke affaires then emergent, his knowne integritie in publicke imployments, rendered him one of a thouſand for ſingular piety, wiſdome, learning, gravity, courage, fidelitie to his country, which he ſerved in two parliaments, the former and this preſent, whereof he died a member Febru. the 2d, 1648, in the 44 yeare of his age.

This monument was erected to his memorie by his deare Mother and executrix Johane Purefoy, the wife of Colonell William Purefoy, his beloved father in law, the 28 day of Auguſt, anno Domini 1649."

Anthony Wood, in his Life of Abp. Abbot, mentions this gentleman as author of, 1. "The whole Book "of Job paraphraſed, &c. Lond. 1640," 4to; dedicated to his father-in-law William Purefoy, Eſq. 2. "*Vindiciæ Sabbathi*, or an Anſwer to two Treatiſes of Mr. Broad, concerning the Lord's Day, or firſt of the "Week, 1641," 4to. 3. "Brief Notes upon the whole Book of Pſalms, &c." 4to; beſides other things. —Wood mentions alſo *another* George Abbot (ſon of Sir Maurice Abbot, lord mayor of London in 1638, and nephew to the Archbiſhop), who was elected probationer fellow of Merton College, 1622, and admitted LL. B. 1630; but this latter is probably the ſame with the former, the ſon-in-law of Purefoy, and the defender of his houſe.

Caldecote Hall has been lately purchaſed by Thomas Fiſher, eſq.; who, with great judgement and exquiſite taſte, has built an elegant modern manſion, without deſtroying the convenience of the venerable manor-houſe of the Purefoys. I will add alſo, to the no ſmall credit of this reſpectable gentleman, that he has been equally attentive to the convenience of his tenants, by demoliſhing their ſtraggling cottages, and collecting them in a comfortable little village built purpoſely for their reception.

† No traces of this rencontre occur in Clarendon. Tradition ſays, the diſhes and plates were melted into bullets.

S^R. NATHAN WRIGHT, KN^T.
Lord Keeper 1700.
R White pinxt.
Royce sc.

other gentlemen *; whoſe appearance being recorded, they took the uſual oaths; after which the lord chancellor Trevor made a ſpeech to them; when the new ſerjeants delivered to his lordſhip two rings to be preſented to their Majeſties, with their duty and moſt humble thanks for the great honour conferred on them. Mr. Wright, having been counſel for the King againſt Sir John Fenwick in the houſe of peers, was, before the beginning of Hilary Term 1696, called within the bar, being made king's ſerjeant, and knighted. March 19, 1699, he made a ſpeech in the houſe of commons, on behalf of Henry duke of Norfolk, in a committee of that houſe, on the ſecond reading of the bill for a divorce between his Grace and the Dutcheſs †. March 28, 1699, he opened the indictment, on behalf of the King, on the trial of Edward earl of Warwick and Holland, for the murder of Richard Coote, eſq.; and made a learned reply to the argument of counſel as to the competency of a witneſs ‡. Oct. 12, 1699, he in like manner opened the indictment, on the trial of Mary Butler, alias Strickland, at the Old Bailey, for forging a bond of 40,000l. in the name of Robert Clayton ||. May 21, 1700, the King in council delivered the great ſeal (ſome time after the lord chancellor Somers had given it up) to Sir Nathan Wright §; and on the day King William died, March 8, 1701-2, Sir Nathan delivered into the hands of Queen Anne, then ſitting in council; and had the honour of receiving it again **. One of the moſt remarkable events that happened while he was in office was his ſentence for diſſolving *The Savoy* ††, July 31, 1702; and it may alſo be mentioned that in the ſame

* Mr. Serjeant Wright always took place of Serjeant Bonithon, to whom he was junior by admittance, becauſe his writ bore *Teſte* before that of Bonithon, though they were returnable at the ſame time. R. Raym. 605. Notwithſtanding, when he came to be lord keeper, and a queſtion of ſeniority was in judgment before him which turned on the very ſame point, he determined juſt contrary to what he acted himſelf towards Bonithon. But perhaps Wright would ſay, in the language of old Plowden, that "when he was to determine "for *another*, not for *himſelf*, then the caſe was altered."

† State Trials, V. 279. ‡ Ib. V. 143. 169. || Ib. V. 233. § 2 R. Raym. 567.

** 2 R. Raym, 747. Sir Nathan kept the great ſeal till 1705, and was ſucceeded by lord keeper Cowper. Mr. Grove, in his "Life of the Firſt Duke of Devonſhire, 1764," p. 248, has given a character of Lord Keeper Wright, from a MS. copy of "Macky's Characters," containing ſome variations worth pointing out.

The printed copy of Macky has, "Sir Nathan Wright, lord keeper, is ſon of a clergyman; a good "common Lawyer, a ſlow Chancellor, and no Civilian. Chance more than choice brought him the Seals: the "lords chief juſtices Holt and Treby refuſing to ſucceed ſo great a man as the lord Somers, they fell into "the hands of this gentleman; who, being recommended by the oppoſite party, proved their faithful tool ever "ſince. He is a plain man, both in perſon and converſation; of middle ſtature, inclining to fat; hath a fat "broad face, much marked with the ſmall-pox"—Swift's MS. adds, "Very covetous."

Mr. Grove's copy runs thus, "He is a good common Lawyer, a ſlow Equity-man, but no Civilian. Chance "more than choice brought him to the Seals. Being recommended by the Tory party, he has proved their "faithful tool ever ſince. He is a plain man both in perſon and converſation, of middle ſtature, inclining "to be fat, broad-faced, and much marked with the ſmall-pox. He has done a great deal of good to his "private family, married his ſon and daughter to very good fortunes. He gave the employment of the "Clerk of the Crown to his ſon, and ſome good livings to a great many of his poor relations in the country." See alſo Grove's Life of Cardinal Wolſey, vol. IV. p. 286.

†† The following curious papers relative to this tranſaction, unnoticed by any of our Hiſtorians, have been kindly communicated by Dr. Ducarel, from his MS. Collection of Engliſh Antiquities, Vol. AA. 1. N° 68.

Caſe of the SAVOY.

"PETER Earl of SAVOY, coming into England to viſit his niece Queen of Henry III. an houſe was built or appointed for him on the Thames, called The Savoy, which afterwards became the poſſeſſion of the Dukes of Lancaſter, and fell to the Earl of Richmond (afterwards Henry VII.), who was of that line. Hence the name.

Henry VII. by will, ordered an Hoſpital to be built there, which was performed by Henry VIII. in the 15th year of his reign, for the maintenance of a Maſter and Chaplains (who were incorporated), and ſeveral Poor. Statutes were made; the Abbot of Weſtminſter made Viſitor. Their buſineſs to pray for the ſouls of Henry VII. and the Royal Family.

1 Edward VI. it was ſeized on by law, as directed to ſuperſtitious uſes; the lands given to Bridewell and St. Bartholomew's Hoſpital.

ſame year, on the 19th of November, he reverſed a decree of his great predeceſſor Lord Somers. [*Lawrence* and *Lawrence*, originally heard in Michaelmas Term

4 Phillip and Mary, it was re-founded to the ſame uſes, the ſame ſtatutes continued; but after what manner the hoſpital was governed does not appear at this diſtance (for ſo the Commiſſioners in 1700 report to King William). But the Report ſays, that after the Holland war, Charles II. put in wounded ſoldiers and ſeamen; and James II. put in Jeſuits.

July 31, 1702, Lord Keeper Wright, as Viſitor of Royal Foundations, diſſolved it; and a Bill afterwards paſſed the Commons (inter al.) to confirm the diſſolution; but it was rejected by the Lords.

T. living on the ſpot for ſeveral years, and obſerving what paſſed, picked up ſome papers and remarks relating to the Savoy, and laid them before Lord Cowper, praying him in aid, in order to get the Maſterſhip for himſelf. The beſt-natured Lord adviſed T. to get a petition (which petition his Lordſhip in a friendly manner modelled) ſigned by the tenants of the Hoſpital. T. did ſo; and brought it to the Lord on a Thurſday. His Lordſhip delivered it the ſame night to the King in Council, and a reference was got the next Saturday. This reference Mr. Oaker had. It was referred to the Attorney and Solicitor General. They were to report their opinion to Lord Chancellor Cowper, which, by the way, was in a manner referring it to himſelf: ſo fixed was his Lordſhip to ſerve T. in this affair.

T. knowing Mr. Oaker to be early in his Lordſhip's ſervice, and ready at buſineſs, deſired leave to go home for a while, and leave the ſoliciting part to Mr. Oaker. But his Lordſhip throwing up the ſeal the ſecond time, and ſince that dying, T's hopes died with him. What has been done ſince that time, T. knows not. If any thing has been done, Mr. Oaker is a likely perſon to know."

The Sentence of Diſſolution.

" Die Veneris, tricesimo primo die menſis Julii, anno D'ni milleſimo ſeptingenteſimo ſecundo, coram præhonorando viro Domino Nathan Wright milite, Domino Cuſtode Magni Sigilli Angliæ, coque intuitu Hoſpitalium Regiæ fundationis per totum Regnum Angliæ Viſitatore; in Viſitatione hâc ſuâ Hoſpitalis de le Savoy, prope Le Strand, in com' Midd'xiæ, vocati Hoſpitale Henrici Regis Angliæ Septimi de Savoy, ſeu quocunque alio nomine idem Hoſpitale nuncupatur, tento in Aulâ publicâ dicti Hoſpitalis, præſente Roberto Wilmer Notario Publico, Richardi Crawley Armigeri Regiſtrarii Regii hâc in Viſitatione Deputato.

Negotium Viſitationis tam Magiſtri ſi quis ſit, quam Johannis Hooke Clerici, Johannis Lamb S. T. P. Nicholai Only S. T. P. et Lyonelli Coles Clerici, Capellanorum, necnon Officiariorum, Servientium, et quorumcunque aliorum ejuſdem Hoſpitalis, aut infra idem Hoſpitale, vel alibi, hujuſmodi Viſitationi ſubjectorum.

Moniti ſunt iidem Johannes Hooke, Johannes Lamb, Nicholaus Only, et Lyonellus Coles, necnon Johannes Nedeham, ad danda ſua reſponſa; et prorogata eſt Viſitatio ad hunc diem.

Quo die, factâ proclamatione uti moris eſt, comparuerunt iidem Johannes Hooke, Johannes Lamb, Nicholaus Only, et Lyonellus Coles, necnon Johannes Nedeham, et juxta aſſignationem prædictam exhibuerunt reſponſa ſua perſonalia, in vim eorum reſpectivè juramenti aliàs præſtiti, articulis aliis contra eos viceſimo octavo die inſtantis menſis datis, quæ reſpectivè pro veris cognoverunt.

Deinde, ex mandato Domini Viſitatoris, eadem reſponſa per me publicè perlecta fuerunt. Quibus perlectis, D'nus Viſitator detulit juramentum cuidam Jacobo Balderſton Janitori ejuſdem Hoſpitalis, præſenti in judicio, de fideliter reſpondendo quibuſcunque quæſtionibus per Dominationem ſuam interrogandis. Qui quidem Balderſton interrogatus vigore juramenti ſui depoſuit, " That the profits of the burying-place belonging to " the ſaid Hoſpital do, one year with another, amount unto about 15 pounds *per annum*."

His ita geſtis, Dominus Viſitator antedictus, perlectis reſponſis prædictis, et inſpectis ſtatutis dicti Hoſpitalis, ac auditis Johanne Cooke milite Legum Doctore, Advocato Regio, necnon Nathanaele Lloyd Legum Doctore Advocato membrorum aſſertorum dicti Hoſpitalis, habitâque maturâ conſideratione totius negotii, finaliter interloquendo declaravit,

Quod per reſponſa prædicta ſibi manifeſtè liquet, ipſos eoſdem Johannem Hooke, Johannem Lamb, Nicholaum Only, et Lyonellum Coles, de facto tantum et non de jure Capellanos perpetuos ejuſdem Hoſpitalis fuiſſe et eſſe; ex eo quod ipſi tempore admiſſionum ſuarum ad officium Capellanorum perpetuorum Hoſpitalis prædicti juramentum per ſtatuta ejuſdem Hoſpitalis ſua parte requiſitum non præſtiterunt nec ſubſcripſerunt, nec eorum aliquis præſtitit nec ſubſcripſit; ſui ipſi iidem Johannes Hoole, Johannes Lamb, Nicholaus Only, et Lyonellus Coles, in officium Capellanorum perpetuorum ejuſdem Hoſpitalis debito modo jurati et admiſſi nunquam fuerint. Ipſos tamen Johannem Hooke, Johannem Lamb, Nicholaum Only, et Lyonellum Coles, pœnam amiſſionis officii ſui Capellani perpetui Hoſpitalis prædicti incurriſſe, idem Dominus Viſitator declaravit; ex eo quod ipſi ordinationes et ſtatuta ejuſdem Hoſpitalis non obſervaverunt nec perimpleverunt, nec eorum aliquis obſervavit nec perimplevit; ſed eadem ordinationes et ſtatuta, et debitum officii, juxta eorundem exigentiam, penitus neglexerunt et omiſerunt; et præcipuè in hoc, quod ipſi in Hoſpitale prædicto non vixerunt et reſiderunt, nec eorum aliquis vixit et reſidit, juxta exigentiam ſtatutorum prædictorum, ſed continuè a tempore admiſſionum ſuarum reſpectivarum ad officium Capellanorum perpetuorum Hoſpitalis prædicti hucuſque extra Hoſpitale prædictum vixerunt et reſiderunt, et eorum quilibet vixit et moram ſuam traxit.

Idem igitur Dominus Viſitator, ratione præmiſſorum, eoſdem Johannem Hooke, Johannem Lamb, Nicholaum Only, et Lyonellum Coles, et eorum quemlibet, ab officio Capellanorum perpetuorum, ſeu Capellani perpetui, ejuſdem Hoſpitalis amovendos et deprivandos fore, ſecundum ordinationes et ſtatuta ejuſdem Hoſpitalis, pronunciavit; ipſoſque et quemlibet eorum ab officio Capellani perpetui Hoſpitalis prædicti amovit et deprivavit.

Et

Term 1699.] Sir Nathan's daughter Lady Sambrook died in December 1775 (not 1777, as mentioned by miſtake pp. 143. 150*.) P. 155.

Et quia modo nec Magiſter nec Capellanus perpetuus ejuſdem Hoſpitalis exiſtit, idem Dominus Viſitator Hoſpitale prædictum diſſolutum eſſe declaravit; et Dominæ Reginæ in Curiâ ſuâ Scaccarii et Domino Theſaurario Angliæ deſuper certificandum fore decrevit. Interim vero in mandatis dedit dictis Johanni Nedeham et Jacobo Balderſton, ut curam agant de omnibus ad Hoſpitale prædictum pertinentibus; ac quibuſmodo cura eſt capellæ, et eidem quoquo modo pertinentium, eis eandem adhibere curam de eiſdem mandavit; et omnia et ſingula munimenta, &c. penes Regiſtrum modo remanentia ibidem, donec aliter per Dominam Reginam ordinatum fuerit, cuſtodiri juſſit. Ita teſtor, Ro. WILMER, Notarius Publicus."

Remarks touching the SAVOY.

"Lord Keeper diſſolves, by his Viſitatorial Power, a Royal foundation, 31 July, 1702; which was wrong, as may be gueſſed by this:

1. That he applied to the Parliament to get his ſentence confirmed; which was needleſs if the ſentence had been good in law. When that Bill was brought into the Commons, where it paſſed, T. alarmed Fowler Biſhop of Glouceſter, who expected to hold the Savoy *in commendam*; Fowler alarms Lord Halifax his friend; Halifax alarmed the Dukes of Somerſet and Ormond, the Chancellors of the two Univerſities, who made head againſt it ſtrenuouſly; inſomuch that it was rejected with indignation, and ſharp words paſſed about 'ſending Wright to the Lions.' The ſite was cut out into *Wright* Street, *Nathan* Lane, &c.

2. The reaſon of the thing, and laws of our country, to encourage induſtry, give a man entire power over his property. This property he may diſpoſe of as he pleaſes, provided he does not injure the Polity. Giving a property in alms is a moral act: Gift *in perpetuas eleemoſynas* never reverts, becauſe the Giver cuts off all that claimed under him for ever. The gift is ever to deſcend to ſome uſe, and the local ſtatutes only aſcertain the modus of the duty to which the reward is annexed. If people will not do the duty in that manner the Donor deſigned, put them out, and put others in that will. Local ſtatutes depend upon circumſtances of *Hic* and *Nunc*; and are therefore variable. But beneficence is of intrinſic and antecedent worth—good in itſelf, and therefore not to be annihilated. For inſtance,

Snel, an Epiſcopalian Scot, founds two Fellowſhips in Oxford (Baliol College, I think) that they ſhould be maintained there ſome years, and then, *fide data*, to return into Scotland, and there become aſſertors of Epiſcopacy. In King William's time, Epiſcopacy was aboliſhed by law in Scotland. Snel's heirs at law enter upon the eſtate, becauſe the uſes were incompatible. The College fled into Chancery: Lord Somers decreed the Eſtate to the College.

St. Katharine's by the Tower is a Royal Hoſpital, or College (built by King Stephen, I think). Sir James Butler, the maſter, was complained of for mis-feazance. Lord Chancellor Somers, by his viſitatorial power, viſits, turns out Butler, ſuſpends the Brethren for a while, but he does not annihilate or diſſolve; for the Earl of Feverſham was made Maſter, and the Brethren reſtored by him.

A Man took a fancy to a Tree, kept it ſhorn and cropped, dies, and leaves the Poor of the Pariſh ſome Lands while they trimmed the Tree and kept it in that form he left it. The Heir at Law, in a dark night, cuts down the Tree, and ejects the Tenant; the Pariſh fled in Chancery. Lord Cowper decreed for the Pariſh. That great Man diſtinguiſhed betwixt the whim and the virtue of the Teſtator. I had it from his own mouth, when we were talking of the Savoy.

The Sentence of Diſſolution ſays, "Et quia modo nec Magiſter nec Capellanus perpetuus ejuſdem Hoſpitalis exiſtit, idem Dominus Viſitator Hoſpitale prædictum diſſolutum eſſe declaravit."

Dr. Killigrew, the laſt Maſter, died in 1699 (in March, I think). This was July, 1702. The Viſitor was all this intermediate while Keeper of the Royal Conſcience and Privy Counſellor. Why did not he adviſe King William and Queen Anne better? If they omitted what was in their power (I'll put it ſoftly) ſhall that omiſſion be conſtrued to amount to a cauſe of Diſſolution? The King makes the Maſter of Trinity College, Cambridge, and Dean of Chriſt Church, Oxford.—No man will think, that he'll put in no Head over thoſe two Colleges, and then ſeize on the Lands. A Courtier, in King Edward IV's time, had a mind to have the Lands belonging to the Biſhoprick of Durham; that Biſhoprick was extinguiſhed by Act of Parliament, not by a Viſitatorial Power.

Lord Cowper did not think the Sentence valid; yet he thought the beſt way to ſet it right was by Act of Parliament, becauſe, ſince the Diſſolution, ſeveral miſtakes might ariſe, which a new Law might redreſs at once; and accordingly deſigned to get ſuch a Law. That Lord ordered T. to draw up a new ſcheme how the new Hoſpital ſhould be modelled; which T. did; and as to the main it was liked.

When Lord Keeper Wright diſſolved the Hoſpital, Mr. Robert Wilmer, Notary Public of the Commons, acted as Regiſtrar, and took the cuſtody of the Foundation-charter, Rental, &c. When Mr. Oaker was Gentleman to Lord Chancellor Harcourt, he was ſent to Wilmer for thoſe papers, and had them. When Lord Chancellor Harcourt was out, he re-delivered them to Mr. Oaker. Mr. O. had all his light from T.

N. B. Thoſe papers are to follow the Seal when ſent for, they being property to no man."

Memorandum. The above mentioned papers are copied from ſome original papers, which at this time (Sept. 16, 1754) belong to Dr. RICHARD RAWLINSON †. At the back of them is the following Memorandum in the Doctor's own hand-writing: "Savoy—Aug. 1754. Received this Paper as a preſent "from JOHNLOCKER, Eſq; to me R. + R."

* In the Genealogy of Cleiveland, under *Nichols*, add, "3. Martha, born Nov. 10, 1782;" and in p. 146, under *Morris*, read, "Three ſons, and two daughters, died infants: Eliza, born 1782, and ſtill living."

† Dr. Rawlinſon's MSS. are now (1782) in the Bodleian Library.

"I have

P. 155. Mr. Welſted has ſeveral ſongs in the "Muſical Miſcellany, 1729," 6 vols. 8vo. particularly in vol. I. p. 18. "While in the bower, with beauty bleſt, &c." and in vol. IV. p. 17. "The Genius;" which is highly commended by Mr. Hughes in two letters to Earl Cowper. "It was written," he adds, "by Mr. Welſted, a "gentleman I have heard mentioned by Mr. Steele, as a promiſing genius;" and the noble Earl ſays, they are "excellent verſes of an uncommon kind *." In another place Mr. Hughes calls him "a young man, whom Sir Richard Steele ſome time "ago profeſſed to patronize and encourage, and uſed to recommend among his ac-"quaintance." He was a commiſſioner of the Lottery in 1731.

P. 156. l. 11, and 13. r. "EDMUND;" and l. 22, 23, r. "HENRY, who ſuc-"ceeded him in all his honours, ſince deceaſed."

P. 189. Dr. Blair's acknowledgements of obligation, in the firſt edition, are not confined to the Earl of Bath; they are paid alſo "to ſome of the moſt eminent "men of Great Britain, for rank, abilities, and learning." His ſubſcribers were 337.

"I have tranſcribed theſe papers faithfully, and find upon enquiry that this Sentence is of the hand-writing of Robert Wilmer. The ſaid Robert Wilmer was an Attorney and a Notary Public, who lived in Doctors Commons. The Remarks were written by Sir NATH. LLOYD, Knt. LL. D. as I am informed by perſons well acquainted with his hand-writing.—This learned and able Civilian became fellow of All Souls College, Oxford, in or about the year 1691, being then LL. B.; and taking his degree of LL. D. June 30, 1696, was admitted an Advocate in Doctors Commons, the 21ſt of November, that year. On his appointment to the office of ~~Judge~~ Advocate, he was knighted; and became afterwards ~~the King's Advocate in Doctors Commons, and~~ Commiſſary of Surrey. In 1710 he was elected Maſter of Trinity Hall, upon the death of George Bramſton, LL. D. and for ſome time kept his abovenamed Fellowſhip with his Maſterſhip, which laſt, together with all his other preferments, he voluntarily reſigned in 1735, when he retired to Richmond in Surrey, where he died, at the age of 70, March 30, 1741. AND. COLTEE DUCAREL."

Queen's

He lies buried in the Chapel of Trinity Hall (to which Houſe, as well as to All Souls College, he was a conſiderable Benefactor); where a very handſome monument is erected to his memory, with the following epitaph drawn up by himſelf:

"Ego
NATHANIEL LLOYD
Miles & LL. D.
Filius
RICHARDI (& ELIZ.) LLOYD
Militis & LL. D.
Cancellarii Dunelm',
Jud. S. Cur. Admiralit' Angliæ,
Et Decani de Arcubus,
(In Cœmiterio S. Bened.
D. Pauli ad Ripas,
In Jeſu
Unà dormientium
Tumulo ſupererecto)
Cœlebs & Frater
RICHARDI ſuperſtitis,
Fui
Officialis Surriæ
R. R.
Annæ & Georg. I.
Advocatus generalis
&
Hujus Collegii Cuſtos;
Quibus Muneribus
Et ſponte ceſſi.
Fuiſſe ſat!
Laus Deo Trino & Uni.
Epitaphia ſunto vera!
Ementiri Nefas!
Sacer eſt locus;
Extrà mentiamini.
1736."

See Letters of Eminent Perſons, vol. I. Lett. LI. LII. LIII. In the ſame collection is a letter from Mr. Welſted, dated from his office in the Tower, which he ſeems to have then newly obtained, expreſſive of the utmoſt gratitude to Biſhop Hoadly.

DIRECTIONS for placing the PLATES.

I.	Plan of the Town, to face p.	vi.	
II.	Hall Houſe, the ancient Priory	33	
III.	North Eaſt Proſpect of the Church	34	
IV.	Weſt View of the Church	36	
V.	Ground Plan, Antiquities, &c.	37	
VI.	Fine carved [illegible]m, Monuments, &c.	38	
VII.	Various Antiquities	69	
VIII.	Specimens of Natural Hiſtory	61	
IX.	Stoke Church	93	
X.	Wykin Hall, and Dadlington Chapel	105	
	The Genealogy of Cleiveland	134	
XI.	Portrait of Cleiveland	136	
XII.	Aſtronomical Diagrams	193	
XIII.	Portrait of Sir Nathan Wright	236	

BIBLIOTHECA TOPOGRAPHICA BRITANNICA,

N° XLIII.

CONTAINING

The HISTORY and ANTIQUITIES of ASTON FLAMVILE and BURBACH, including the Hamlets of SKETCHLEY and SMOCKINGTON, and the Granges of LEICESTER and HORESTON, in the Counties of LEICESTER and WARWICK.

With a large Appendix to THE HISTORY OF HINCKLEY,

[PRICE NINE SHILLINGS.]

DIRECTIONS TO THE BINDER.

Two Titles and Dedication;—K k (2 leaves);— l (4 leaves);—TURVILE Pedigree;—L l 5;—M m to R r;—Earl of LEICESTER's Pedigree;—S s to Y y (6 leaves);—*Z z (1 leaf);—ONEBYE Pedigree;—*Z z 2;—WRIGHTE Pedigree;—2 laſt leaves of *Z z; *A a a;—Pedigree of CHAPMAN and ROBARTS;—Z z to K k k (5 leaves).

This NUMBER contains the following SIXTEEN PLATES.

I.	Aſton Flamvile and Burbach Churches —	Page 241
II.	Arms, Monuments, &c. at Aſton — — —	245
III.	——————— at Burbach — —	257
IV.	Arms of the Earl of Kent, &c. —— ——	258
V.	Arms, Font, &c. at Burbach — — —	260
VI.	Mr. Wells's Houſe at Burbach —— ——	261
VII.	Map of the Country Five Miles round Hinckley —	332
VIII.	Croſs-bow found in Boſworth Field — —	333
IX.	Rialto Bridge at Leiceſter — — —	334
X.	Benedictine Monk, in the Habit worn at Hinckley, N° I. —	334
XI.	The ſame, without his Coul, N° II. ——	335
XII.	Carthuſian Friar, with his Mantle, N° III. ——	335
XIII.	Portraits of John Oneby of Hinckley and John Oneby of Barwell (ſee p. 419), —— —— ——	*341
XIV.	Portraits of Emmet Oneby and Dorothy Maſon (ſee p. 419)	*352
XV.	Mr. Foſter's Houſe at Leiceſter Grange ——	341
XVI.	High Croſs, Wickliff's Chair and Pulpit, and Miſcellanies	371

THE HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF ASTON FLAMVILE AND BURBACH,

INCLUDING THE HAMLETS OF

SKETCHLEY AND SMOCKINGTON,

AND THE GRANGES OF LEICESTER AND HORESTON,

IN THE COUNTIES OF LEICESTER AND WARWICK.

WITH AN APPENDIX TO

THE HISTORY OF HINCKLEY;

AND

GENEALOGICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL COLLECTIONS FOR THE COUNTY AT LARGE.

BY JOHN NICHOLS, F. S. A. EDINB. & PERTH;
AND PRINTER TO THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES IN LONDON.

LONDON,
PRINTED BY AND FOR THE AUTHOR;
AND SOLD BY ALL THE BOOKSELLERS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.
M DCC LXXXVII.

To DAVID WELLS, Esq.

Dear Sir, *London, Oct.* 1, 1787.

IF the Dedication of a Book can be conſidered as an Acknowledgement for Literary Favours, this Volume can to no one be ſo properly inſcribed as to Mr. Wells; to whoſe truly original Suggeſtions, judicious Obſervations, and critical Remarks, co-operating with the kind and unremitted Efforts of our philoſophical Friend Mr. Robinson, I am indebted for much that is valuable in the following Sheets.

Little did I apprehend, when the History of Hinckley was ſubmitted to the Publick, that the Memorials of the Family of Onebye would have been of the important Conſequence they have ſince proved: it is therefore with the greater Satisfaction I now exhibit the Fruits of more mature Reſearch. In the beginning of that Work I ventured a Suggeſtion, which even the ſmall Townſhips here deſcribed will contribute to confirm. Though neither of them can furniſh conſiderable Materials for general Hiſtory; they have long been in the Poſſeſſion of the Turviles, the Wightmans, and the Grays; they have been honoured by the paſtoral Labours of Anthony the good Earl of Kent, and by thoſe of the very learned and excellent Duport; and Burbach in particular gave birth to ſeveral of the Children of its Right Honourable Rector, and to Roger Cotes the profound Mathematician.

Leicester Grange, which is ſaid to have been diſtinguiſhed in the laſt Century by a Viſit from a Monarch, and ſoon after became notorious as the Manſion of a Traitor, is riſing into new Diſtinction by the Improvements it has received under the Auſpices of its preſent Poſſeſſor. Its particular Beauties the Pen and Pencil of Mr. Robinson will deſcribe.

To thoſe who, like yourſelf, are aware of the extreme Difficulty with which authentic Anecdotes in Genealogy and Biography are obtained, no Apology will be neceſſary for the irregular mode in which ſome of them are now arranged. And I may ſafely truſt to public candour for forgiveneſs on an article in which, however imperfect, neither trouble nor expence has been ſpared.

Had the Collections of Sir THOMAS CAVE for a new Hiſtory of LEICESTERSHIRE been completed; or had they, even in their preſent unfiniſhed State, been depoſited where acceſs could readily be had to them; much of my labour had been ſpared, and ſome particulars might perhaps have been recorded with more accuracy. To obviate in ſome degree this deficiency, I had intended to annex to this Publication ſuch informations as I have met with, conſiſting principally of Church Notes, Epitaphs, Liſts of Incumbents, &c. under the title of "Brief Collections towards "the Hiſtory and Antiquities of the County of Leiceſter." but theſe, ſmall as they are, having accumulated far beyond my original Idea, I ſhall bring them forward, in no great length of time, as a future Number of the BIBLIOTHECA TOPOGRAPHICA BRITANNICA; in which, I am confident, I ſhall again receive the Aſſiſtance both of yourſelf and Mr. ROBINSON. Let me add alſo, that the Communications of the Gentlemen and Clergy of the County, on Subjects that any way relate to its Hiſtory and Antiquities, are hereby reſpectfully ſolicited, and will be thankfully acknowledged.

Without detaining you, Sir, by the Compliments which too frequently accompany this ſpecies of Addreſs; I ſhall conclude with heartily wiſhing you a long continuance of health, to enjoy the learned leiſure and domeſtic felicity of your delightful Reſidence at BURBACH.

With very ſincere regard, I remain, Sir,

Your faithful and obliged Servant,

J. NICHOLS.

South West View of Aston Flamville Church.

South West View of Burbach Church.

ASTON-FLAMVILE.

This village, originally called ESTON, obtained its preſent name in the 11th century from its lords the *Flamviles*. It is ſituated in the hundred of Sparkenhoe, on a pleaſant eminence, about two miles from Hinckley, and one from Burbach, which joins it on the North Weſt; is bounded on the North by Sapcote; and is itſelf very nearly the South Eaſtern boundary of its hundred; the great Foſs road, which divides it from Froleſworth in the hundred of Guthlaxton, being only intercepted by ſmall portions of the adjacent pariſhes. The townſhip of Aſton Flamvile is ſmall; but, being the mother-church to Burbach, the pariſh may be ſaid to include that village, and with it the hamlets of Sketchley and Smockington.

On a fine hillock nearly adjoining is a beautiful clump of trees, which looks magnificent at a diſtance; and from this ſpot is a moſt delightful proſpect ſouthwards. At about half a mile diſtance is another hillock and clump of trees, nearly ſimilar to this, called *Mickle-hill,* or *Mill-hill.* The late *Turvile* eſtate is graced with ſix or ſeven of theſe ornamental clumps, at proper diſtances, planted near the margin of the eſtate by Mr. Cradock, and have a pleaſing effect. On the Weſt, Burbach is ſituated on high ground, encompaſſed by many ſmall incloſures, the trees of which ſeem to form a ſpacious grove, and bound the ſight, ſo that the town is imboſomed in tufted trees; but the church, ſtanding on an eminence, is a pleaſing and beautiful object. The eye moving Northwards, and the view opening to a greater diſtance, Hinckley ſpire and mills ſhew themſelves, with a large extent of the adjacent country; and the woods ſtretching along the vale make a pleaſing appearance. Eaſtward is an extenſive view of many towns and churches. The effects of light and ſhade on

theſe objects cauſes a great variety at different hours of the day, as well as at different ſeaſons of the year. About theſe, tinged with lightiſh blue, Nature draws her pencil, and forms the horizon.

If Aſton, as ſuppoſed by Dugdale, was originally an appurtenance to Burbach, it was granted with that lordſhip in 1043 to the monaſtery of Coventry, founded that year by Leofric earl of Cheſter. The original deed (by which, among many other lordſhips, thoſe of Burbach, Barwell, Scraptoft, Packington, and Potter's Merſton, were granted to the monaſtery) is printed in Dugdale's Monaſticon, with the confirmation-charters of Pope Alexander and Edward the Confeſſor *.

The value of this gift, in the county of Leiceſter alone, may be judged of by the following extract from Domeſday:

TERRA S MARIE DE COVENTREV. *IN GVTLASISTAN WAP'*

ABBATIA DE COVENTREV ten' *BVRBECE*. Ibi. ē. I. hida. 7 IIIIta. pars. I. hidæ. Ibi ſt̄. XXII. car' træ 7 dimid'. In dn̄io ſt̄. II. car'e. 7 XX. uill' cū. II. bord' 7 II. ſeruis hn̄t. VIII. car'. Ibi. p'tū una q̄rent' lg̃. 7 tnt' d' lat'. Silua dim' leu' lg̃. 7 IIII. q̄'. lat'. Valuit. II. ſolid' q̄do abb' recepit. Modo. IIII. lib'.

Ipſa abbatia ten'. III. car' træ in *MERSITONE*. Tra. ē. II. car'. Has hn̄t ibi. III. ſoch' cū. V. bord'. Ibi. VIII. ac' p'ti. Valuit. XII. den'. Modo. X. ſolid'.

Ipſa abbatia ten'. IIII. car' træ in *BAREWELLE*. Valet. XXX. ſol'. In dn̄io. ē. I. car'. 7 XIIII. uill' cū p'bro 7 III. bord' hn̄t. II. car'. Ibi p'tū. I. q̄rent' lg̃. 7 tnt' d' lat'. Silua. I. leu' lg̃. 7 III. q̄'. lat'. In ipſa uilla ſt̄. VIII. ſoch' hn̄tes. V. car'. Hic. ē ſup'ſcripta. Ad hanc uillā p'tin'. I. car' træ in *STAPLETONE*. cuj' pecunia

* "Ego Leofricus comes Ceſtriæ, concilio & licentia regis Edwardi et Alexandri Papæ, eccleſiam Coventrenſem dedicari feci in honore Dei, ſanctæ Mariæ genitricis ejus, et ſancti Petri et ſanctæ Oſburgæ virginis, & omnium ſanctorum. Has igitur 24 villas, una cum medietate villæ de Coventre; inter al', villa de Burbagh, Barwell, Scraptofte, Pakington, & Potterſmerſton, in Leiceſtrenſi provincia. Teſtibus Eobſi archiep' Cant', Alredo epiſc' Wigorn', & Wolfyo epiſc' Leichfield', Godwino comite, Araldo comite, Siwardo comite." Dugdale's Monaſt. vol. I. p. 305.

Ipſa

Ipſa abbatia ten' *Scrapentot*. *In Geretrev Wapent'.*
Ibi ſt'. xii. car' træ. In dñio ſt'. ii. car'. 7 iiii. ſerui. 7 vii. uilli
cū. vi. ſochis 7 iii. bord hñt. v. car'. Ibi. x. ac' p̃ti.
Valuit. ii. ſolid'. Modo. xl. ſolid'. *In Gosencote Wapent'.*
Ipſa abbatia ten'. viii. car' træ 7 dim' in *Pachintone*.
In dñio. ē. i. car'. 7 iii. uilli cū p̃bro 7 i. bord 7 v. ſochis hñt
iii. car'. Ibi moliñ de. xii. den'. 7 iii. ac' p̃ti. Valet. xx. ſol'.
In *Cherchebi* ten' Hugo. i. car' træ 7 dim' de abbe.
Valet. ii. ſolid'.

The abbey of Peterborough* held alſo much property here.

Ipſa abbatia ten' in *Estone*. xii. car' træ. Tra. ē. xvi. car'.
In dñio ſt'. ii. car'. 7 x. uilli cū. v. bord 7 xii. ſochis hñt
viii. car'. Silua ibi dim' leu' lg̃. 7 iiii. q̃rent' lat'. Ibi. xxx.
ac' p̃ti. Valuit. vi. lib'. Modo. c. ſolid'. Radulf' comes
dedit S. Petro.
Duo milites ten' in hac uilla. ii. car' træ de abbe. Ibi. x. uilli
hñt. ii. car'. 7 x. ac's p̃ti. Valuit. xl. ſol'. Modo. c. ſol'.

In or about the year 1100 the lordſhips of Burbach, Barwell, and Birdingburie, with their appurtenances, viz. *Sceteſcleve* now Sketchley, and *Eſton* now Aſton Flamvile, were given to *Robert de Flamenvill* by Robert de Limeſi, biſhop of Coventry, by the conſent of the chapter and approbation of Henry I. to be held by the ſervice of two knights' fees. On the death of Robert, the lordſhips were obtained by the gift of Henry I. by *Hugh de Haſtings*, who married Erneburgh, daughter of Hugh Flamenvile and niece to Robert †. In 1277, on a partition of the knights' fees of *Roger de Quincey* earl of *Wincheſter*, it appears that *Aylmer* earl of

* To this abbey lands at *Eſton* were given ſo early as the ſeventh century by king Ethelred, who, having reigned 30 years, laid down his crown, and, ſhaving himſelf, became firſt a monk, and afterwards abbot of Bardney in 704. Falling afterwards into the hands of earl Ranulph, a kinſman to Edward the Confeſſor, he again beſtowed it on the abbey of Peterborough; and the poſſeſſion of *Eſton* (*cum eccleſia de Bringhurſt, molendinis, & cæteris appendiciis ſuis*) was confirmed in 1146 by a bull of pope Eugenius IV. In 1300, the yearly rent received by the abbey for Aſton was 15*l.* 16*s.* 11*d.* See Gunton's Hiſtory of Peterborough, pp. 42. 131.

† Dugdale's Bar. I. 574.

Pembroke held lands at Aſton, Burbach, and Sketchley, by the ſervice of a knight's fee and a half. The earl held of the prior of Coventry, and the prior of the king. At the ſame period *Robert de Flamvile* held land here of *John de Haſtings* by half a knight's fee; which John held it alſo of the prior of Coventry, and the prior of the king *. In 1346, on a general levy for making the eldeſt ſon of Edward III. a knight, *Lawrence Haſtings* earl of *Pembroke* (great nephew of Aylmer) paid 30*s.* for three parts of a knight's fee at Aſton, Burbach, and Sketchley. In the family of Haſtings it continued till, on the death of John earl of Pembroke †, in 1375 it came again by grant to Sir *William Flamvile*, who, in reſemblance of the arms of *Haſtings* (Or, a maunch Gules), aſſumed, Argent, a maunch Azure; and for his creſt, in alluſion to the name, a flame of fire proper; as repreſented in plate II. fig. 6.

From Flamvile the manor came by the marriage of an heireſs, about the year 1400, to *Richard Turvile*, lord of Normanton-Turvile in this county ‡. Sir *William* Turvile, knight, who died in 1549, gave this manor, with other lands, to *George* Turvile, his ſecond ſon by his ſecond wife Jane, daughter of Sir John Warburton, a Cheſhire knight. George died in 1552. His grandſon, of the ſame name, enjoyed it in 1622, and in the poſſeſſion of this family (who continued to reſide here till the beginning of the preſent century) the manor of Aſton remained till it was a few years ago purchaſed by *Joſeph Cradock* ||, eſq; a wealthy hoſier of Leiceſter, from whom it deſcended to the pre-

* From a Book of Feodaries, preſerved in MS. in the library of Dr. Farmer, intituled, "Labore et ſtudio Thomæ Jakes factus eſt hic liber, continens Feoda Domini "Haſtings, ratione Marie uxoris ejus, domine Botreaux, Hungerford, Molyns, "Moyles, anno quinto Henrici Septimi, regis Angliæ, 1489." To this book I have already acknowledged my obligations, in the Hiſtory of Hinckley, p. 20.

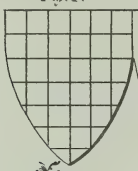
† John Haſtings, the third and laſt earl of this family, married Philippa, daughter of Edmund Mortimer, third earl of March; and is ſaid to be the firſt that added quarterings to his own arms, except king Edward III. In this family it has been remarked, that no ſon ever ſaw his own father, the father dying always before the ſon was born. Yet Vincent, p. 419, ſays, that John, ſon of Laurence, was little more than a year old at his father's death; and p. 420, that the laſt John was three years old at the death of his father. See Heylin's "Help to Engliſh Hiſtory," p. 324.

‡ The genealogy of Flamvile and Turvile ſhall be given at large.

|| Who died Feb. 26, 1782; and was buried in the church here.

Fig. 6.

Fig. 1.



p. 248.

Fig. 2.

p. 248.

Fig. 3.

p. 248.

Fig. 4.

p. 248.

Fig. 5.

p. 248.

p. 248.

Fig. 7.

p. 248.

Fig. 8.

p. 249.

Fig. 9.

p. 249.

Fig. 10.

p. 249.

Fig 11.

p. 249.

Fig. 12.

p. 249.

Fig. 13.

p. 24[illegible]

Fig. 14.

p. 250.

Fig. 15. p. 250.

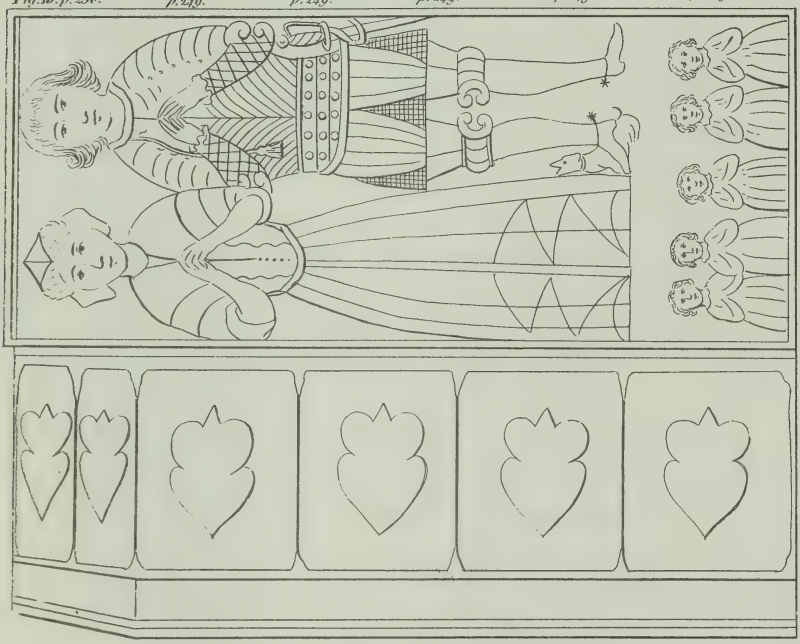


Fig. 16 p. 245.

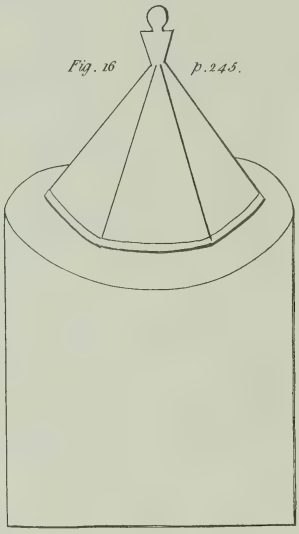


Fig. 17 p. 250.

ſent owner *Edmund Cradock Hartopp*, eſq.* who is now (in right of his mother) the principal land-owner.

The annual value of the lordſhip is about 1100*l.*

The number of houſes in the pariſh is only 9; including the manor-houſe, which (by the date on a dove-cot) ſeems to have been repaired in 1715, perhaps on its alienation from the Turvile family.

William de Haſtings was patron of the church in 1221; when Hubert received inſtitution from Hugh biſhop of Lincoln. Burbach had then a chapel, with a reſident chaplain, by whom the chapel at *Sokecliffe* (Sketchley) was to be ſerved three days in a week. Robert de Swepſton was inſtituted chaplain by the archdeacon during the vacancy of the ſee of Lincoln†.

Philip earl of Hardwicke is the preſent patron, in right of his lady, Jemima marchioneſs Grey.

The rectory is valued in the king's books at 33*l.* 12*s.* 8½*d.*

A South Weſt view of the church is given in plate I. from a drawing by Mr. Robinſon. It has a ſquare tower, with a remarkable ſhort ſpire; and appears, by a date over the porch, to have been repaired, and perhaps new roofed, in 1617; J. G. [Glover‡] churchwarden.

In the Eaſt window of the chancel is the figure of a biſhop, with his mitre and croſier or paſtoral ſtaff; which was probably intended for St. *Peter*, to whom the church was dedicated.

The font is ancient, but quite plain; it is round, and plaſtered over; and on the top is a neat cover of wood. A ſketch of it is given in plate II. fig. 16.

* This gentleman, ſon of the late Mr. Bunney of Leiceſter, was empowered by act of parliament to take and uſe the name of Cradock for his mother's, and Hartopp for his wife's eſtates. See the Hiſtory of Stoke Newington, p. 31.

† "Eccleſiæ de Aſton patronus Willus de Haſtings. Perſona Hubertus inſti-
" tutus per H. qnondam epiſcopum Linc'; & habet capellam Burbach, habentem
" capellam reſidentem; Sokecliffe, quæ debet deſerviri tribus diebus in ebdomate
" per capellanum de Burbache. M. Robertus de Swepſton inſtitutus per archi-
" diaconum, vacante ſede." ‡ He died Feb. 26, 1632.

The arms engraved in the ſame plate are taken from a valuable collection of Church Notes, by W. Wirley* 1569, and W. Burton† 1614,

* William Wirley, Rouge-Croix Purſuivant, was ſon of Auguſtine Wirley, of Nether-Seale, co. Leiceſter, by Mary his wife, daughter of William Charnells, of Snareſton, in that county, eſq. which Auguſtine was ſecond ſon of William Wirley of Handſworth, in Staffordſhire, eſq. of an ancient family in that county, which of late years expired in an heireſs married into the family of Birch, of Birch, in Lancaſhire, who have ſince ſold their ancient paternal eſtate in that county, and reſide at the Wirley ſeat in Staffordſhire, having aſſumed the name and arms of that family.

Having for many years laboured in the ſtudy of heraldry and antiquity, he was upon the 15th of May, 1604, 2 James I. appointed Rouge-Croix Purſuivant of Arms, which office he held, without higher promotion, till the beginning of February 1617-18, when he died in the Heralds college, and was buried in the burial-place belonging to that corporation in the church of St. Bennet, Paul's Wharf, London.

In 1592 he publiſhed a book intitled, "*The true Uſe of Armory ſhewed by Hiſtory* "*and plainly proved by example.*" Lond. 4to. He alſo made many collections for a hiſtory of his native county of Leiceſter, which Burton made much uſe of. In 1569 he began to ſurvey the churches there. His original MSS. written by himſelf, containing alſo many churches in Warwickſhire, is now in the library of the Heralds college, bearing the mark V. 197; it appears alſo that he afterwards accompanied Burton in his ſurvey of the churches there in the years 1603, 1608, &c. In V. N° 127, in the ſame library, is a fair and beautiful copy of both their labours in this way, with the arms, monuments, and antiquities, well drawn. Lives of Heralds, vol. II. f. 102. in bibl. J. C. Brooke, Somerſet Herald.

† Of Mr. Burton ſome memoirs have been given in the Hiſtory of Hinckley, p. 129. Two original letters relating to his Hiſtory of Leiceſterſhire are here annexed:

I. To the right worthy Sir SIMONDS D'EWES, knt. at Stowhall, in Suffolk, preſent this. Leave this at the houſe of Mr. Thomas Simonds, a merchant in Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, to be ſent as above written.

WORTHY SIR, Lindley, 25 July, 1638.

Upon the 16th of this month I received by the means of Mr. Dugdale your letter, dated 25th of May; and the next day I received your laſt letter, dated 13th July, by the conveyance of my brother in Gracechurch-ſtreet; for anſwer to which, ſo it is, that this being my grand climacterical year of 63 (ending upon the 24th of Auguſt next) I have been ſo cruelly handled with the ſtone and colic, that I fear I ſhall never be able to perform any long journey, and ſo ſhall not be in London at all at the ſetting forth of my book to the preſs, but have referred the whole managing of the buſineſs to my worthy friend Sir John Lambe, knt. doctor of the law, dean of the arches, and one of the judges of the high commiſſion court (whoſe lodging is at the Doctors Commons, near Paul's wharf), who will ſee it forward without

1614, now remaining in the College of Arms (1784), and communicated by J. C. Brooke, eſq. Somerſet Herald.

In

without delay; ſo that he is the man that will make choice of the printer, and appoint fit and able correctors. The licenſing of the book belongeth to the earl marſhal (he gave licence for the firſt impreſſion), for that it chiefly containeth matters of antiquity, genealogy, and armory, which properly belong to the earl marſhal, and hiſtory is the leaſt part in the book; neither can it be licenſed till Michaelmas term, and the book will not be finiſhed (though taken in hand) before Eaſter term; for that it is ſo much enlarged, that it will ariſe to a treble proportion.

For your epiſtle, you may pen for length, as you ſee cauſe, if the printer will give way, and not gainſay; neither will I alter a letter therein, though preſent: your judgement I know is ſuch, that a curious critic may well paſs by; to mention it in the title-page I cannot, for that the epiſtle is none of mine; and the epiſtle, dedication, verſes, letter, and ſuch like (if any be) are always printed laſt; for at the beginning they ever accuſtom to ſet upon the body of the work; that finiſhed, then the other they take in hand, and laſtly end with the tables. So that, if you cannot with conveniency perfect your deſign by the end of Michaelmas term, if you report it ready by Eaſter I know it will well ſuffice.

All the records for Leiceſter county which are in the Tower, I have peruſed ſo many as are kalendered, and all in the Rolls till 17 Elizabeth. For wills and teſtaments at Leiceſter, I never ſaw any of them; if I had known before of them and the uſe of them, I know by Sir John Lambe's means (who is alſo official of Leiceſter) I could have procured a view of them all; but now it is too late, and another edition I ſhall not live to ſet forth.

I am to give you many thanks for your good notes incloſed, and your gracious conceit of me, altogether undeſerving; for which, and many of your former courteſies, I muſt always reſt ready to ſerve you. WILLIAM BURTON.

II. To the right worthy Sir SIMONDS D'EWES, knt. at Stowhall, in Suffolk, this be preſented.

SIR, Lindley, 22 Oct. 1638.

To give ſatisfaction to your deſire, I have peruſed over again my roll of Edward I's time, taken before Nottingham and others, which conſiſts of two parchments ſewed together, written cloſe on both ſides, which roll is in length five feet, and in breadth eight inches and a half. And on the firſt ſide, near to the very entrance, is Dunton, being the ſeventh town from the firſt beginning of the roll, where, upon exact peruſal thereof, I find an *s* at the latter end of the name of Rideles, where it is thus written D^na^ Geva Rideles. This, being a tranſcript, may err in the true writing of the name; ſo it behoveth you to rely upon the prototypon, as the foundation of the priory of Canwell, or ſuch originals made at that time. Upon the receipt of your letter, I ſent within two days after yours to Mr. Dugdale by a tenant of his.

In a South window of the chancel:

Fig. 1. Checquè, Or and Azure. *Warren.*
2. Or, a maunch Gules. *Haſtings.*
3. Quarterly, Argent and Gules, in 1 and 4 a fret, Or; over all a bend Sable. *Spencer.*
4. Gules, 3 fleurs de lis, Or. *Cantelupe.*

In a North window of the church:

Fig. 5. Or, 3 chevrons Gules. *Clare.*
6. Argent, a maunch, Azure. *Flamvile.*
7. Argent, a maunch, charged with 3 bezants. *Flamvile.*

The only arms that remain in the church, 1784, are

Fig. 3. *Spencer*, as above; and
6. *Flamvile*, as above.

In the South wall of the chancel is the rectorial chair, ſhaped in the ſtone work of the wall; as likewiſe a nich for the wine

My book is at length gone from me; and now I think in the hands of Sir John Lambe, where you may ſee it, and all the proceedings of it may hear from him. If my ſmall ſtore may give you any content, upon notice it ſhall be ready, with myſelf to be your ever affectionate WILLIAM BURTON.

To the particulars already given of Robert Burton, in p. 132, may be added, from biſhop Kennet's Regiſter and Chronicle," p. 320, that "his Anatomy of "Melancholy was firſt printed in 4to. and afterwards ſeveral times in folio, "to the great profit of the bookſeller, who got an eſtate by it. It is a book," the biſhop adds, "ſo full of variety of reading, that gentlemen who have loſt their "time, and are put to a puſh for invention, may furniſh themſelves with matter for "common or ſcholaſtical diſcourſe and writing. This author is ſaid to have laboured "long in the writing of this book, to ſuppreſs his own melancholy, and yet did "but improve it; and ſome readers have found the ſame effect. In an interval of "vapours, he would be extremely pleaſant, and raiſe laughter in any company; yet "I have heard that nothing elſe could make him laugh, but going down to the "bridge-foot in Oxford, and hearing the barge-men ſcold and ſtorm and ſwear at "one another, at which he would ſet his hands to his ſides, and laugh moſt profuſely; yet in his college and chamber ſo mute and mopiſh, that he was ſuſpected "to be *felo de ſe*."

and water cruits uſed at the celebration of maſs. On the other ſide of the altar is a ſquare hole, which could be for no other purpoſe than the placing of a lamp, which uſed to be kept burning in moſt parochial churches. Theſe laſt mentioned particulars are not to be met with in ſmall chapels, or chapels of eaſe; for which reaſon they are not found in Burbach, which is only a chapel of eaſe to Aſton. Againſt the wall of Aſton church, in the chancel, is a long raiſed ſtone ſeat, which ſhews that formerly there was a ſmall choir for the chaplain and clerk of Burbach, &c. to come and aſſiſt in ſinging upon particular high feſtivals; but there are no traces of any ſuch thing in Burbach church, though, on account of the greater number of inhabitants, it is a much more ſpacious building than Aſton. Theſe ſtone ſeats or chairs, which are to be found in many chancels, are often very curiouſly wrought with flutings, carved work, and imagery. Mr. Wells (to whom I owe the remarks in this paragraph) has obſerved many of them; in ſome places there are two, and in others three, always raiſed one above the other in the manner of ſteps, ſometimes the principal one in the middle, ſometimes the largeſt firſt, and the others deſcending ſmaller. The uſe of them was for the chief prieſt and his two aſſiſtants, deacon and ſubdeacon.

"In the chancell," ſays Burton, "ſtands a fair raiſed tomb of "ſtone of Sir William Turvile and dame Jane his wife, where-"upon is carved the coat of *Turvile*," Gules, 3 chevrons vairy, impaling *Warburton*, Argent, a chevron between 3 crows [cormorants] Sable; and the creſt of *Turvile*, a dove proper, holding in his beak an olive branch, as in plate II. fig. 8.

On the ſides the following arms were viſible in Wyrley's time:

Fig. 8. *Turvile* impaling *Warburton*, as deſcribed above.
9. *Spencer* impaling *Warburton*.
10. *Flamvile* impaling *Warburton*.
11. *Bouge* impaling *Warburton*.
12. Or, a lion rampant Az. *Percy* impaling *Warburton*.
13. impaling *Warburton*.

This

This ancient monument is ſtill remaining. It is an altar-tomb; and the figures of Sir William and his lady, with five of their children, as delineated in plate II. fig. 15, are tricked on the top ſtone, and remain in good preſervation. At one corner of the tomb, near the wall, which is not ſo much expoſed as the reſt, there ſtill remain the arms of *Turvile*. Thoſe on the other ſhields being quite obliterated, it is probable they were only painted on the ſtone.

The inſcription (not exactly given either in Burton or in the Hiſtory of Hinckley) is this:

Here lyet the bodyes of ſyr Wyllm Turvel ✠ knyght, lord of thys toune, and dame Jane his wyfe, daughter to ſyr John Werbyton, the whyche ſaid ✠ ſyr Wyllm dyed the ſecond day of July, in ✠ the yeare of our Lord God mdxlix. and the ſaid Jane dyed the ..... daye of ..... Whoſe ſoulles God pardon. Amen.

The tomb was erected in the life-time of Mrs. Turvile; and the date of her death, originally left blank, has never been filled up.

Burton mentions a flat ſtone (now gone) with this inſcription:

Here lyeth the body of George Turvile eſquire, ſometime lord of this towne, and Margaret his wife, ſiſter of Sir John Hynde, knyght, which George died mdxlii.

And another flat ſtone (alſo gone), on which was engraven *Turvile's* coat (fig. 14.) impaled with, Azure on a bend Gules, 3 mullets Or, *Bradburne*; inſcribed,

Hic jacent corpora Michaelis Turvile, filii Will'mi Turvile militis & Elizabethæ uroris ejus, filiæ Humfredi Bradburne militis. Qui Michael obiit mdli.

There remains to this day near the rails of the altar the ſtone figure of a kneeling warrior, engraved in plate II. fig. 17. (a *Turvile* probably), which has formerly been part of a tomb. "This "ſtatue," as Mr. Robinſon, who drew the figure, obſerves, "is "without hands, which were broken off, we may ſuppoſe, by the "fanaticks, thoſe violent enemies to images and painted glaſs. "As there is much difference between the ſtatue of a ſaint and "that of a lord of a manor, poor *Turvile* might have expected a "better

" better fate, eſpecially as ſome of his martial accoutrements ap-
" pear upon him; it is probably owing to this, however, that
" he was not entirely demoliſhed."—" The figure," adds Mr. Wells, " is moſt undoubtedly meant for a *Turvile*, from its ſtrong
" reſemblance to that family, ſeveral of whom I have perſonally
" known; but to what monument it belonged, cannot now be
" aſcertained. The beſt conjecture I can form is, that it apper-
" tained to ſome monument (now deſtroyed) of the Turviles of
" Normanton, who were originally lords of this manor."

There is alſo a flat ſtone (ſo chipped and defaced as to be almoſt illegible) of *William Turvile*, eſq; who died " verè Chriſtianus, 6 " non. Mart. 1702."

Another Roman Catholic is buried here, with this epitaph:

✠ Hic jacet Franciſca Forteſcue ✝, uxor Caroli Forteſcue, de Huſbands Boſworth, armigeri. Obiit 5 Aprilis, an. Dñi 1697. Requieſcat in pace.

There is one other flat ſtone, inſcribed;

Here lyeth the body of JOHN PRATT, who departed this life July 11, 1733, aged 59 years. Here alſo lyeth the body of ELIZABETH his firſt wife, who departed this life March the 6th, 1716, aged 30 years.

Here alſo lyeth the body of MARY his ſecond wife, who departed this life September the 19th, 1720, aged 33 years.

Here alſo lyeth the body of WILLIAM the ſon of JOHN PRATT by ELIZABETH his firſt wife, who departed this life December the 13th, 1733, aged 23 years.

A ſpacious vault has been lately made in the middle of the church for the family of Mr. Cradock-Hartopp; in which have been buried Mr. Cradock, Mr. Bunney, and a daughter of each; and alſo an infant ſon of the preſent Mr. Cradock-Hartopp: but no ſepulchral inſcription has yet appeared.

In the church-yard is a neat tomb-ſtone (marked A. in plate I.) inſcribed by the Rev. Mr. Newman, curate of Aſton,

" In memory
of Mr. JOHN DALBY *, late Maſter
of the Free Grammar School at
HINCKLEY in the County;
the duties of which uſeful calling
he diſcharged with the ſtricteſt care
and attention upwards of forty years,
and by his own particular requeſt lies
here interred. He died
Auguſt the 16th, 1771,
aged 65 years.

There needs no epitaph to ſound his praiſe,
Or other trophies to his memory raiſe:
Here lies an honeſt and an upright man;
Reader, go thou and imitate his plan."

* Of whom ſee the Hiſtory of Hinckley, p. 186.

† See p. 254.

The

The church-yard contains only one other monumental ſtone (marked B), to the memory of Thomas Hunt, a farmer, who died Feb. 4, 1769, aged 56. Another, for his wife Anne, who died Jan. 13, 1767, aged 57, has been broken down by the intruſion of cattle, and ſtands at preſent in a corner of the chancel.

The earlieſt date in the regiſter of this pariſh is a baptiſm in July 1558; and from that time the moſt remarkable entries (except thoſe of the *Turvile* family, which will be mentioned more particularly hereafter) are theſe:

1607. A baſtard of Elizabeth Howſe, called Anne, baptized Dec. 20.
1619. Repentance Ducke, buried May 10.
1630. Magdalen, daughter of James Farmer, gent. baptized July 25.
1634. Priſcilla, daughter of James Farmer, gent. baptized July 25.
1636. Magdalen, daughter of James Farmer, alias Ward, gent. buried Sept. 25.
1666. George Purefoy, ſon of Henry and Lucy, baptized Nov. 4.
1696. John Owen, ſon of John Owen a traveller, baptized Dec. 29.
1710. Anne Redburn was baptized April 29, in the 31ſt year of her age, ſhe being then ſick, and in danger of death.
1728. Mr. Thomas Sanſom of Hinckley and Mrs. Grace Farrin of Sketchley were married Dec. 17.
1729. Mary, baſe-born daughter of Mary Haddon, was privately baptized April 16; the ſaid Mary the mother not being able to procure ſponſors in order to public baptiſm.
1750. Richard Pratt, pariſh clerk, buried Oct. 15.

No particular memorandum occurs in this regiſter, except the collection of ſmall ſums on briefs, between 1660 and 1690, for the churches of Dalby Chalcombe, Scarborough, Pontefract, Milton Abbas, Great Drayton, and Creſſwell; and for loſſes by fire, at Mountſorrel 1660; at Bungay in Suffolk, 1690; and New Alresford in Hampſhire, 1690. The collections on an average were from two to three ſhillings.

Extract

Genealogy of TURVILE of Normanton, and FLAMVILE of Aſton Flamvile.

[To face p. 252.

Collected from a Compariſon of ſeveral VISITATIONS of LEICESTERSHIRE, in the Britiſh Muſeum; and from the Regiſters of Aſton Flamvile.

(TURVILE quartered. TURVILE. FLAMVILE. ASTON. RAYHAM. DELAMORTE. BOUGE. FOUCHER. CHAMPAGN. STAUNTON. MARTIN.)

Rafe de Turvile, of Normanton, temp. H. I.
William de Turvile.
Hamo de Turvile.
William de Turvile.

Nicholas.

Hugh, 28 Hen. III. = Lymota, daug. of Rafe Fitz Rafe.

Adam, of Thurlaſton, 44 Hen. III.
Roger.
Ralph, of Normanton, 43 Hen. III.

Ralph, 10 Ed I. a benefactor to Leiceſter Abbey.

Sir Richard, 20 Ed. III. = ...
Hugh, 20 Edw. III.

Ralph, of Normanton, 16 Ric. II. =
Richard, of Normanton, 19 Ric. II.

Richard = ... daughter and heir of William Flamvile.

Hugh. =

Nicholas. =

Richard, died 2 Hen. V. = Margaret, dau. of Baldwin Bouge, and heir to her brother.

William, died 33 Hen. VI. = Elizabeth, ſiſter to Sir Robert Fowleſhurſt.

John, of Thurleſton, ſon and heir. = Katharine, daughter and heir to Sir Thomas Staunton, of Sutton Cunington, in the county of Nottingham.

Francis.

1
Ellen, daug. to Sir John Ferrars, of Tamworth. = Sir William, 26 Hen. VII. died 1549.

2
Joan, dau. of Sir John Warburton, of Arley.

Agnes, wife to Thomas Rowleſton.

Mary, wife of Nicholas Bradborne.

John, of Thurlaſton, eldeſt ſon. = Mary, dau. of Thomas Findern, of Findern, in Derbyſhire.

1. Galfridus.
2. Thomas.
4. Robert.
5. Jaſper.
6. Ralph.
7. Francis.
3. George. = Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas Bridges.

Richard, of Thurlaſton and Normanton Turvile, 1563; d. 1564; buried in Thurleſton church. = Jane, dau. of Thomas Babington, of Rothley, Leiceſterſhire; died 1584.

Edward, of Thurlaſton 1601. = Ellen, dau. of Hugh Armſtrong, of Nottinghamſhire.

Henry.
Thomas, died without iſſue.
Hugh. = Sarah, da. of Sir Euſeby Iſham, kt. of Lamport, co. Northamp.

John of Witheyſen.

Martha. = George Blunt, of Oſbaſton.

Jane. = Bale.

Margaret.

Ellin, = Bickerton.

Margery. = Malay, afterwards Clayton.

Elizabeth, married.

Frances. Katherine.

Mary, = Gill.

Michael, died without iſſue 1551. = Elizabeth, dau. of Sir Humphry Bradborne, kt.

Mary, wife to ..... Waldron.

Elizabeth. = Sir Humphry Bradborne, of the county of Derby, knt.

Elizabeth. = ... Alcock, of Oxfordſhire.

Anne. = ... Swillington.

2. Margaret*, ſiſter to Sir J. Hinde, of Madingley, co. Cambridge.

George. = 1. Anne, dau. of John Sheldon, of Sheldon.
of Aſton, died 1552.

3. John.

1. Henry, of Aſton, buried Feb. 15, 1615-16. = Anne, daug. of ..... Cooke, of London.

3. Thomas. = ... dau. of Wright, of Nuneaton.

1. William, born 1577, died young.

2. George, of Aſton. = Anne, dau. and coheir of John Martin, of Poole-houſe, marr. Feb. 23, 1598.
bapt. Jan. 25, 1579-80.

Francis.

Henry, ſon and heir, born 1601; bapt. Aug. 15, 1602. He appears to have been twice married, and to have had ſeveral children. See p. 253 *.

Dorothy, bapt. May 1, 1599. = Richard Herry.

John, born March 13, 1630.

Catharine, bapt. Feb. 4, 1600. = John Rooe, of Normanton, marr. Dec. 17, 1622.

Flamvile.

Henry. John.

Thomas and William Flamvile, of Aſton, witneſſes to a charter undated.

Sir Robert, 8 Edw. III.

Sir William, 37 Edw. III.

Sir William, of Aſton, 18 Ric. II.

Hugh de Champaine.
Nicholas of Thurlaſton.
Sir Robert Champion de Champion, knt, 34 Edw. III. =

Robert. = Margaret, dau. of Roger St. Loo, lord of Thurlaſton and Wigingſtone.

Margaret, ſiſter and coheir to William.

William, d. ſ. p.

Elizabeth. = Edward, Harduin.

Robert Fowcher. = Cicely, ſiſter to John Francis of Foworth.

Ralph Bouge, lord of Rougham, in the county of Nottingham, Clipſon, Coderam, Kenellen, and Oldthorp. = ...

1. Jane.
2. Marian.
3. Avis.
4. Alice.

Edmund, of Cotton.

John, of Egginton.

Robert Foucher, of Champion.

Matilda.

Richard. = Alice Bocham.

Geffery Bouge, 2d ſon. = Margaret, dau. and heir.

William. =

Richard, d. ſ. p.

Richard. =

William. =

Robert, d. ſ. p.

Thomas, d. ſ. p.

Edmund. = Felix, daughter of Hen. Brokeſby.

Baldwin, of Thurlaſton. = Elizabeth, dau. of Edward Mulſo; afterwards married to Sir Robert Molton, knt.

Baldwin Bouge, died 14 Hen. VI. without iſſue.

* She is called Argarell by Burton, p. 26.

Extract (from the Regiſters of Aſton Flamvile) of all the Entries that relate to the Family of TURVILE.

1577, William ſon of Henry Turvile, eſq. baptized Oct. 23; buried Oct. 25.
1579, George, ſon of Henry Turvile, eſq. baptized Jan. 25.
1598, George Turvile and Anne Martine, married Feb. 23.
1597, George, ſon of Thomas Turvile, baptized March 20.
1598, Hezekiah, ſon of Thomas Turvile, baptized Jan. 26.
1599, Dorothy, daughter of George Turvile, baptized May 1.
1600, Katharine, daughter of George Turvile, baptized Feb. 4.
1601, Ruth daughter of Thomas Turvile, baptized May 5.
1602, Henry, ſon of George Turvile, baptized Aug. 15.
1605, Mrs. Mary Turvile, buried Oct. 29.
1606, John Turvile, buried May 20.
1609, Mrs. Margeri Turvile, buried Jan. 30.
1611, Mrs. Agnes Turvile, buried April 21.
—— Thomas Turvile, buried July 2.
1615, Henry Turvile, eſq. buried Feb. 16.
1622, John Rooe, married Katharine, daughter of George Turvile, Dec. 17. (This is twice entered, once in Mr. Rooe's own hand.
1629, Elizabeth, wife of Henry Turvile, eſq buried June 1.
1630, Mrs. Dorothie Berry, the daughter of George Turvile, of Aſton, eſq. was delivered of a ſon at Aſton Flamvill upon the 13th day of March, in the year of our Lord God 1630, whoſe name at his chriſtening was nominated John.
1632, Mrs. Ruth Turvile, buried Nov. 5.
1634, Charles Turvile, buried May 22.
1637, George, ſon of Henry Turvile, eſq. and Grace his wife, baptized Dec. 24; buried Aug. 18, 1638.
—— Mrs. Elizabeth Turvile, widow, buried March 13.
1638, Mrs. Frances Turvile, a maid, buried Auguſt 5.
1639, Mrs. Eraſmus Turvile, a maid, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth, buried Jan. 20.
1640, Dorothy Turvile, daughter of Henry and Grace, baptized June 28.
1642, Anne Turvile, daughter of Henry and Grace, baptized Sept. 3.
1643, Elizabeth Turvile, daughter of Henry and Grace, baptized Jan. 9.
—— William Turvile, ſon of William and Mary, baptized Jan. 12.
1644, Grace Turvile, daughter of William and Mary, baptized Feb. 9.
1647, Alian Turvile, ſon of William and Mary, baptized Oct. 14.
1649, Mary Turvile, daughter of William and Mary, baptized April 8.

U. OF F. LIBRARY

1650, Humfre Turvile, ſon of Henry and Grace, born July 24; buried Aug. 3.
1654, Adrian ſon of Henry Turvile, was born and baptized March 4; buried May 8, 1657.
1655, Henry, ſon of William Turvile, baptized Aug. 18.
1657, Anne, daughter of William Turvile, baptized Jan. 30; buried March 6.
1658, Mrs. Anne Turvile, buried June 13.
1658, John, ſon of William Turvile, baptized March 19; buried May 15, 1659.
1662, Pole, ſon of William Turvile and Mary his wife, baptized Nov. 27.
1663, Grace, daughter of William Turvile, eſq. and Katharine his wife, baptized March 15.
1666, Henry, ſon of William Turvile, eſq. baptized March 27; buried Sept. 17.
1667, William, ſon of William Turvile, eſq. born and baptized May 25.
1668, Chriſtianus, ſon of William Turvile, born and baptized Dec. 15; buried Dec. 16.
1669, William Turvile, gent. huſband of Mrs. Mary Turvile of Willoughby, buried Sept. 10.
1670, George Turvile, gent. buried April 1.
—— Katharine, daughter of William Turvile, eſq. and Katharine, born May 21.
—— Katharine, wife of William Turvile, eſq. buried May 21.
1671, Henry Turvile, eſq. buried April 10.
1674, Henry, ſon of William Turvile, eſq. and Mrs. Iſable his wife, baptized Nov. 1.
1689, Carington-Francis, ſon of William Turvile, eſq. and Frances his wife, born March 9; baptized March 10.
1697, Henry, ſon of William Turvile, eſq. born April 13.
1698, Paul, ſon of William Turvile, eſq. born Feb. 18, buried Feb. 22.
1699, John, ſon of William Turvile, eſq. buried March 24.
1700, James, ſon of William Turvile, eſq. born in Auguſt.
1702, William Turvile, eſq. buried March 5, 1702.
1720, James Turvile, buried July 17.
1724, Anne Morice, daughter of Francis Turvile, eſq. buried Feb. 18.
1742, Mrs. Frances Tourvill, buried Dec. 2.

P. 253. l. 19. r. "Prince *de* Galles Edw."
P. 255. l. 19. r. "in times of flood."
P. 261. note, l. ult. r. "Anne Armſton was chriſtened July 14, 1650."

Extract

Extract of a Letter from DAVID WELLS, eſq. to J. NICHOLS, April 5, 1784.

By the ſtyle and plain architecture or ſtructure of Aſton church, I ſhould fix the date of its foundation to the tenth century, and that of Burbach about the end of the twelfth.

In an old parchment roll, now in my poſſeſſion, on which are emblazoned and properly coloured ſeveral hundred coats of arms, I find the coat of *Flamvile*, which is there Argent, a maunch Azure, but not charged with the 3 bezants, and over it is written Monſ. Willm. Flamvill. This ancient roll, by ſome writing on the back, appears to have been made in the reign of Henry the Fourth, and at the beginning contains the names and arms of all the knights of the Garter, and underneath this coat, viz. France and England quarterly, viz. Azure, 3 fleurs de lys Or, and Gules; 3 leopards or lioncels Or, with a regal crown, and round it the garter, with the motto *Hony Soit Qui Maly Penſe*. At the top is,

Jhs.
Le Roi Richard Dengleterre fils du noble
Prince du Galles Edw.

This was Richard the Second, ſurnamed of Bourdeaux, only ſon of Edward the Black Prince.

In an old MS. which I have ſeen, compiled by John Rooe of Normanton Turvile, dated 1624, and containing an alphabetical liſt of ſome thouſands of family arms properly blazoned, I obſerved the following:

Party per pale, Gules, on a bend between 3 garbs Or, as many croſſes pattée fitché of the firſt. Gules, 3 chevrons vary Argent and Azure. *Rooe* impaling *Turvile*.

This coat is ſtill to be ſeen in the great parlour of Normanton Hall, in carved work, over the chimney piece; and it ſtands in

the ſame manner in the book above referred to, in the title-page, with this ſingular motto in large printed characters, QUIES TURRIS VILLÆ, all in the hand-writing of the ſaid John Rooe, who, mentioning the Turviles of Aſton Flamvile, ſays, they bore the 3 chevrons Argent and Purpure for a difference, inſtead of Argent and Azure. How far he may be depended on I know not; but it is not very uncommon, in the diviſion of families, for the new houſe to aſſume ſome difference in the bearing, by way of diſtinction. It appears by the firſt mentioned coat, that Rooe married a *Turvile** of the houſe of Normanton. There ſeems to have been another diviſion in this family of the Turviles, a branch whereof were ſettled at Thurleſtone, though all of them originally from the ſame ſtock, which firſt came in about the Conqueſt.

Francis Forteſcue † Turvile, eſq. of Huſbands Boſworth, in the county of Leiceſter, is the only deſcendant living of the Aſton family, who married Barbara, daughter of —— Talbot, eſq. of Hoare Croſs, in the county of Stafford, and niece to the preſent earl of Shrewſbury.

Aſton was purchaſed by a Mr. *Aſhby*, from whom it paſſed to Mr. *Joſeph Cradock* of Leiceſter, and from him came to *Edmund Cradock Hartopp*, eſq. the preſent owner.

* He married Dec. 17, 1622, Katherine daughter of George Turvile, eſq. of Aſton, by whom he had a daughter, Dorothy, baptized at Aſton April 12, 1624; and a ſon, Thomas, baptized Dec. 26, 1626.

† A widow lady of the name of Forteſcue was buried at Aſton in 1697. See p. 251.

B U R B A C H,

A pleaſant and populous village of conſiderable extent, ſituate between Hinckley and Aſton-Flamvile, in the hundred of Sparkenhoe, forms part of the boundary of the county of Leiceſter, being ſeparated from Warwickſhire by the Watling-ſtreet road, which, in its way from Atherſton to High Croſs, paſſes on the edge of Hinckley, Sketchley, and Burbach (which it ſeparates from Leiceſter Grange), and thence through the middle of Smockington, which ſtands in both counties.

Burbach is ſuppoſed to have derived its name from *Burr*, a ſpecies of thiſtle for which the land there is ſtill remarkable; and *bach*, a ſmall rivulet or ford.

Into this pariſh extended the park of Hugh de Grenteſmainel, deſcribed in the Hiſtory of Hinckley, p. 19; and ſome places ſtill paſs under the denomination of *Camp Cloſe*, *Camp Well*, *Hell Hole*, and *Laſh Hill*.

The river Soar takes its riſe on the eſtate of John Forſter, eſq. of Leiceſter-grange, and in Burbach field aſſumes the name of *Soar-brook*. A large ſtone, which ſerves to paſs over in floody weather, is called by the name of *Soar-ſtone*; and a furlong of riſing ground is called *Soar-hill*. Of Leiceſter-grange, an account ſhall be given in theſe collections.

Burbach was ſome time the inheritance of *John* lord *Haſtings*, who held it in the time of king Edward the Firſt, together with Sketchley, by the ſervice of half a knight's fee.

In 1307 king Edward the Second, in the firſt year of his reign, granted to *John* lord *Haſtings* liberty of free warren here.

From the family of Haſtings this lordſhip came by deſcent to the lords *Grey of Ruthin*, from whom deſcended *Anthony Grey* earl of Kent, and rector of the pariſh; whoſe manſion, called *Burbach Hall*, an old but good-looking wooden building, near the church,

is kept in decent repair, and is inhabited by a farmer. In this manſion the noble and worthy Divine reſided for more than fifty years before his acceſſion to the peerage; and continued in it till his death, which happened Nov. 9, 1643. To the ſame honourable family the old manſion ſtill belongs; the lordſhip and advowſon being the property of *Philip* earl of *Hardwicke*, who (in right of his lady *Jemima* marchioneſs *Grey*] is now the principal land-owner in Burbach.

David Wells, eſq. has a conſiderable eſtate here, with a houſe, at preſent the handſomeſt in the town, and embelliſhed with a rookery and a delightful garden. This manſion, there is good reaſon to conjecture, was the reſidence of the *Wightmans*; it was anciently moated round, and thence ſtyled *The Moat-houſe*.

Burbach Lodge, ſo called in the ancient and modern maps of the county, is ſituated about two miles from the church, on the left ſide of the road to Smockington. It is the property of Mr. *Hood* (ſon to the noble Admiral who ſhared in Rodney's laurels), who acquired it by marrying Miſs *Wheeler*. It is more commonly known by the name of *Hog Hall*; and is now inhabited by a farmer.

Sir Robert and John de *Burbach*, brothers, occur frequently as feoffees among the private deeds of Northgate hoſpital at Canterbury, in the middle of the 14th century.

John *Burbach*, LL.D. rector of Biſhop's Hampton, in Warwickſhire, was made prebend of Scramleſby, in the cathedral of Lincoln, 1387, and of Gretton, in the ſame cathedral, Aug. 20, 1395; he occurs chancellor of the dioceſe of Lincoln in 1399; and died in 1402.

Burbage the celebrated comedian may alſo be juſt mentioned, though we know not that he was born here.

This village was formerly the reſidence of ſeveral very reputable families, moſt of whoſe eſtates are now alienated or diſmembered. Among theſe were the names of *Wightman*, *Forryan*, *Swift*, *Barneswell*, *Armſton*, *Boddington*, *Hodgkin*, *Noel*, *Farmer*, and

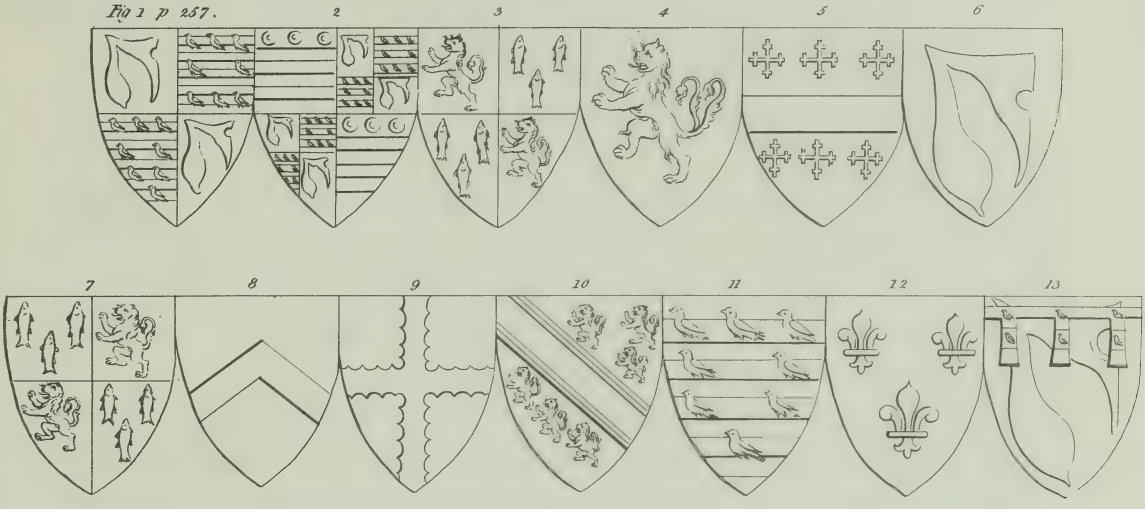
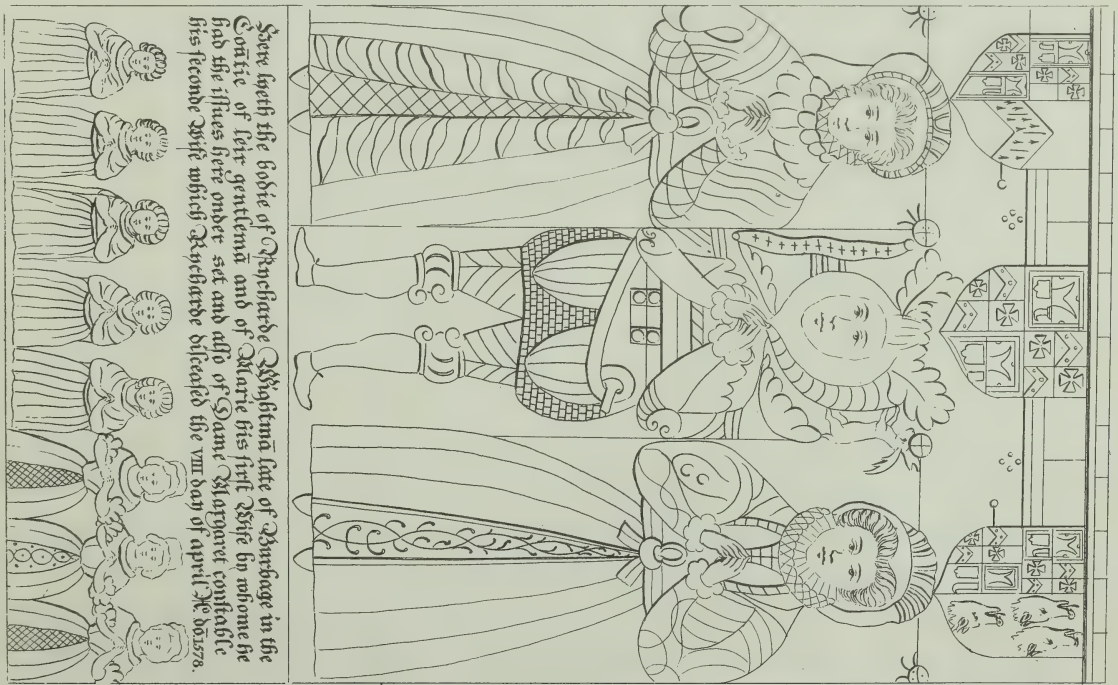


Fig 1 p 257.
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13


Here lyeth the bodie of Richarde Wightma late of Burbage in the Countie of his gentlema and of Marie his first Wife by whome he had the issues here under set and she of Dame Margaret constable his seconde Wife which Richarde deceased the viii day of april Ao dñi 1578.

and *Watts*, who took the name of *St. Nicholas*. Theſe are now for the moſt part extinct. Not leſs than ſix coaches were once kept in the village; but the rage of figuring in the metropolis, and the great increaſe of the ſtocking manufactory at Hinckley, ſeem to have brought on the declenſion of Burbach.

The church, which is dedicated to St. *Catharine**, ſtands on an eminence, and has a beautiful ſpire, which forms a pictureſque object in many points of view. A South Weſt view of it is given in plate I. from a drawing by Mr. Robinſon of Hinckley.

The arms engraved in plate III. are taken from the Church Notes† by W. Wirley and W. Burton, referred to in p. 245, as remaining in the College of Arms, and communicated by J. C. Brooke, eſq. Somerſet Herald, 1784.

Fig. 1. Quarterly, *Haſtings* and *Valence*.
2. *Gray*, quartering *Haſtings* and *Valence*.
3. A lion rampant Az. *Percy*, quartering 3 lucies Arg. *Lucy*.
4. Gules, a lion rampant queué furché Arg. *Mountford*.
5. Gules, a feſs between 6 croſs croſslets Or. *Beauchamp*.
6. Or, a maunch Gules. *Haſtings*.
7. *Lucy* quartering *Percy*.
8. Or, a chevron, Gules. *Stafford*.
9. Az. a croſs engrailed, Or. *Charnels*.
10. Az. a bend Arg. cotized Or, between 6 lioncels rampant Or. *Bohun*.
11. Barry of 10 Arg. and Az. an orle of martlets, Gules. *Valence*.
12. Gules, 3 fleurs de liz, Or. *Cantelupe*.
13. Or, a maunch Gules, a file with 3 labels of *Valence*. *Haſtings*.

* Whoſe anniverſary is celebrated Nov. 25.

† In theſe Notes is inſerted a pedigree of William Cooke, al. Bradfield, de Burbage, whoſe ſon Abraham married Margaret daughter and coheireſs of Thomas Green, of Manceter, co. Warwick, and grand-daughter of Anthony Harcourt, who married a daughter and coheireſs of Thomas Hardwicke, knight.

Of theſe, N^os^ 6. 8. 9. are ſtill (1784) preſerved on the font, and N° 13 is repreſented on painted glaſs in one of the North windows of the chancel. Of the others there are no remains.

At the bottom of a pew at the Eaſt end of the South aile is a flat tomb of alabaſter, on which are tricked the effigies and arms of *Richard Wightman* and his two wives, with five ſons and three daughters, with the inſcription in old Engliſh letters, exactly delineated by Mr. Robinſon in plate III.

On a flat ſtone in the middle aile is an ancient monument to another *Wightman*; the inſcription nearly illegible.

On the South ſide of the chancel, on a fine mural monument of *Anthony* earl of *Kent*, repreſented in plate IV. are the following quarterings:

Fig. 1. *Grey.* Barry of 6 A. and Az. in chief 3 torteaux.
2. *Haſtings.* Or, a maunch Gules.
3. *Scott.* Or, 3 piles Gules.
4. Earls of *Cheſter.* Az. 3 garbs Or.
5. *Cantilupe.* Gules, 3 leopards faces vorant fleurs de lis Or.
6. *Bruſe.* Barry of 6, vaire Ermine and Az., and Gules.
7. *Milo* earl of *Hereford.* G. 2 bends, the upper Or, the under A.
8. *Brewer.* G. 2 bends wavy A.
9. *Valence.* Barry of 10 A. and Az. 6 martlets in an orle Gules.
10. *Mounchenſy.* Or, 3 eſcutcheons barry of 6 vairé and Gules.
11. *Marſhall.* Per pale Or, and V. a lion rampant Gules.
12. *Strongbow.* A. on a chief Az. 3 croſſes patée fitché, A.

Under the monument the quarterings of *Grey* as before, impaling,

Fig. 1. Quarterly, { 1 and 4, Az. 3 ſtirrups Or. *Shereford.* 2 and 3, S. 3 pair of arms in armour barwiſe, the hands interlocked A. *Purefoy.*

Fig.

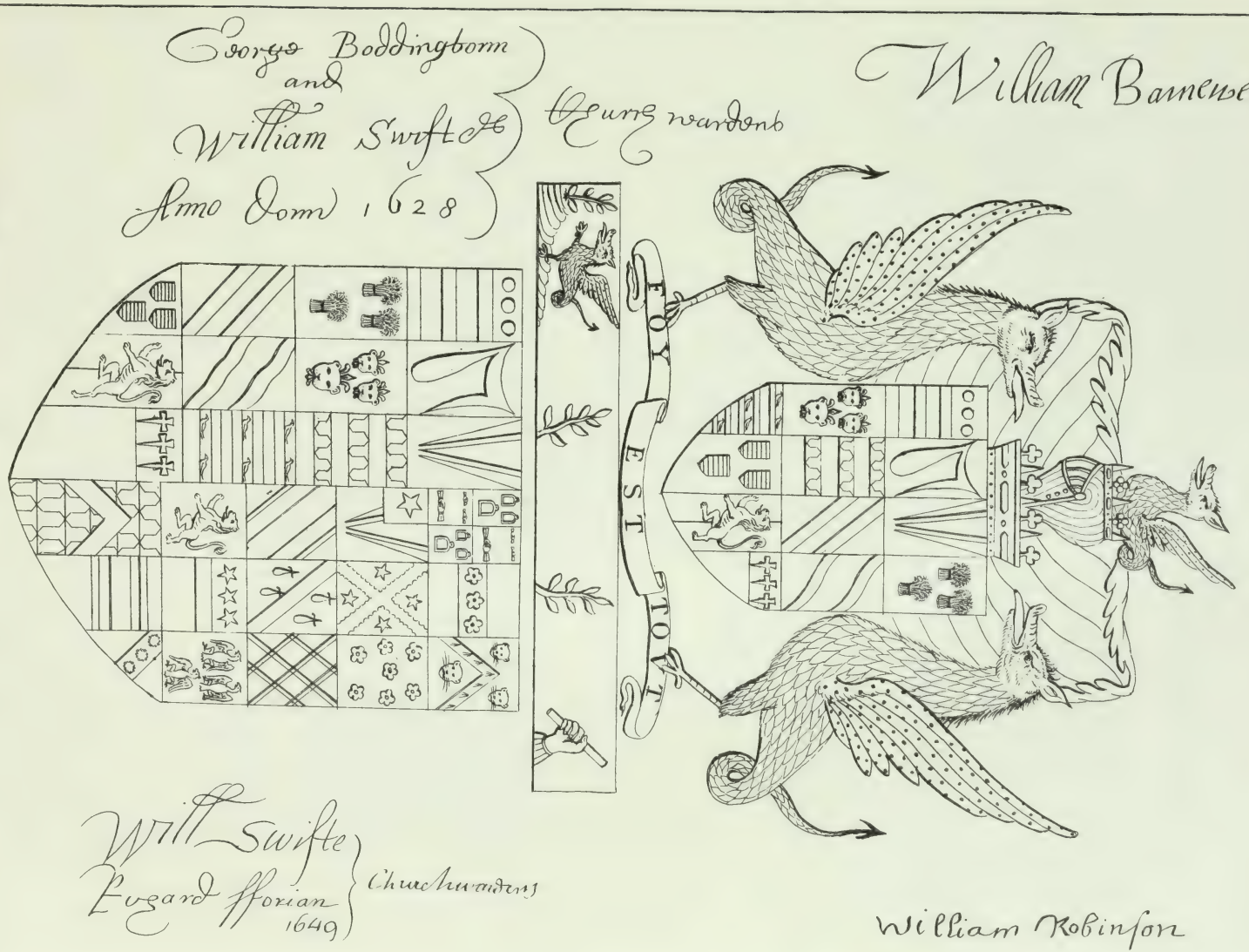


Plate IV. p. 258.

Fig. 2. On a feſs 3 cinquefoils. *Waver.*

3. Gules, a chevron Ermine between 3 leopards faces Or. *Hereford.*

4. Gules, 3 piles Or, on a canton A. a mullet S. *Welleſbrough**.

5. G. a ſaltire engrailed between 4 mullets Or. *Hardwicke.*

6. Az. 7 Cinquefoils Or, 2, 3, and 2.

7. Or a bend between 2 bendlets Az.

8.

9. Or, a fret S. charged with 9 croſs croſſlets A. one on each joint.

10. A lion rampant.

11. A. a feſs and in chief 3 mullets G. *Flanders.*

12. G. 3 eaglets diſplayed, Or.

13. Vaire A. and S. a chevron, G. *Aſhbrooke.*

14. A feſs between 2 cottiſes.

15. G. on a bend A. 3 chaplets V. *Stevenes.*

This handſome old monument is thus inſcribed:

" *Hoc*
To the pious memory of
the Right Hon. ANTHONY GREY late Earle of KENT, Lord HASTINGS, WAISFORD, and Lord GREY OF RUTHIN, Lord of this Manor, Parſon and Patron of this Pariſh; eminent for Pietie, Charity, Humility, Contempt of the World, and a blameleſſe Converſation, a conſtant and faithfull Preacher of the Goſpell of JESVS CHRIST even to his extreame old age, and for ſome yeares after he was Earle of KENT, by diſcent from EDMUND GREY, firſt of that name Earle of KENT, (viz.) ſonn and heire of GEORGE GREY, ſonn and heire of ANTHONY GREY, ſonn of GEORGE late Earle of KENT, ſonn and heire of the ſame Earle EDMUND:
And to the religious memory of
The Right Hon^ble MAGDALEN Counteſſe of KENT his relict, daughter of WILLIAM PUREFOY of Caldecote in com' Warwick, eſquire.
He died the 9th day of November, anno D'ni 1643, in the 86 yeare of his age:
She died the 16 day of April, anno D'ni 1653, in the 81 yeare of her age:
and lie both underneath interred.
They had yſſue living at his death HENRY, who ſucceeded

* Dugdale, Warwickſhire, fol. 39, has Or, 3 piles Gules on a canton, &c.—but the Viſitation of Oxfordſhire as above.

him

him in all his honours, ſince deceaſed; JOB, THEOPHILUS, and NATHANIEL: and five daughters, GRACE, MAGDALEN, CHRISTIAN, PATIENCE, and PRISCILLA *.
By AMABELLA Counteſſe Dowager of KENT, relict of the ſaid Earle HENRY ſonn and heire of this earle ANTHONY,
Devotum."

Beſides the arms already mentioned, Mr. Robinſon has favoured me with drawings of thoſe engraved in plate V.

Fig. 1 and 2, two ſhields on a handſome marble monument of *Blackwell Parkyns*, eſq. againſt the North wall of the chancel, oppoſite that of the earl of Kent, with a horſe's head iſſuing out of a coronet, inſcribed,

Sacred
To the dear memory of her loving huſband BLACKWELL PARKYNS, of Leiceſter-Grainge, eſq. eldeſt ſon of Sir William Parkyns, knt. who exchanged this life for a better the 17th of July, 1721, in the 43d year of his age, and by his own order lyes interred in the pariſh church of St. Clement Danes, in Middleſex, Barbara his moſt affectionate and faithful wife hath dedicated this mouument.

Fig. 3. On a flat ſtone near the altar, Argent, 2 bars Azure in chief ogreſſes; for *Watts* impaling *St. Nicholas*,

Here lies the body of MERCY WATTS,
relict of HENRY WATTS, late of Barwell, gent.
and daughter of John St. Nicholas, eſq.
who departed this life the 3d day of Auguſt, 1725,
in the 95th year of her age.

Fig. 4. On a flat ſtone in the middle of the chancel, Ermine, a chief quarterly Or and Gules, for *St. Nicholas*, quartering *Watts*;

Here lyeth the body of TIMOTHY ST. NICHOLAS, eſq. ſon of Henry Watts of Barwell, gent. by Mercy† his wife, daughter of John St. Nicholas, of Knowle, in the county of Warwick, eſq. whoſe grandſon Baſil St. Nicholas, eſq. dying without iſſue, did by his laſt will make the ſaid Timothy St. Nicholas his heir and executor, requeſting him to change his name of Watts for that of St. Nicholas. His firſt wife was Elizabeth, the daughter of Mr. John Selby of Northampton, alderman, by whom he had iſſue four ſons and two daughters; (viz.) St. Nicholas, John, and Elizabeth, who died young; Timothy, Henry, and Mercy, now living. His ſecond wife was Dorothy, daughter of the rev. Mr. Davies, rector of Leake in the county of Nottingham, by whom he had no iſſue. He departed this life September 16, 1733, aged 59.

* Three other children died young; John, Faithmyjoy, and another Priſcilla. See p. 270.
† Buried at Burbach Aug. 7, 1726.

Fig.

Fig. 1. 2. p. 260.

Fig. 4. p. 260.

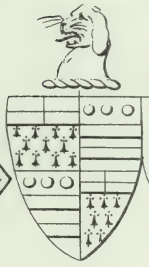


Fig. 7. p. 261.

Fig. 3. p. 260.

Fig. 5. p. 261.

Fig. 6. p. 261.

Arm Peck (or) 1679.

Fig. 9. p. 261.

Fig. 8. p. 261.

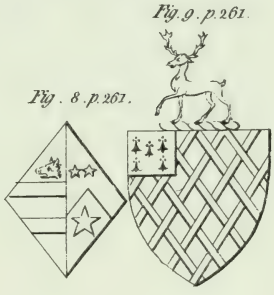


Fig. 10. p. 261.

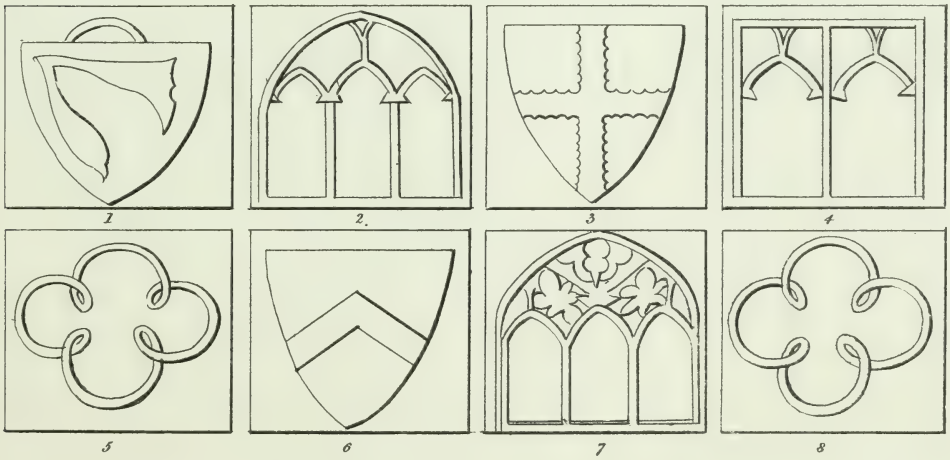
Robt Leader. 1694

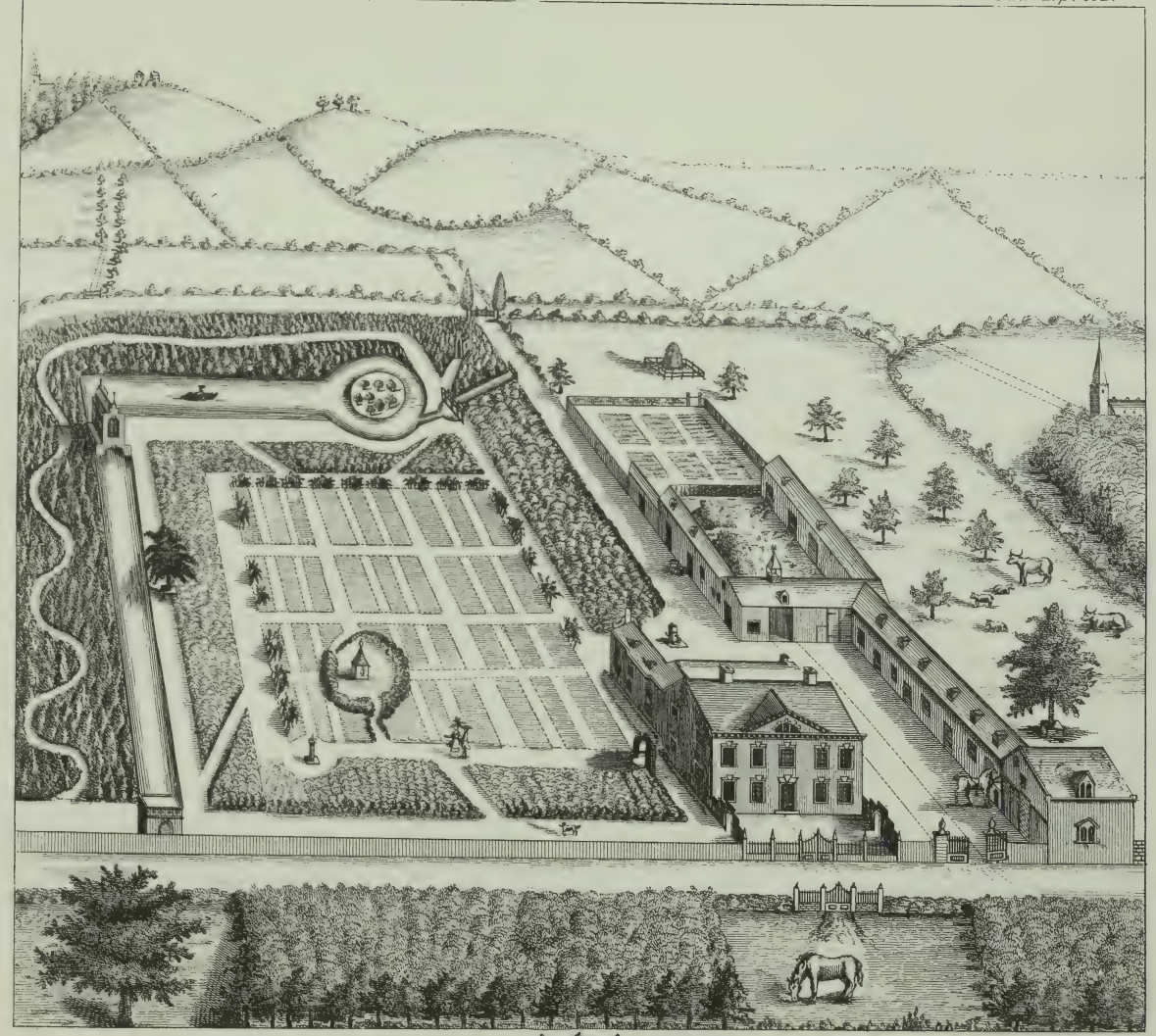
Fig. 11. p. 283.

Robert Coles Rector 1677—1717.

Joseph Tedbrooke Rect^r 1717—1756.

John Dudley & Wife 1742





To **DAVID WELLS ESQ.R** *this View of his House at* **BURBACH**,
engraved at his Expence, is inscribed by his obliged Friend **J. NICHOLS.**

Fig. 5, the antelope, and fig. 6, the maunch per feſs, both for *Wightman*. Theſe are neatly carved in wood, on a pew belonging to Mr. Wells *, in the middle aile, near the reading deſk.

Fig. 7. Sable, a chevron between three ſpears heads Argent, a creſcent for difference. Creſt, on a wreath a dragon's head eraſed, Vert; a creſcent for difference, for *Armſton* of Burbach.

On a flat ſtone in the middle aile:

Here lies the body of JAMES ARMSTON †, Eſq.
who departed this life [at Bath] Sept. 27, A. D. 1704,
in the 60th year of his age.
He died a bachelor; and left behind him only
Lady ANNE ‡ NOEL, his eldeſt ſiſter and heir.

Fig. 8. On another flat ſtone in the middle aile:

LÆTITIA, wife of THOMAS BODDINGTON, gent.
daughter of ..... of Weſt Drayton, in Middleſex,
aged above 77.

.....

which Thomas departed out of this world .....

.....

Fig. 9, *Noel*, from an atchievement in the South aile.

The font (ſee plate V. fig. 10.) is ancient and octagon. On three the ſides (1. 3. and 7.) are the arms of *Haſtings*, *Stafford*, and *Charnel*; on the other ſides Gothic tracery.

On the North ſide of the chancel is a very ancient altar tomb, fixed in the wall, which formerly had an inſcription round it in old Norman capitals, of which ſome traces remain, but quite illegible.

The other monuments at preſent remaining in the church are,

1. The noble and virtuous
Lady PRISCILLA GREY, youngeſt daughter
of the right honourable ANTHONY GREY, earl of KENT;
a ſingular pattern of piety and virtue
in her ſingle and married ſtate,
deceaſed Sept. 16, 1665, in the 51ſt year of her age,
and lyeth here interred, reſting in hope.

* This ſtrengthens the conjecture that Mr. Wells's houſe was formerly the ſeat of the *Wightmans*. The pannels in the wainſcot of that pew are correſpondent to thoſe in the pew where the monument is (ſee p. 258); and Mr. Wells, I am informed, has a claim to that pew alſo.

† Chriſtened Oct. 27, 1644.

‡ Anne Boddington was chriſtened July 14, 1650.

Here lieth the body of
JOHN ST. NICHOLAS, esq. husband of the Lady PRISCILLA,
who departed this life May 27, 1698,
in the 95th year of his age,
resting in hope.

Two other flat stones, to persons of the GREY family, are discernible; but the arms are nearly obliterated, and the inscriptions quite chipped off.

2. ..... Exuviæ JOANNIS PITTS,
rectoris ecclesiæ Burbachiensis,
ob. Jan. 20, 1672.

3. Here lieth the body of JOHN GUILE, citizen and merchant of London;
who died at Wolvershall-hall, co. Warwick,
Oct. 2, 1714, aged 52.
WILMOT GUILE, Jan. 18, 1748, aged 93.

4. Here lies the body of JOHN BINLEY, attorney at law,
son of William Binley, gent. and Margaret his wife.
He married Oct. 3, 1710, Joyce the daughter of
Peter Cappur, attorney at law, and Joyce his wife;
Leaving his beloved wife,
Joyce * an infant daughter,
and all that knew him,
to lament his early obsequies;
he chearfully put off his mortal,
to put on immortality,
Aug. 9, in the year of { our Lord 1711, / his age 29.
The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away. Blessed be the name of the Lord.

5. Hic requiescit vir reverendus ROBERTUS COTES,
hujus ecclesiæ dum vixerit rector digniſſimus:
Quem a patre Roberto Cotes,
Leicestrensi genus suum duxisse
scias; et produxisse ad filium
Rogerum Cotes, in academia Cantabrigiensi Astronomiæ Professorem;
hunc immaturo fato sibi præreptum infelix vidit pater.
De filio qualis fuerit si percontaris,
disce ex illius scriptis: si de patre,
se animo æquo vixisse respondet,
& gratum Deo reddidisse Nov. 8,
Anno Domini 1717, ætatis 69.

* Christened Aug. 14, five days after her father's death.

6. Here

6. Here lieth the body of
MARY (daughter of JOSEPH CHAMBERS, of Coventry, alderman,
and formerly wife of THOMAS PAGGET, rector of Barwell,
by whom ſhe had iſſue Mary and Elizabeth)
relict of the rev. Mr. Robert Cotes, rector of this pariſh,
died May 19, 1719, aged 80 years.
In memoriam poſuit FRANCISCA ASHBY.

7. Expectans reſurrectionem,
ſubtus requieſcit
ELIZABETHA, JOSEPHI LEDBROKE
hujus eccleſiæ rectoris uxor,
et filia Hen. Grey, S. T. P.
Obiit 28° die Februarii,
amno ſalutis 1720, ætatis 29.
Vivit poſt funera Virtus.

8. Here lies the body of JANE PHILLIPS,
relict of Thomas Phillips, eſq. daughter of
Joyce and Peter Cappur.
She departed this life Oct. 31, 1754, aged 70 years:
Poſſeſſed of all the virtues that can human life adorn.

9. Here lies the body of THEODOSIA BALGUY,
ſpinſter, daughter of the rev. Paul Balguy, late of
Beby in this county, clerk, who
departed this life Dec. 26, 1742, aged 64 years.
She has given to the poor: her right, that is, her
charity and alms-deeds, remains for ever.

10. Here are depoſited the remains of
MARGARET ELLY and SARAH MUSSON, ſiſters.
Margaret died June 18, 1765, aged 85 years;
Sarah Jan. 27, 1773, aged 86 years.

11. Here lies the body of PAYNTER CHAMBERS,
wife of Joſeph Chambers, gent.
and daughter of Robert and Elizabeth Cappur.
She departed this life Nov. 23, 1772, aged 68 years.

In memory of NICHOLAS GRUNDY, of Little Wigſton, in the county of Leiceſter, gent. who departed this life the 29th of May, 1737, aged 72.
Alſo his ſon JONATHAN GRUNDY, eſq. of Wigſton Parva, one of his majeſty's juſtices of the peace for this county, who departed this life the 8th of November, 1778, aged 60.

There are alſo memorials in the church for

John Watts, ſon of Timothy Watts, died Oct. 7, 1713, aged 1 year.
St. Nicholas Watts, ſon of Timothy Watts, Dec. 12, 1713, aged 2 years.
Elizabeth daughter of Timothy Watts and Elizabeth his wife, Feb. 8, 1716, aged 2 weeks.

Sarah daughte of Nicholas Grundy, May 19, 1715, aged 18.
Henry Watts, of Barwell, Dec. 13, 1726, aged 61.
Robert Foryan, of Sketchley, Aug. 26, 1727, aged 53.
Grace Foryan, May 12, 1737, aged 63.
Sarah Foryan, March 11, 1730, aged 23.
Greene Hodgkin, April 26, 1729, aged 49.
Ruth Benſkin, April 18, 1736, aged 75.
Alice Benſkin, of Fenny Stanton, Dec. 27, 1740, aged 71.

The principal epitaphs in the church-yard are,

1. Here lies the body of MARY late wife of EDWARD WARD,
and daughter of Mr. JAMES PITTS, late of this pariſh,
who departed this life April 5, 1709,
in the 39th year of his age.

Grieve not for me; my glaſs is run:
It is the Lord, and let his will be done.

2. Here lies the body of EDWARD BIDDLE;
who departed this life Dec. 12, 1742, aged 63.
Here VIRTUE lies.

3. Here lies the body of DANIEL KEM,
of Smockington,
who departed this life
the 20th day of January, 1749,
aged 66 years.

O man, contemplate on thy mortal ſtate,
Calmly ſubmit to the decrees of fate:
Let Virtue be thy guide while here on earth;
Then, young or old, ne'er fear to meet with Death.

Here lies the body of ANNE,
wife of DANIEL KEM, of Smockington,
who departed this life
the 5th day of July, 1749,
aged 65 years.

She was a careful loving wife,
A tender nurſing mother;
A neighbour free from brawling ſtrife,
A pattern to all other.

Daniel Kem, jun. died Aug. 18, 1766, aged 46.

4. In memory of WILLIAM DAWSON of Hinckley,
who departed this life September 2, 1755, aged 63 years.
Alſo near this place lies interred MARY DAWSON, his wife.
She departed this life Jan. 2, 1756, aged 63.

Whoſoever firmly doth on Chriſt rely,
His word doth promiſe we ſhall never die
Eternally; in that ſenſe it is plain,
For Chriſt aſſerts that we ſhall riſe again.

5. Here lies interred the body of RICHARD WADDAMS,
who departed this life Dec. 5, 1757, aged 50 years.

Farewell, my wife and children dear,
Which in this world I do leave here:
Do not for me in tears remain;
I ſtay but till Chriſt comes again.

6. In

6. In memory of WILLIAM and MARTHA COOPER;
MARTHA died April 5, 1757, in the 2d year of her age;
WILLIAM died April 7, in the 5th year of his age.

In love they liv'd, in peace they dy'd;
Life was desir'd, but God deny'd.

7. Here lieth interred the body of ANNE WICKINS,
wife of HENRY WICKINS the elder;
who departed this life Dec. 12, 1760, aged 70 years.

Near this place was buried the body of HENRY WICKINS the elder,
who died in the 40th year of his age.

This life is various, and this earth is vain;
There's nothing solid here, there's nothing sure;
We toil, we travel but from pain to pain,
And Death our greatest grief's our only cure.
The world's a torment; he that would endeavour
To find the way to rest must seek the way to leave her.

8. Near this place are deposited the remains of
Mr. JOHN COOPER, late of this parish,
who departed this life Jan. 7, 1766, aged 62 years.
Blessed are the dead, which die in the Lord;
for they rest from their labours.

9. In memory of Mrs. SARAH CLARKE, wife of Joshua Clarke,
gent. who departed this life Jan. 3, 1767, aged 47 years.

Beneath the verdure of this earthly chest
Are laid the garments of a soul at rest;
A soul that, borne on angel's wings, is gone
To put immortal life and vigour on;
Yes, 'tis decreed they for awhile must lie
Amongst these hillocks of mortality,
Till the great Saviour model them afresh,
And change this tatter'd cast-off garb of flesh
After his own, for thus the heavenly mode,
And fit him to be a favourite of God.

10. Here lies interred the body of ELIZABETH daughter of HENRY and ANN WICKINS, who departed this life 28 Aug. 1770, aged 54.

Life like a vain amusement flies,
A fable or a song;
By swift degrees our nature dies,
Nor can our joys be long:

Our vitals with laborious strife
Bear up the crazy load,
And drag those poor remains of life
Along the tiresome road.

11. Here

11. Here lies the body of RICHARD PALMER,
who departed this life Sept. 30, 1770, aged 53 years.

All you that do this ſtone look on,
Behold how quickly I was gone:
Death does not always warning give,
Therefore be careful how you live.

12. ANNE COOPER, late of this pariſh,
died on the 27th day of March 1771, in the 14th year of her age.

How lov'd, how honour'd once, avails thee not;
To whom related, or of whom begot;
An heap of duſt alone remains of thee;
'Tis all thou art, and all the great ſhall be.

13. Here are depoſited the remains of EDWARD MILLAR,
who departed this life Dec. 16, 1775, aged 68 years.

The toils of life and pangs of death are o'er,
And care and pain and ſickneſs are no more.

14. In memory of SARAH the wife of MICHAEL RIVET, of Burbage;
who died June 1, 1777, aged 45 years.
In humble expectation of a joyful reſurrection to eternal life.

No pompous titles, wealth, or power
Can ſcreen you from the awful hour.
When Death aſſails, who can withſtand,
Oppoſe, or ſtop his ſlaying hand?
Be this your guide, read, watch and pray,
Prepare yourſelves againſt that day
When all before Chriſt's throne muſt ſtand,
Awaiting his all-dread command;
Sweet Jeſus, may thy blood atone
For all the ſins that I have done!
Imputed let thy mercies be,
Extend thy righteouſneſs to me.

The other monumental memorials in the church-yard are for

Richard Staine, Dec. 16, 1702, aged 69.
Dorothy Staine, Dec. 23, 1707.
Elizabeth Robinſon, Dec. 21, 1718, aged 70.
Anne Robinſon, Jan. 21, 1721, aged 55.
Sarah Robinſon, Dec. 1723.
Mary Buſwell, Dec. 13, 1723.
Thomas Bentley, Jan. 10, 1725, aged 50.
Sarah Dawſon, Nov. 27, 1728, aged 63.
Mary Dawſon, Aug. 8, 1762, aged 45.
Tho. Dawſon, Feb. 29, 1771, aged 36.

H. Jones,

H. Jones, March 30, 1729.
Robert Peake, of Keem (ſervant of James Wigley, of Scraptoft, eſq.) March 2, 1731, aged 30.
Maria Smith, Aug. 6, 1743, aged 71.
Thomas Smith, gent. March 7, 1746-7, aged 45.
Balgay Smith, June 1, 1749, aged 5.
John Smith, Sept. 12, 1779, aged 66.
Anne Smith, March 25, 1780, aged 71.
Lætitia Smith, April 10, 1781, aged 71.
Anne Smith, Dec. 16, 1781.
John Warner, Dec. 26, 1745, aged 76.
Mary Warner, Oct. 30, 1746, aged 85.
Thomas Binley, Feb. 29, 1754, aged 39.
Sarah Harrold, April 5, 1760.
Thomas Bentley, gent. March 11, 1762, aged 32.
William Garner, June 3, 1770, aged 15.
Robert Garner, May 6, 1776, aged 69.
Robert Garner, Oct. 6, 1781, aged 28.
Elizabeth Bracebridge, June 26, 1778, aged 57.
Anne Gilbert, Sept. 11, 1778, aged 71.

From the regiſters of this pariſh, which begin in 1562, the moſt material entries are here tranſcribed:

"1610. Given by Alice Morris of Hinckley to the poor "of Burbage the ſum of XII*d.* a yeare, to be paid by Thomas "Sanſom, upon every Good Friday, for the ſpace of 100 years." The receipt of this ſum is annually acknowledged till 1636.

In 1628 George Boddington and William Swift, and in 1629 William Swift and Richard Forrian, ſign the book as church-wardens*.

"1643. Anthony Grey, the right honourable the earle of "Kent, and rector of this church, was buried Nov. the 11th."

"1653. The right honourable Lady Magdelin Grey, coun-"teſs of Kent, buried April the 17th."

The ſecond book begins with this title, "A Regiſter Book be-"longing to the pariſh of Aſton and Burbidge, beginning with "the year 1654, in which year William Robinſon† was choſen "regiſter for the ſaid pariſh.

* See a fac ſimile of their ſignatures in plate IV.
† Whoſe hand-writing is alſo copied in plate IV.

"I Thomas Beaumont, eſq. one of the juſtices of the peace "for the county of Leiceſter, do hereby licenſe, approve of, "and authorize William Robinſon, of Burbidge aforeſaid, to be "the pariſh regiſter* for the ſaid pariſh of Aſton and Burbidge, "for the recording of all marriages, births, and burials, which "ſhall at any time occur or happen during his continuance in the "ſaid office, according to an act of parliament in that caſe made "and provided. In teſtimony whereof I have hereunto ſet my "hand, the 5th of April, 1654. THO. BEAUMONT."

"Aug. 9, 1661, collected at Burbage, towards rebuilding the "church of Dalby Chalcomb in Leiceſterſhire, 14s."

* By an act paſſed by the Rump Parliament in 1653, which I have before had occaſion to mention in the Hiſtory of Hinckley, p. 78, the juſtices of peace were impowered to perform the holy office of matrimony; and, previous to the marriage of the parties, the banns were to be publiſhed three times, either in the church or chapel, on Sundays, after morning exerciſe, or on the market days in ſome neighbouring town; that the juſtices, in caſe of dumb perſons, might diſpenſe with pronouncing the words of the form preſcribed, and *with joining hands in caſe of perſons that had not hands*. The warrant by which his worſhip committed the parties priſoners for life was in form following:

"LEICESTER. Foraſmuch as A. B. of Burbach, in this countie, huſbandman, "and C. D. of the ſame, ſpinſter, have this preſent day come before mee, "and made it appeare, that there hath byn due publication made in the pariſh "church of Burbach aforeſaid, three ſeveral Lord's days, of an intended mar- "riage betweene the ſaid A. B. and C. D. there appearinge no objection then "nor ſince againſt the ſame; and whereas the ſaid A. B. and C. D. have now, in "the preſence of God, before mee, and theſe witneſſes hereunto ſubſcribed, mu- "tually and ſolemnly engaged to perform each to other the particular obligations "of marriage, as directed by the late act of parliament concerning marriages, &c. "Theſe, therefore, do certify all perſons whom it may concern, that, by virtue "and authority by the ſaid act unto mee given, one of the juſtices of peace within "this countie, I do hereby declare and pronounce the ſaid A. B. and C. D. to be "huſband and wife, from this tyme forward: In teſtimony whereof, I have here- "unto putt my hand and ſeale, this ſecond day of October, in the yeare of our "Lord 1654. THO. BEAUMONT.

"Witneſſes hereunto, E. F. G. H. I. K. L. M."

Many objections having been ſtarted, and carried into proſecution, after the king's reſtoration, againſt the validity of ſuch eccentric marriages, an act paſſed, 12 Charles II. to entitle people, thus married, to ſuch legal advantages of dower, thirds, &c. as attended marriages duly ſolemnized according to the church of England rites.

Before the act of 1653, the regular entries of marriages are expreſſed to have been either "by licence from the court at Leiceſter," or, "being publiſhed three ſe- "veral days in the church of Burbage, according to the order of our church."

A Qua-

A Quadruple Acroſtique to the precious memory of his late renowned friend Mr. George Morrys*, upon his leaving the world Jan. 4, A. D. 1662, by William Barnewell†:

G race is the means precedent as a p'ed - - - - G lory is the ſubſequent Divines alled - - - G
E xpecting which our friend deceaſed h - - - - E nter'd the gate of Death moſt chearfulli - - E
O bdurate hearts! if ſome leſs of the w - - - - O f this ſad age, and what we underg - - - O
R emoving hence away his ſervants dea - - - - R eſerved fury might we juſtly fea - - - - R
G row hot againſt us from the righteous Jud - - - G reat Authors warrant this whoſoever grud - G
E xamples to confirm this truth there b - - - - E xtant in Holy Writ we plainly ſe - - - - E
M ight human pity but as did beſee - - - - - M oſt precious friends of his the life redee - - M
O f ſuch a worthy friend three years ag - - - - O r could the many tears of divers m - - - O
R epeal the ſentence of moſt ſacred powe - - - - R eprieve Death's captive at the fatal hou - - R
R achel's affection for her children dea - - - - R efuſing comfort in them all appea - - - R
Y et all in vain? Yes, all in vain; for wh - - - Y twas afore ordeyn'd that he muſt d - - - Y
S weet Death ſecures this worthy perſon thu - - - S everer Juſtice ſtill purſuing u - - - - - S

"June 20, 1700, Mr. Richard Crofts ſet up a new ſeat in the "chancel. I gave him leave to place it there, upon condition "that he keep in repairs the roof over it as far as the chancel door, "and the window adjoining to the ſeat. ROBERT COTES, rector."

"William Townſend, baker, planted a young elm tree near "the ſtocks, in December 1706." This entry is the more curious, as the tree is now (1784) in full perfection.

William Peck ſigns the regiſters as "Curate" in 1679; Robert Leader in 1694; William Iliffe in 1733; William Middleton in 1736; John Dudley in 1742.

The Rev. William Cooper, B. A. of Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, is the preſent curate, 1784.

* It does not appear who or what Mr. Morrys was; but we learn by the regiſter that he reſided at Burbach, and was buried there.

† This perſon was born at Burbach March 5, 1635, and ſucceeded William Robinſon (who died Oct. 3, 1657), as keeper of the regiſters. (See his hand-writing in plate IV). He occurs as churchwarden in 1661; and ſeveral of his children were baptized there. Beſides the uncouth Acroſtic above quoted, the following verſes by him are entered in commemoration of his friend Morrys:

In time take time, whilſt time doth laſt,
For time is no time when time is paſt.
One year to another yielding room,
Hath fill'd up many a ſepulchre and tomb.
Who dare be bold to promiſe more or leſs?
With ſuch a miſſing pen that muſt confeſs
He never could pretend to learned ſkill;
Or, boaſt therein whatever others will,
The moſt you can expect as of my part
Is only paſſion void of ſkill or art.
Pray pardon his defects, whoſe hearty grief
Endeavours by its vent to find relief.

A few dates of baptiſms and burials ſhall ſuffice in place of farther extracts :

1562. *Imprimis*, Ellen Barnwell, daughter of Thomas, baptized April 4.
—— Three men children of Nicholas Banbroke's, all at one birth, were baptized June 15.
—— Timothy Wightman, ſon to William, baptized July 7.
—— Cees Wightman, daughter of Thomas, baptized Nov. 16.
—— Elizabeth Wightman, daughter of John, baptized Nov. 26.
1564. Valentine Wightman, ſon of John, baptized Oct. 29.
1566. Edward Wightman, ſon of John, baptized Dec. 20.
1570. Iſaac Wightman, ſon of Richard, baptized Sept. 2.
1570. Sarah Wightman *, daughter of Valentine, baptized Jan. 31.
1587. Alice Swift and William Lord married Jan. 17.
1588. Maurice Haman, magiſter in artibus, and Dorothy Spark, gentlewoman, married April 23.
1593. Grace Grey, daughter of Mr. Anthonie, baptized April 29.
1594. Henry Grey, the ſon of Mr. Anthonie, was baptized Nov. 28.
1596. Magdalen Grey, the daughter of Mr. Anthonie, was baptized Nov. 14.
1598. Chriſtian Grey, daughter of Mr. Anthonie, baptized May 8.
1600. Faithmyjoy † Grey, daughter of Mr. Anthonie, baptized Feb. 2 ; buried June 12, 1602.
1601. William Swift, the ſon of William, baptized Dec. 27.
1603. John Grey, ſon of Mr. Anthonie, baptized April 3, buried Sept. 13, 1605.
1604. Patience Grey, daughter of Myſter Anthonie Grey, precher, baptized Feb. 23.
1606. Jobe Grey, ſon of Mr. Anthonie, baptized Oct. 5.
—— Anne Swift, baptized Dec. 24.
1608. Theophilus Grey, ſon of Mr. Anthonie, baptized May 1.
1609. Priſcilla Grey, daughter of Mr. Anthonie, baptized March 14 (died young).
1612. Richard Swift, buried March 23.
1613. James Swift, buried April 13.
—— Nathaniel Grey, ſon of Mr. Anthonie, baptized Sept. 19.
—— Elizabeth Swift, daughter of William, baptized Oct. 8.
1614. William Swift and Dorkious Millian married May 3.
—— Mr. James Farmer ‡ and Mrs. Grace Grey married Feb. 20.
1615. Preſela Grey, daughter of Mr. Anthonie, baptized May 7.
—— Sarah Swift, daughter of William, baptized Dec. 10.
1618. Theophilus Payne, ſon of Theodore, baptized April 19.
1626. Maſter John Brome and Miſtris Magdalen Grey, married June 1.
—— Richard Swift, ſon of William, baptized Feb. 4.
1628. Urſula, the daughter of Wm. Swift, baptized Feb. 8 ; buried May 14, 1629.
1635. William Swift, buried Feb. 14.

* From this time till 1691 the name of Wightman occurs more frequently than any others in theſe regiſters.
† A name derived from the *Pureſoy* motto, " Pure Foi ma Joi." See this entry in plate IV.
‡ Henry, ſon of James Farmer, gent. and Grace, was baptized at Burbach Dec. 17, 1615 ; and they had afterwards two daughters born at Aſton. Magdalen, baptized there July 25, 1630 ; and Priſcilla, baptized July 25, 1634. Magdalen was buried Sept. 25, 1636 ; when the father was ſtyled " James Farmer, alias Ward, gent."

1662. Georgius Geary, filius Johan. Geary rectoris de Swepſton & Hannah uxoris ejus, baptizatus fuit 21 Sept.

1663. Anna, filia Willmi Barnwell & Joannæ uxoris, 21° Septembris nata fuit; bapt. autem 29°. *Qui crederit & bapttzatus fuerit ſalvus erit.* (This child was buried here Aug. 2°, 1664.)

1665. The lady Priſcilla, one of the daughters of the late right honourable Anthony earl of Kent, and wife of Mr. John St. Nicholas, buried Sept. 20.

—— Elizabeth Leake, a girl about the age of 18, from Smockington village, buried March 12.

1672. Mr. John Pitts, miniſter of this pariſh, buried Jan. 17.

1676. Richard Jaques and George Townſend ſign the book as churchwardens.

1678. John the ſon of James Aſton, buried in woollen, according to the late act of parliament *, Oct. 15.

1681. Anthony, ſon of Robert Cotes rector and Grace his wife, born May 18, baptized June 1; (buried Feb. 18, 1688.)

1682. Roger, ſon of Robert and Grace Cotes, born July 10, baptized July 25.

1683. Suſannah, daughter of Robert and Grace Cotes, baptized Auguſt 14.

1686. Grace, the wife of Robert Cotes, was buried June 25.

1689. Richard Wightman, eſq. married Mrs. Elizabeth Pagett, April 12; (Mary their daughter was baptized April 2, 1691.)

1691. William Pureſoy, eſq. of Wolverſhil, married to Mrs. Jane Lloyd, May 2.

1698. John St. Nicholas, eſq. buried May 30.

1705. Mary the daughter of a traveller, baptized July 23.

1717. Mr. Robert Cotes, rector, was buried Nov. 12.

1719. Mrs. Mary Cotes, buried May 23.

1720. Martha, daughter of Joſeph Ledbroke rector and Elizabeth his wife, privately baptized July 17; received into the church March 3; (and on the ſame day the mother was buried.)

1722. N. Garner and J. Buſwell were churchwardens †.

1731. Anne daughter of Joſeph Ledbroke rector and Mercy his wife, born Aug. 2, baptized 25.

1732. Mr. William Bently, of Leiceſter, and Mrs. Mary St. Nicholas, of this pariſh, were married with a licence, July 11.

1746. Benjamin Dawſon, clerk of the pariſh, buried Feb. 27.

1748. William Hurſt of Hinckley and Anne Grundy were married by licence March 31.

My Leiceſterſhire readers will not be diſpleaſed to ſee the following extracts from the regiſter of *Syſton*; being general remarks, they relate to the whole county:

In 1601, all the hay was inned out of Syſton great meadow on the Wedneſday before St. James. In 1602, harveſt was ſo late, that it was St. Matthew's day before all the barley was inned. In 1603, a pound of good hops was ſold for 2*s.* 6*d.* a ſtrike of malt for 17*d.* and a ſtrike of wheat for 2*s.* 4*d.* In 1606, grinding was ſo ſcant either by water or wind, that at the feaſt of St. Luke they came from Hinckley to Syſton to grind their corn. In 1607, the froſt was ſo hard, and ſo continual, that it was after St. Valentine's day before men could ſet forth plough. In 1609, there died at Loughborough of the plague, in one year, 500 people.

* This is the earlieſt entry ſo ſpecified. † Their names are over the Weſt door of the church.

BENEFACTORS.

Dr. JAMES DUPORT, maſter of Magdalen college, Cambridge, dean of Peterborough, and rector of this pariſh (of whom ſome memoirs are printed in p. 279) gave to the uſe of the poor 15*l.*

The Rev. ROBERT COTES, rector of Burbach, gave what is ſpecified in the following extract from his will, dated Dec. 10, 1717:

"From and after the deceaſe of my dear wife Mary Cotes, I give, deviſe, and bequeath, all the meſſuage or tenement, with the appurtenances, wherein I now dwell, and all the meſſuage or tenement, with the appurtenances, wherein widow Caves doth dwell, to the then rector of Aſton cum Burbage, and his ſucceſſors in the place for ever, by reaſon that the rectors of Aſton cum Burbage have, for more than ſeventy years, been deſtitute of a convenient houſe to reſide in at Burbage, where, by reaſon of the far greater number of inhabitants, the rector's reſidence is more neceſſary and convenient; upon condition, that he and they, and every one of them, do pay the yearly copyhold rent due to the lord of the manor of Burbage; and alſo upon condition they, he, and they, and every one of them, do yearly and every year, on Tueſday in Whitſun week, pay five pounds to the overſeers of the poor of the town of Burbage, towards the putting out a poor boy of the town of Burbage or Sketchley (who has been well inſtructed in the Catechiſm of the church of England) an apprentice, at any town excepting Burbage and Sketchley; which boy ſhall be choſen by the rector, church-wardens, overſeers of the poor, and three or four of the chief of the inhabitants of the ſaid pariſh, and be put to ſuch a manual trade as they ſhall think proper for him. But if any of my ſucceſſors in the rectory of Aſton cum Burbage ſhall refuſe or neglect to pay the ſaid ſum of five pounds in manner aforeſaid, and for the uſes aforeſaid; then my mind and will is, that this aforeſaid gift and deviſe ſhall ceaſe and determine, and be abſolutely void and of none effect; and then I do, upon ſuch refuſal or neglect, give, deviſe, and bequeath, the ſaid meſſuages or tenements, with the appurtenances, ſo given, deviſed, and bequeathed as aforeſaid, to my right heirs and aſſigns for ever, they and every one of them paying the lord's rent yearly, and the ſaid ſum of five pounds in manner aforeſaid, and for the uſes aforeſaid.

"*Item*, I give and bequeath to my executors herein after named, all my reſt, reſidue, and remainder of a certain term of years yet to come and unexpired, of and in all that meſſuage or tenement, cloſes, lands, and premiſes, with the appurtenances, lying and being in Burbage, and in the liberties thereof, and now in the occupation of Joſeph Hurſt, John Queneborow, and Jonathan Robinſon, upon condition, and in truſt, that they, or the ſurvivor of them, and the heir of ſuch ſurvivor, do pay, or cauſe to be paid, yearly and every year, during the remainder of the term to come and unexpired of and in the ſaid laſt mentioned premiſes, the ſum of five pounds, to put out a poor boy of the town of Burbage or Sketchley (who has been well inſtructed in the Catechiſm of the church of England) an apprentice to any town excepting Burbage and Sketchley; which boy ſhall be choſen by the rector, churchwardens, overſeers of the poor, and three or four of the chief inhabitants of the pariſh, and be put to ſuch a manual trade as they think proper for him:

him: and alſo in truſt, and upon condition, that they, or the ſurvivor, and the heirs of ſuch ſurvivor, do pay, or cauſe to be paid, to a ſchool-dame in Burbage, for teaching the poor children there to read Engliſh, and teach them the Church Catechiſm, the ſum of forty ſhillings yearly and in every year, during the remainder of the ſaid term to come and unexpired of and in the ſaid laſt mentioned premiſes.

"I do hereby make my ſaid kinſman Edward Hood, Richard Hood, and Robert Smith, executors of this my laſt will and teſtament."

SARAH FORRYAN gave 5*l.* the intereſt of it to buy a gown for a poor woman on St. Thomas's day.

To the land-owners, mentioned in p. 256, may be added Mrs. *Wigley* of Scraptoft, Mr. *Richard Forryan*, Mr. Alderman *Chambers* of Leiceſter, and Mr. *Richard Spooner Jacques*.

In p. 257, I have omitted to mention, that in the ſteeple of Burbach church is a ring of five bells, which, though light, are remarkably tunable.—The foſſils found in this pariſh have been deſcribed in the Hiſtory of Hinckley, p. 64.

An Inventory of the Communion Plate * at Burbach, with the weights and inſcriptions of the ſeveral pieces :

	Ounces.	dwts.
One chalice or flagon, weight - -	64	1
" Ex dono ROBERTI COTES, M. A. hujuſque eccleſiæ " rectoris, 1717." And a coat of arms with this motto, " In cœlo ſpes mea eſt."		
One plate with the ſame arms and inſcription, weight	19	15
One ſalver, " The gift of GRACE ARMSTON † to the " church of Burbage," weight - -	15	16
One cup, with no inſcription, weighs - -	8	4
	107	16

* In the night of the eighth of February 1784, the whole of this plate was ſtolen out of the church, by ſome villains who had robbed ſeveral churches in this and the neighbouring counties; and who in their flight left in a cloſe adjoining to the church-yard a ſurplice not belonging to Burbach. A reward of twenty guineas was laudably offered for their apprehenſion by Richard Spooner Jacques and Richard Forryan, church-wardens.

† Who died in October 1691.

RECTORS of ASTON FLAMVILE and BURBACH, from the Regiſters at Lincoln, Aſton, and Burbach.

1221.*	Hubert.
1299.	William de Stretteford.
1340, 8 kal. April.	Walter de Bitch.
1341, 4 id. Feb.	John Lynye.
1355, 8 kal. April.	John Heynot.
1382, 12 Jan.	John Popelton.
1397.	John Newton † occurs.
1415, 6 Feb.	Thomas Cryſtmeſſe.
1447.	Robert Harlow.
1480, 17 July.	Edward Exmen.
1511, 6 Dec.	John White.
1560.	George Ackworth ‡.
about 1590.	Anthony Grey ||, afterwards earl of Kent.
1643.	John Pitts §.
1672. Jan.	James Duport, D. D.**
1677.	Robert Cotes ††.
1717. Dec.	Joſeph Ledbroke ‡‡.
1756. July.	William Waterman, the preſent rector.

* Robert de Swepſton was then reſident chaplain at Burbach. See p. 245.

† On the 3d of February, 1397, "Sire John Newton, parſon de l'eſgliſe de Bur-"bach," was a witneſs to the will of John of Gaunt; as was alſo "Sire Wautier "Piers, parſon de l'eſgliſe de Wymondham." The will was executed "in camera "infra caſtrum ſuum Leyceſtr' ſituat'." Amongſt other legacies, the duke gave to the new collegiate church of Our Lady at Leiceſter (then newly founded by his wife Blanch's father Henry duke of Lancaſter, who died of the plague at Leiceſter in 1360, and was buried in that church) his red veſtment of velvet embroidered with golden ſuns, with all the apparel belonging to the ſaid veſtment, and with it all his miſſals and other books (which were after the uſe of Saliſbury cathedral) belonging to his chapel, not otherwiſe deviſed.

‡ We know not whether Mr. Ackworth was the immediate ſucceſſor to Mr. White; but Strype (Life of biſhop Aylmer, p. 8.) informs us that during the reign of Edward VI. Mr. John Aylmer, one of the early Reformers, and afterwards biſhop of London 1576—1625, was for ſome time the only preacher in Leiceſterſhire, and was highly inſtrumental in bringing over the people of that county to the Proteſtant religion.

|| See memoirs of him in the following page. § Died Jan. 20, 1672. See p. 262.

** Afterwards dean of Peterborough. See memoirs of him in p. 279.

†† Died 30 Nov. 14, 1717. See p. 262.

‡‡ Rector alſo of Scraptoft. He died June 30, 1756. Elizabeth, his daughter, was married to the Rev. Dr. Hutchinſon, vicar of Cleybrook.

A N-

ANTHONY GREY, Tenth Earl of KENT.

THIS worthy peer, who attained the title of earl of Kent after ſurviving five preceding earls; namely, Henry the fourth earl *, Henry the fifth, Re-

* This Earl ſucceeded to the title as brother by the half blood to Richard the third earl of Kent, who had ſo waſted his eſtate by gaming, that Earl Henry declined taking on him the title; as did alſo Henry his ſon. It was reſumed, however, by Earl Reginald, who by frugality much recovered the eſtate. The following curious particulars relating to Earl Richard are here firſt printed from a MS. of Dr. Zachary Grey, in the library of my friend Mr. Reed of Staple Inn:

"That George, ſoomtyme earl of Kent, who dyed in December, anno 19 Hen. VII. at Amptehill, "in the chamber called Lord Stanhopes chamber, about two or three dayes nexte before his deathe "declared his wyll concerninge his lands, in effect as followethe, viz. 'So it is, that I feare Richarde, "my ſoone and heayre, will not thrive but will be a waſter, therefore I will make my lands more ſuer "by my laſte will, which ſhall be to the intente that he ſhall not put them awaye, for I will, that after "my deceaſe he ſhall have all my lands and tenementes excepte my ladyes joynture, which I will that "ſhe ſhall have during her lyffe peaceably without interruption, and after her deceaſe all her ſaid ma-"nors, lands, and tenements, and heredytaments, ſhall wholy remayne to my ſaide ſoone Richarde, "and to the heyres of his boddye lawfully begotten; and for lacke of ſuch yſſue to remayne to Henry "my ſoone, and to the heayres of his boddye lawfully commynge; and for lacke of ſuche yſſue to re-"mayne to George my ſoone, and to the heayre of hys boddye lawfully comynge; and for lacke of "ſuche yſſue to remayne to Anthony my ſoone, and to the heayres of hys boddye lawfully comynge;' "and that the ſame was not revoked at any tyme by the ſaide earle.

"26 Januarii, anno 16 Hen. VIII.

"Thomas Lewys, gentleman uſher of the chamber to the ſayed earle, Thomas Truſte, gent. who "was yoman-uſher of the chamber to the ſayde earle.

"Nycholas Tyther, yoman-uſher of the chamber to the ſaid earle; and further ſayeth, that the ſaid "earle called the ſaid Rychard before hym and rehearſed the ſame will unto him, and comanded him to "ſee the ſame performed in all poyntes upon his bleſſynge, otherwyſe he ſhoulde have his courſſe.

"30 Januarii, anno ſupradicto.

"Richarde Mawner, groome of the chamber to the ſayed earle; and further ſayeth, that the ſaied "Rychard is deceaſed without yſſue of his boddye lawfully begotten.

"Auguſtine Abbott of Warden; and that after the deathe of the ſaid earle he harde Sir Wyllyam "Gaſcoygne, in the great chamber of the ſaied earle, reade a wyll in wrytinge to the ſame effect.

"Reynolde Myller, yoman of the chamber to the ſayed earle; and that the ſayed Richard is deceaſed "without yſſue of his body, &c.

"Randall Wryghte, yoman of the chamber to the ſaid earle; and that the ſaid Richard deceaſed "without iſſue of his body, &c.

"8 Februarii, anno ſupradicto.

"Thomas Davye, parſon of Sympſon, who was comptroller of the houſehold to the ſaide earle; and "alſo that Sir Wylliam Gaſcoygne, after the deathe of the ſayed earle, declared to the ſayde Thomas "Davye, that the earle had made his will for his lands in mannor and forme as before is reherſed, "ſavynge he harde him ſay nothinge of Anthony.

"Edmond Knyvet, ſerjaunte porter to Kinge Henry the Eight, who in the lyffe of the ſaid earle was "his kerver and ſhewer, by the ſpace of fyve years nexte before his deathe; and that the ſaied earle "ſayed that he had made a wyll, but where it was become he could not tell, as he then ſayed, and "thereupon recyted the ſame by woorde as aforeſayed.

ginald

ginald the ſixth, Henry the ſeventh *, Charles the eighth, and Henry the

* This noble lord, who was one of the peers for the trial of Mary Queen of Scots, and lord lieutenant of the county of Bedford, died without iſſue Jan. 31, 1614-5, and was buried in the chapel (which he himſelf had founded) adjoining to Flitton church in Bedfordſhire, where a noble monument has been erected to his memory. (Le Neve, Mon. Angl. l. 44.) In the MS. of Dr. Zachary Grey, above referred to, I find the following account of this Nobleman's houſehold expences in London for ſeven weeks:

COMES KANC', LONDON.

My Lord's expences for his houſhold in ſeven weeks, ended 6 April, 1593.

Buttry and Pantry.	Bread CLXIX doz. VIIII l. IX s. Beer, ſt. II and ſm. 27. XXIX bb. VI l. XII s*. Ale, X doz. XL s.	XVII l. XII s.	
Seller.	Wyne CXVIIg. XLVI s. VIII d. Sack, IX g. IIIpts. XXV s. Muſkadyne, IIII g. III pts. XIIII s. VII d.	IIII l. VI s. III d.	
Spycery.	Spice.	XXXVII s. VIII d.	
Ewery.	Lights, $\frac{XX}{IIII}$VIII l.	XXXIII s.	
Wood and Cole.	Billets, VI^{az}. IIII l. VIII d. Charcole, III lo. XVIII lo. XVIII ſo. IIII l. X s. Seacole, I ch. XVIII s.	IX l. VIII s. VIII d.	
Acates of Store.	Beef, IX peces, XXII s. VI d. Veal, I carcas, X s. Capons, XXXIX, LVII s. VI d. Hennes, XLVII, XXXV s. III d. Butter, X lb. III s. IIII d. Cheeſes, IX, IX s. Bacon, II ſydes, XVI s.	VII l. XIII s. VII d.	$\frac{XX}{IIII}$III l. IX s. VI d. which is XII l. p week, one with another, lacking V d. ob. in the whole †.
Preſents.	Mutton, III q^{a}t. X s. Capons, VII, X s. VI d. Henns, II, XVIII d. Turkyes, III, X s. Ducks, IX, IIII s. VI d. Chickens, I doz. IIII s. Pigeons, III doz. VIII VII s. IIII d. Piggs, II, II s. Pyke, I, XII d. Carpes, II, II s.	LII s. X d.	
Redy Mony.	Freſh acates bought with mony, XXXIX l. V s. VI d.		

An original letter of this earl's will appear in my friend Mr. Duncombe's "Hiſtory of the Archi-epiſcopal Hoſpitals at Canterbury;" which is now printing as a ſubſequent number of the "Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica."

* Sic Orig. But there is ſomething wrong in this article. The total, as it now ſtands, makes 84l. 9s. 6d.
† This does not clearly appear.

nint,

ninth earl, was born at Brancepeth, in the biſhoprick of Durham, 1557. His grandfather Anthony Grey, eſq. (brother to Henry the fourth earl of Kent) had been invited to Brancepeth, to enjoy the company of his friend and kinſman the earl of Weſtmorland, as Dr. Fuller relates in his "Worthies of England." He was preſented to the rectory of Burbach in or about the year 1590 (or perhaps ſtill earlier) by Henry the ſeventh earl of Kent; and in 1591 or 1592 he married Magdalen, daughter of William Purefoy, of Caldecote in Warwickſhire, eſq. who was then in her 20th year. By this lady he had five ſons and ſeven daughters, who were all chriſtened at Burbach between 1593 and 1615, as appears by the regiſters quoted in p. 270. From the time of his obtaining the rectory he became a conſtant preacher (which was at that time not very uſual); performed the duties of a pariſh prieſt with great punctuality; and kept an hoſpitable houſe for the poor. In theſe laudable purſuits the good man paſſed by far the greater part of a very long life, till, at the advanced age of 83, he was ſurprized with the peerage, on the death of his couſin Henry ninth earl of Kent, Nov. 21, 1639. At that period there had been no parliament called for eleven years; but on the 15th of April, 1640, and again on the 15th of November of that year, our venerable peer received a writ of ſummons; but never once attended the houſe of lords. He was rather diſturbed, than pleaſed or elevated, at his advancement to the peerage; and, not having been educated in public buſineſs, or in affairs of ſtate, nor much liking the proceedings of the parliament then newly aſſembled, he excuſed himſelf from perſonal attendance. Though age and indiſpoſition were a ſufficient plea for abſence; he took care that the public buſineſs ſhould not ſuffer on that account, but ſent up, in both caſes, a regular proxy * to ſome peer on whom he could rely. He had the vexation to be almoſt immediately involved in a diſpute, to which, however contrary to his inclinations, a regard for the privileges of the peerage obliged him to attend. His lordſhip's right to the baronies to which he ſucceeded accrued to him as heir general to Henry the ſixth earl of Kent, who was elder brother to our worthy rector's father; and, as far as related to the earldom, there was no difficulty about the claim. But the preceding earls had likewiſe enjoyed the title of baron Haſtings and Ruthyn; which baronies were now claimed by Charles Longueville, Eſq. as rightful couſin and heir to Reginald the firſt lord Grey of Ruthin, and nephew and next heir to Henry ninth earl of Kent. On the 18th of December, 1640, a petition of the venerable earl was preſented to the houſe, under the title of "Anthony earl of Kent, lord Grey of Ruthin, Haſtings, and Waisford," in oppoſition to the claim of Mr. Longueville. After ſeveral ſolemn hearings of counſel † on both ſides before the Houſe, and alſo after hearing the Attorney General on the King's right to the baronies in queſtion, the title

* As appears by the Journals of the Houſe of Lords, April 18, and Nov. 16, 1640.

† Amongſt whom were, for the Earl of Kent, the excellent Selden, Serjeant Rolles, and Mr. Wright. For Mr. Longueville, the celebrated Dugdale, then Norroy King of Arms, and Mr. Hales. See the arguments at large in Collins's "Proceedings, &c. on Baronies by Writ, 1734," p. 195---260.

and dignity of Lord De Grey were adjudged to Mr. Longueville, Feb. 5, 1640-1; a writ of ſummons was accordingly iſſued the next day, and on the 10th his lordſhip took his ſeat in the houſe *. It will readily be conceived that this determination gave little perſonal uneaſineſs to the earl of Kent; who ſtill retained the baronies of Haſtings and Waiſhford †. "He was no more affected," ſays the author of the Magna Britannia, "with the addition of titles, than a corpſe with a fine coffin; and "made no other uſe of his honours, than to ſupport goodneſs, and make his doctrine "more effectual, for which many in thoſe times looked upon him with an evil eye; "but God doubtleſs with a gracious one." He did not in the leaſt abate in the conſtancy of his preaching, ſo long as he was able to be led up into the pulpit; and was particularly benevolent to his brethren of the clergy, whoſe viſits were at all times pleaſing to him; and ſuch was his humility and ſanctity, that he was truly reverenced by all who knew him, and more particularly by his affectionate pariſhioners, among whom he reſigned his laſt breath, Nov. 9, 1643, in the 86th year of his age. By a picture of him now remaining at Wreſt Houſe, where he is drawn in black with his hand on a book, he appears to have been of a meagre perſonage. His wife Magdalen is repreſented in a half-length, ſitting with a book in her hand, and a long motherly black peaked coif on her head ‡. Theſe pictures, if the noble poſſeſſors of them would kindly cauſe them to be engraved, would be a valuable acquiſition to collectors. The ſons who ſurvived him were, 1. Henry, who upon the death of his father took his ſeat in the Houſe of Peers "upon his ſucceſſion, without a writ from the King §." 2. Job, a divine, who had a daughter Mary ‖, married to Thomas Bearcroft of Coventry, gent. whoſe widow ſhe died July 29, 1717, aged 60, and is buried in St. Michael's church, Coventry; 3. Theophilus **, who died 30 March, 1679, aged 74, and is buried at Flitton; and 4. Nathaniel: as alſo five daughters, 1. Lady Grace, married to James Farmer, alias Ward, of Huckleſcot Grange, in Leiceſterſhire, eſq. who had a ſon and two daughters chriſtened at Aſton and Burbach (ſee p. 270); 2. Lady Magdalen, to John Brown, of Stretton, in Derbyſhire, eſq. 3. Lady Chriſtian, to the reverend Mr. Theophilus Burdet, rector of the church of Burton Noverey, in Leiceſterſhire; 4. Lady Patience, to ——— Wood, of Lubenham, in the ſaid county of Leiceſter; and 5. Lady Priſcilla, married to John St. Nicholas, eſq. (ſee p. 255). Two other ſons and one daughter died infants.

* This noble Lord died in the King's garriſon at Oxford, June 17, 1643, leaving iſſue one ſole daughter and heir, Suſan, to whom the dignity and title of baroneſs Grey of Ruthin deſcended; which Suſan married Sir Henry Yelverton, of Eaſton Mauduit, Northamptonſhire, and that title is now in the Earl of Suſſex.

† On his tomb, the title of "Grey of Ruthin" was alſo retained. See the epitaph in p. 258.

‡ Pennant's Journey from Cheſter, p. 336.

§ Lords Journals, Nov. 22, 1643.

‖ Thomas's edition of Dugdale's Warwickſhire, fol. 167.

** Le Neve's Monumenta Anglicana, vol. V. p. 140.

JAMES

JAMES DUPORT, D.D.

This learned Divine, whom Mr. Kennet ſtyles "an excellent tutor, an eminent "preacher, a learned Greek profeſſor, and a good man," was born in 1606 in Jeſus college *, Cambridge (of which college his father † was maſter from 1590 to 1617) and, after a claſſical education at Weſtminſter ‡, was admitted of Trinity college in that univerſity, where he was nine years under the tuition of Dr. Robert Hitch, afterwards dean of York, to whom he gratefully addreſſed a Latin poem in his "Sylvæ," where he calls him "tutorem ſuum colendiſſimum." There is an oration of his in 1631, among the Birch MSS. in the Britiſh Muſeum, "an "aurum poteſt perduci per artem chymicum." He regularly became a fellow of his college, and was collated to the prebend of Langford Eccleſia in the cathedral of Lincoln, Auguſt 14, 1641; and to the archdeaconry of Stow in that dioceſe, September 13, that year, being then B. D.; and on the 13th of November in the ſame year exchanged his prebend for that of Leighton-Buzzard in the ſame cathedral. His knowledge of the Greek was ſo extenſive, that he was appointed Regius profeſſor of that language at Cambridge in 16 . On the 20th of May, 1660, (the Sunday next but one before the Reſtoration) he preached a ſermon at St. Paul's cathedral; and his loyalty on this occaſion was rewarded by an appointment to the office of chaplain in ordinary to Charles the Second. On the 5th of September following he was by royal mandate, with many other learned divines,

* In a poem on himſelf, in the ſecond book of his Sylvæ, he ſays,

"Muſarum in gremio peperit me academia mater,
Et luſi Jeſu parvus in æde puer.
A Jeſu ad Cepham, qui primus apoſtolus, ivi;
Cepit & Occidui me ſchola magna Petri.
A Petro ad Triadem, pars qua mihi maxima vitæ,
O ſanctæ Triados ter memoranda domus!
A Triade ad Mariam, cui nomen Magdala, cum qua
O poſſim vitæ crimina flere meæ!
Sic dena dunorum miſer & tria luſtra peregi;
Quid tamen heu feci? tu miſerere, Deus."

† John Duport, D. D. ſon of Thomas Duport, eſq. He was born at Shepſhed, in the county of Leiceſter, bred fellow, then maſter (1590—1617) of Jeſus College in Cambridge, once proctor, and thrice vice-chancellor of that univerſity. He was one of the tranſlators of the Bible, and a reverend man in his generation, who beſtowed the perpetual advowſon of the rectory of Harſton on the college. He married Rachel daughter to Richard Cox, biſhop of Ely, 1559—1581. Men generally in Scripture are notified by their fathers, ſeldom by their ſons, as Simon of Cyrene, father of Alexander and Rufus, perſons (no doubt) of ſingular worth in that age. Thus this doctor is remarkable for his ſon, happy in the education of many hopeful pupils of worſhip and honour, as they more happy in ſo able a tutor. Dr. John Duport died in 1617.

‡ In another poem he thus addreſſes the place of his education:

"O ſemper veneranda mihi chariſſima nutrix,
Alpha ſcholarum, & flos, & decus Angliadum:
Occidui pluſquam illuſtris ſchola regia Petri,
Quanta ego, Μαῖα φίλη, debeo θρέπτρα tibi!
Quæ me amplexa tuis foviſti primitus ulnis,
Lactaſti mammis parvulum & alma tuis:
Quæ noſtras tenero formaſti pollice muſas,
Ingenium, & genium, litterulaſque docens.
Repere vix poterant prius, at timor addidit alas
Non dicam; immo tuus currere fecit amor.
Siquid in Anſoniis poſſum, ſtudiiſve Pelaſgis;
Si Latium in me quid, ſiquid & Hellas habet;
Quantulacunque mea eſt utriuſque peritia linguæ,
Fontibus hauſta tuis uberibuſque fuit.
Siquid Virgilius confert mihi, ſiquid Homerus,
(Queis ſine quis Græcus? quiſve Latinus erit?)
Siquid nunc ſapiunt mea carmina, ſi vel in illis
Mica ſalis, ſi vel gutta Heliconis ineſt:
Siquid vel lego, vel ſcribo, celeberrima nutrix,
Acceptum id refero ſcilicet omne tibi.
Quid tibi pro meritis, ô Euryclea rependam?
(Sic tu rite cluis, parvus at Οὖτις ego)
Quid dignum tanta tibi cura & amore precabor?
Buſbeium o habeas ſemper, cive parem!
Semper ſic eadem; reginæ ſymbolon illud
Fundatricis erat, ſit quoque jure tuum.
Denique ſic merito jactare videris alumnos
(Degenerem excipias me modo) poſſe tuos:
Utraque cur adeo flores academia mater?
Pulchra a me proles annua nempe venit."

created D. D. In an epiſtle prefixed to this ſermon, dated Trinity College, Nov. 21, 1660, he ſays, " The then lord mayor (Sir Thomas Alleyn) was pleaſed freely " and of his own accord, without any motion or ſeeking of mine, to call and in- " vite me to that ſervice. And I have the more reaſon to acknowledge his reſpects " to me herein, becauſe heretofore for ſeveral years laſt paſt it was otherwiſe with " me. For when ſome offers and overtures were made in my behalf by ſome friends " for my preaching at St. Paul's, which I was bound to do (once at leaſt in two " years) by virtue of a place I hold in the univerſity, yet I found not a *door open* " *unto me*, nor had the favour to be admitted or accepted of *. Some, I am told, " ſeemed to take a little diſtaſte and offence at a paſſage or two I then de- " livered †, concerning the miſuſe and prophanation of that famous cathedral " wherein we were aſſembled, and the burying-place or church-yard adjoining " thereto. As to this, I muſt needs profeſs, I have been ſo much affected to ſee " and obſerve the ruins and devaſtations of that church, that of late years I could " never paſs through it almoſt without fear, leſt the ſtones ſhould drop down upon " me; ſo I could never paſs by it without pity and regret to behold ſo ſad a ſpec- " tacle. Whereupon I reſolved with myſelf (I had almoſt ſaid ſolemnly vowed) and " I hope in the fear of God, and out of zeal to his glory, that if ever Providence " called me to that place, I would ſpeak my thoughts freely and plainly (though " ſoberly and modeſtly) as to that particular. The Lord put it into the hearts and " hands of our governors, both civil and eccleſiaſtical, like good Nehemiah's, to " promote and ſet forward the building of the temple, and to help to repair the " breaches and ruins of our churches and cathedrals!" Dr. Duport was inſtalled dean of Peterborough July 27, 1664, by Mr. William Towers, prebendary; and elected maſter of Magdalen college, Cambridge, 1668. When he obtained the rectories of Aſton Flamvile and Burbach, we cannot exactly ſay; but he probably ſucceeded Mr. Pitts in 1672. For this preferment he was doubtleſs indebted to the patronage of Anthony the 12th earl of Kent (grandſon to the venerable rector); to whom, when a youth, he had inſcribed his " Epigrammata Sacra," and alſo his " Epithalamia Sacra." In 1676 he was called forth to preach three different ſermons upon public occaſions, all which were printed; Jan. 30, May 29, and Nov. 5. He died July 17, 1679, and was buried in Peterborough cathedral, to which, and to the ſchool there, he had been a conſiderable benefactor. Againſt a pillar on the North ſide of the choir, behind the pulpit, is a handſome white marble tablet, at the top of which are theſe arms, Azure in chief, a creſcent and mullet Or, per Chevron crenelle in baſe Sable a lion rampant, Or.

Underneath, this inſcription:

" M.S. Jacobus Duport, S.T.P. hujus eccleſiæ decanus, Lincolnienſis cano- nicus; vir in omni vitæ tenore clariſſimus, felicibus auſpiciis (patre præſule, avo epiſcopo) oriundus, ſummus ipſe Theologus, omne literarum genus

* In the late times they would not ſuffer any Royaliſt to preach at St. Paul's. KENNET.

† He had given ſome offence by ſpeaking againſt the ſacrilege committed in that place. The paſſages are at large in the 22d, 23d, 24th, and 25th pages of the Sermon: " When I ſee my Saviour whipping the buyers " and ſellers out of the Temple, i. e out of the verges and precincts of the temple; when I ſee him over- " throwing the tables of the money-changers and exchangers; when I ſee and conſider this, methinks it is no " very comely or handſome ſight to ſee either church iſles exchanged into ſhops, or church-yards into mar- " kets, &c." KENNET.

penitus

penitus digeſſit, multas linguas etiam doctioribus peregrinas fecit ſuas, præ cæteris Græcam, cujus erat apud Cantabrigienſes ſuos profeſſor; Græcâ Poeſi, ſi non ſuper Homerum, ſaltem pari incedens gradu; cuem ut alterum planè Homerum quatuor vendicant collegia; Sancti Jeſu in quo natus; S. S. Trinitatis quo educatus; Sanctæ Mariæ Magdalenæ cui præfuit; & hoc noſtrum quod corpus obtinet: collegia iſta ut ornavit, ſic vivens morienſque amplis beneficiis auxit præcipue coll. Trinitat. cujus Bibliothecam auguſtam, non modò liberâ manu ſublimiorem reddidit, ſed ſuis inſuper illuſtravit libris, ut academiæ decus, ſic eccleſiæ non minus. Liturgiam Anglicanam Græcam faciendo in omnem gentem tranſtulit: ſic meritus, regi Carolo II° à ſacris fuit: amplis dignitatibus, honoribus, opibus, affluxit, quæ omnia honeſtè adeptus, pie & prudenter diſtribuit. His dotibus acceſſit morum ſuavitas, probitas, omnis virtus. Saxo non hoc eget ut teſtetur quod vixit, ſed quod mori potuit. Obiit Julii 17, anno ætatis ſuæ 73, Domini 1679."

On the ground, in the middle of the Sanctum Sanctorum, this on an ordinary free-ſtone in capitals:

"H. J. Jacobus Duport, S. T. P. hujus eccl. decanus; de quo non non eſt rudis faxi plura dicere, ſed elegans iſtud & affine marmor elegantiùs eloquetur."

Not far from dean Duport's monument is this inſcription to his ſiſter:

"M. S. Hic jacet Lucia Duport, Jo. Duport, S. T. D. Coll. Jeſu Cant præfecti filia; tum cæterarum virtutum, tum imprimis caſtimoniæ, temperantiæ, pietatiſque erga Deum rarum non hujus ævi exemplum, ſed veteribus ſanctis annumerandum. Obiit Virgo Feb. 6, A. D. 1665, ætatis 61.

Dum, ſapiens Virgo, vigilâſti ardente Lucernâ,
Expectans ſponſum nocte dicque tuum;
Præluxiſti aliis, & lampas in orbe fuiſti,
Moribus & vitâ, lucida Virgo, tuâ.
Nunc quoniam in terris tibi lux brevis occidit, ergo
Æternâ in cœlis, Lucia, luce micas.

Cariſſimæ ſorori poſuit Jacobus Duport hujus eccl. decanus."

Dr. Duport left behind him ſeveral learned works, among which his "Gnomo-"logia Homeri*, 1660," ſhews his extenſive reading, and great knowledge of the Greek tongue, and was then deemed very uſeful for the underſtanding of that poet. This was dedicated to his pupils Edward Cecil, John Knatchbull, Henry Puckering, and Francis Willoughby †, and publiſhed by the advice of Dr. Buſby, to whom a Latin poem in the "Sylvæ" is addreſſed.

* The full title is, "Homeri Poetarum omnium Seculorum facile Principis Gnomologia duplici Paralleliſi-"mo illuſtrata. Uno ex locis S. Scripturæ quibus Gnomæ Homericæ aut prope affines, aut non prorſus aliſi-"miles: Altero ex Gentium Scriptoribus, ubi Citationes, Parodiæ, Alluſiones, & denique Loci Paralleli: "Inſertis hinc inde Obſervationibus Ethico-Politicis in Sententias, & ad Voces inſigniores. Notis Criticis. Cum "triplici Indice Sententiarum, Locorum S. Scripturæ, Vocabulorum. Quibus Mantiſſæ loco acceſſit Appendix "continens Syllogen Teſtimoniorum de Homero ex variis Autoribus qua Antiquis qua Neotericis collectam. "Per Jacobum Duportum Cantabrigienſem, Græcæ Linguæ nuper Profeſſorem Regium."

† "Nobiliſſimo Doctiſſimoque Virum-Juvenum Quaternioni, Edwardo Cecilio Illuſtriſſ. Comitis Sariſbu-"rienſis Filio, Johanni Knatchbullo Equitis Baronetti Filio natu maximo, Henrico Puckeringo alias Newtono, "Equitis Baronetti Filio unico, Franciſco Willughbeio, Equitis Aurati Filio itidem Unigenito, Pupillis nuper "ſuis longe chariſſimis, nunc vero Amicis plurimum Honorandis. Iterum ecce ad vos redit (Nobiliſſimi Ju-"venes) Homerus veſter, quem non ita pridem in Academia vos quatuor ſimul & una mecum legiſtis —— me "amare pergite nuper quidem Tutorem indigniſſimum, nunc vero Amicum veſtrum & humiliſſimum in Chriſto "Servum JAC. DUPORTUM; Dec. 2, 1659."

His

His other works are, 1. "Tres Libri Solomonis, ſcilicet Proverbia, Eccleſiaſtes, "Cantica, Græco Carmine donati, 1646," 12mo. 2. "Metaphraſis libri Pſalmorum "verſibus Græcis contexta cum verſione Lat. Cantabr. J. Field excud. 1666," 4to. An edition, "Lond. 1674," 8vo, is mentioned by Jo. Alb. Fabricius, in the 7th volume of his "Bibliotheca Græca." This work of our author is alſo celebrated in the 1ſt volume (edit. tertia) p. 353. More of him in the ſame vol. p. 261, 347, 451. In the 2d, corrected and enlarged, edition of Tillotſon's Life by Birch, is that writer's opinion on Duport's verſion of the Pſalms, and his Poetica Stromata. 3. His next work, "Muſæ Subſecivæ, ſeu Poetica Stromata; Autore J. D. Cantabrigienſi, "1676," 8vo. is inſcribed to the duke of Monmouth, then chancellor of Cambridge. This volume conſiſts, I. of three books of Miſcellany Poems, under the title of "Sylvæ," inſcribed, 1. to Sir John Cotton, bart. 2. to Sir Henry Puckering*, otherwiſe Newton, bart. 3. to Sir Newton Knatchbull, bart. II. "Carmina Gratulatoria ad Regem & "Reginam," inſcribed to Charles the Second. IV. "Epicedia ſeu Carmina Funebria," addreſſed to Dr. Edward Rainbow biſhop of Carliſle. V. "Carmina Comitialia, ſeu "Epigrammata in Comitiis Academicis compoſita," addreſſed to Dr. James Fleetwood, provoſt of King's College. VI. "Epigrammata Sacra," and VII. "Epithalamia "Sacra," both inſcribed to Anthony earl of Kent. Among the Sylvæ, is a Greek poem occaſioned by "the Swarms of Gnats in the Fens," intituled, "Homeri "Culex; cum ob Aquarum Reſtagnationem inſolitâ culicum copiâ infeſtaremur "[apud Cantabrigiam] menſe Julio 1661. Ad virum Ὁμηρικώτατον, D. Johannem "Cottonum Equitem Baronettum, Carmen;" and another in Latin, "In Convi-"vium Navale quo Epiſcopum & alios e Clero Petriburgenſi in Stagno Vitel-"ſeiano excepit nobiliſſimus vir Guilielmus Pierrepontius, menſe Auguſto 1669."

In the year 1712, when Theophraſtus's Characters were publiſhed by Needham, there were printed along with them ſome Lectures of Profeſſor Duport upon the firſt ſixteen characters, excepting the fifth. Theſe lectures had lain in the famous library of Moore, biſhop of Ely, for many years, and were at firſt ſuppoſed to have been drawn by the learned Stanley, who wrote "The Lives of the Greek Philoſophers;" but, upon their being communicated, they were ſoon known to belong to Profeſſor Duport, and to be what he had read to his pupils at Cambridge during the time of the great rebellion.

* To whom the following couplet is addreſſed, by way of thanks for a ſilver ink-ſtand and a watch:
"Cum ſcribo, aut tempus numero, revocat mihi donum
"Litera quæque tuum, quælibet hora tuum."

SKETCHLEY.

This little village, containing in the whole about 400 acres, and in ancient deeds called *Skeileſchive*, *Sokecliffe*, and *Soketeſclive*, is ſituated on the borders of the Watling-ſtreet road, and is a hamlet of the pariſh of Burbach, and conſequently a member of Aſton Flamvile. It once was conſiderable enough to have a chapel, wherein ſervice was performed three days in a week by the reſident chaplain of Burbach. The chapel was "quite de-"cayed and gone" even in Burton's time; but the ſite of it is well known by a ſmall piece of ground which ſtill retains the name of *Chapel-yard*, and is rented by a farmer of Burbach.

The lords of Sketchley from the earlieſt times have been the ſame with thoſe of Burbach. In the fifth of Henry III. it was holden of the king by the *prior of Coventry*, and from the prior by *John de Haſtings* by the ſervice of half a knight's fee. From an intermarriage with the Haſtings earls of Pembroke, it came to the lord *Grey of Ruthin*; and thence by lineal deſcent to the preſent marchioneſs *Grey*, in whoſe right it is now the property of *Philip* earl of *Hardwicke*.

The other land owners are Mr. *Jacques*, Mr. *Wightman*, Mr. *Grundy*, Mr. *Simpſon* of Leiceſter, and Mrs. *Sanſom* of Loughborough.

Mr. Jacques, among other coins of leſs conſequence (ſuch as a penny of Richard II. and ſeveral ſilver coins of James and Elizabeth) has one of the Lower Empire, which was found in his garden at Sketchley, and is engraved in plate V. fig. 10. It is of Tetricus, who, having been præſul in Gaul, and proconſul of Aquitaine, got himſelf proclaimed emperor at Bourdeaux; but fell into the hands of the emperor Aurelius, who carried him in triumph to Rome.

SMOCKINGTON.

This hamlet, which is marked as a diſtinct townſhip both in the Villare and in the modern maps of the county, and containing in the whole about 600 acres, conſiſts only of two farm-houſes and about a dozen cottages, which ſtand where the old Watling-ſtreet ſeparates the counties of Leiceſter and Warwick; nearly half the village being ſituated in the pariſh of Wolvey, in the latter county, where they form part of the jointure of the *Counteſs of Coventry*.

That part of Smockington which is in the pariſh of Aſton-Flamvile is the property of Captain *Hood*, Mr. *Muſſon*, and Mrs. *Binley*.

"The name of this place," Mr. Wells obſerves, "appears ſin-"gular, and has occaſioned ſeveral groundleſs and ludicrous "tales not worth inſerting. The moſt rational account that can "be given of its etymology is, that as it borders on Wolvey-"heath, there was no doubt great plenty of fern growing here-"abouts, eſpecially before the incloſures, which the cottagers "dwelling on both ſides of the ſtreet road were uſed to burn for "the profit of the aſhes: this would occaſion much ſmoak; "therefore with greater probability it was called from thence "*Smoaky-town*, or *Smoaking-town*, and by corruption ſince *Smok-*"*ington*. This little hamlet is well known to travellers, and be-"fore the turnpike-roads were made was a good place of call; "there being a tolerable public-houſe, which was uſed as ſuch "till within theſe few years paſt."

Mr.

Mr. Burton, in his Hiſtory of Leiceſterſhire, has paſſed over the hamlet of Smockington without the leaſt notice. But of that part of it which is in the county of Warwick, more properly known by the name of *Copſton Parva*, we have the following particulars in Dr. Thomas's edition of Dugdale's Warwickſhire.

"Northwards from Wolvey, and in the ſame pariſh, lyeth *Little Copſton*, now a depopulated place, and known only by the name of *Copſton Fields*; which originally had its denomination from one *Copſi*, poſſeſſor thereof in the Saxons time, as I gueſs; that being a name then in uſe: but in the Conqueror's ſurvey, there is not any expreſs mention thereof; ſo that I do conceive it was involved with Wolvey; for in the beginning of Henry the Second's time, *Ivo de Harecurt* granted all his land in this place (together with Wolvey) unto Robert Baſſet, in frank-marriage with Beatrice his ſiſter; which Robert, very ſuddenly after, gave to the monks of Combe one carucate of land here; ſo that it ſeems he was then owner thereof, which grant king Henry II. confirmed.

"Here was anciently a chapel, as appears by a compoſition touching the church of Wolvey, betwixt G. Muſchamp biſhop of Coventry and the abbot of Combe, 34 Henry III.

"How it paſſed from Baſſet's poſterity I have not ſeen; but in Henry III's time *Thomas de Aſteley* had it; for, after he was ſlain in the battle of Eveſham, 49 Henry III. (as in Aſtley is ſhewed) this, with the reſt of his lands, being confiſcate, was given by the king to *Warine de Baſſingburne*. But, after the decree called "Dictum de Kenilworth," whereby they which were not ſlain in the battle, as well as the poſterity of thoſe which loſt their lives, were admitted to compoſition for their forfeited eſtates (as in Kenilworth is manifeſted), *Andrew* de Aſtley, ſon and heir to the ſaid Thomas, paſſed away this his village of Little Copſton, with the appurtenances, to the monks of Combe and their ſucceſſors for ever, in conſideration of cccxx marks ſterling, which he received of them

to redeem his lands ſo forfeited as hath been ſaid. After which, viz. in 18 Edward I. the ſaid monks obtained a charter of free warren in all their demeſne lands here; whoſe poſſeſſion it continued in till the diſſolution of that monaſtery."

Dr. Thomas adds, "This place has for ſome time paſt taken the name of *Smockington*, and is much noted for its inns and ſome few houſes, ſituate on the Roman way called Watling-ſtreet, where it croſſes the road between Coventry and Leiceſter. It came by purchaſe to *Thomas lord Coventry*, ſon of the lord keeper Coventry, and ſtill continues in the ſame family."

The Watling-ſtreet road being ſo intimately connected with the ſeveral places here treated of, a letter from the learned antiquary Mr. Aſhmole to the ſtill more celebrated Dugdale, on the courſe of this road, and an abſtract, taken by my late excellent and moſt reſpectable friend Mr. Bowyer, from Mr. Roger Gale's Eſſay on the four Roman roads, printed at the end of Hearne's Leland's Itinerary, vol. VI. p. 111, will be no unſuitable appendage to the hiſtory of Smockington.

MY WORTHY FRIEND, April 20, 1657.

After my parting from you on Thurſday laſt at Rothwell, I met with nothing obſervable in my journey, ſave a very large rampire at Goldſborough in Northamptonſhire, which is ſituate upon a high hill, and preſents a large proſpect every way. The difference and imperfect directions of the countrymen cauſed me to waſte ſix hours before I got to Antonine's *Bannavenna*, and our Weedon. There I entered Watling-ſtreet (which the people yet call *The Street-way*); and within a mile the old Roman-way diſcovers itſelf very plainly, the ridge continuing perfectly viſible for another mile; and then at Norton it is took in by incloſures, where now the common road, turning a little on the right hand, does about half a mile farther re-enter Watling-ſtreet. Thence it is plain to New Inn; and four miles further I met with the veſtigia of an ancient fort, about a bow-ſhot on the right hand of the way, over againſt Lilburne; the outward line contained about an acre of ground, within which was a mount like the keep of an old caſtle, ſurrounded with a trench, and over againſt it the ground raiſed like a half moon, whoſe horns entered the other trench, as by the platform (which I have pricked in the margin) you may diſcern. I heard of no other name for it, than the *Round Hill*. The river Avon runs near it on the North. A mile farther, in the valley, ſtands another houſe called *New*

Inn

Inn alſo, but of ancienter ſtanding than the former, and diſtinguiſhed only by its lying under Showell. Mine hoſt told me, it had been an abbey called *Holywell*. Here ſpying ſome ſmall trenches lately made to drain the adjacent meadow, I went to them, and found many pieces of Roman brick and tile caſt up, and they ſay than Roman coin is found thereabouts; but though I have met with none there, nor in all my journey, yet have I left word with divers to lay up for me what they ſhall hereafter find. About a mile hence there is a tumulus * raiſed in the very middle of the highway, which methought was worth obſerving; but from thence to High Croſs, I ſaw nothing worthy taking notice of; but there (near the place where Foſſe from Leiceſter and Watling-ſtreet from Weedon make a right angle) is the foundation (as I gueſs) of a Roman temple, about ſix yards long, and four yards broad; and where, they ſay, not long ſince, was a thing like a ſilver mace dug up (which the people will needs have to be the mayor's mace of the city when it ſtood); I ſuppoſe it might be ſome enſign of honour, or pontifical inſtrument, belonging to the prieſt, or uſed in ſacrifice. The long pole ſet up at this place, with four arms (directing the way from London to Weſtcheſter, and from York to Briſtol) was erected by one Mr. Anthony Font of Claybrooke, who was, I hear, a lover of antiquities, with whom lived one Mr. Broxhorne, a great collector of the coins found hereabout; but what is become of him I could not learn. On the top, the date of its erection, viz. Sept. 14, 1630. Coming near Hinckley, I perceived the old way has been taken into Sketchley Field, and ſo continued for a mile; from whence, till I came near the river Anchor, little was obſervable; but about a bow ſhot on this ſide the bridge, the old Roman way paſſes through the middle of a ſquare fortification, which contains about two acres of ground. This place deſerves ſome farther conſideration, it ſeeming to be ſituate at the very entrance of old *Manduceſſium*. Thence (a mile on the left hand) I could diſcern the tumulus upon Oldbury; but the day was too far ſpent to ride up to it. Being paſt a mile from Atherſton, methought Watling-ſtreet ſtruck an oblique line to Falkeſley; and though the woods denied me the help to judge, which the champain had afforded me, yet, by obſerving the poſition of the ſun, I was ſomething perſuaded to credit this my opinion; but I will not poſitively aver it, till I ſhall trace this way with a needle. From Falkeſley, I found the old way hold on very direct and viſible, till I came within half a mile of *Etocetum*, and there it is apparently cut off, or rather ſunk in the bogs, juſt when Ickenild-ſtreet croſſes it; ſo that the preſent road takes upon the right hand, and about half a mile farther enters the old way again at Wall. Thus far I traced, and viewed what now ſeems obſervable in this ancient Roman way (with thoſe parts of it wherein two others of the ancient Roman roads croſs it); and now let me farther tell you, that looking back from the highway, over againſt Round Hill, towards New Inn, I diſcerned the track to be a little arched, and inclining North Weſt, which adds ſome ground to your opinion, that the courſe of Watling-ſtreet is ſomewhat bending through Warwickſhire. The like arch, I obſerved to be from the place where we croſſed this ſtreet-way, from Newnham to Lutterworth; and both theſe proſpects were about four miles in length. However,

* Commonly called *Claudius's Buſh*, and ſuppoſed to have been the burial-place of Claudius mentioned in the inſcription at High Croſs. See p. 289. N.

I could not diſcern the leaſt variation from a ſtrait line in any other part of the way; but there, I confeſs, the wood grew on me too faſt, and cut the proſpect too ſhort, to make my obſervation ſo exact as I did in the champian; and therefore I muſt wait for a clearer ſatisfaction, till the needle determines it. It has created ſome wonder in me ſince, how ſuch an eminent road, ſo ſtrait, ſo ſolidly founded with ſtones and gravel, and its ridge ſo firmly raiſed, ſhould become ſo much neglected; whereas there is not a more boggy and rotten road than in that other (when the old one is forſaken) almoſt to Coventry. Beſides, in my opinion, the journey from Weedon to Lichfield, through Watling-ſtreet, is ſhorter by three or four miles, than if you go by Coventry. But I conſider, that, after the Roman and idolatrous part of the Saxon times, Chriſtianity, founded upon different intereſts, drew on veneration to the places of martyrdom, or other reverence upon ſome leſſer engagements; which afterwards grew up to the accommodation of travellers, among which Coventry became famous for its monaſtery, and the new way through it to Lichfield (though more winding, long, and rotten) was frequented, and the old (though direct, ſhorter, and firmer) by degrees relinquiſhed. Thus Lichfield and St. Albans might (perhaps upon like occaſion) draw the great roads to them from EROCETVM, and old VERVLAMIVM became neglected. I will not add another line, but beg pardon for this tedious relation, and to aſſure you that I am your real and obliged friend,

E. ASHMOLE.

Abſtract of Mr. GALE's Eſſay on the Four great ROMAN ROADS, taken by Mr. BOWYER.

By a curious map* in Leland's Itinerary, vol. VI. p. 111, delineated from a MS. in the Cottonian Library (Nero, D. 1. fol. 194, b.) the Foſſe went from Totneſs through Lincoln to Caithneſs; Watling-ſtreet from Dover to Cheſter; Ermingſtreet from the Southernmoſt part to the North of the iſland; Icknild from Eaſt to Weſt.

Bath is the firſt town of note where we can trace from hiſtory the *Foſſe*; thence to Walcote into Wiltſhire, to North Wraxal, Littleton Drew, Alderton, Sheerſton, Haſton Gray; enters Glouceſterſhire beyond Kemble; to Cirenceſter, Winſton, Northleach; into Warwickſhire at *Stretton*† *ſuper Foſſe* to Hawford; croſſes the Leam to the weſtward of Marton, through Stretton, on Dunſmore, Bretford on

* This map, the ſecond oldeſt known to be exiſting, is faithfully engraved in Mr. Gough's Britiſh Topography, 1780, vol I. plate I. fig. 2. N.

† 13 Edw. I. Ralph Pipard levied a fine of the lordſhip of *Stretton*, with the advowſon of the church, under the name of *Stretton juxta Hynkele*, otherwiſe called *Stretton ſuper le Strete*, *juxta le Strete*, as alſo *Stretton Baſſetsagle*, *Stretton by the Street*, and *Stretton in the Field*. Dugdale, ed. Thomas, vol. I. p. 51. N.

Avon,

Avon, Brinklow; cuts Watling-ſtreet *, and enters Leiceſterſhire, at Highcroſs; thence not viſible till about three miles North of Newark. Many terminate it at Lincoln, others at Cathneſs.

Watling-ſtreet. From Dover to London, through Canterbury, Rocheſter, Blackheath, Newington, Lambeth; croſſes the Thames at the Horſe-ferry to Hampſtead. About three miles below that town it divided; and one branch entered London at Portpool or Gray's Inn lane, to Holborn Bridge, Bow church (as appears by the foundation laid for that church after the fire of London), thence to Watling-ſtreet, and might go to Dowgate, and, joining its other branch again in St. George's Fields, go on together into Kent.

From Hampſtead to Hendon, Edgworth; it enters Hertfordſhire near Brockley hills, the Roman *Sulloniaca*; to Melburn, Colnway-ſtreet, Lark-ſtreet, Old Verulam, Redburn, and Market-ſtreet, to Dunſtable, where it interſects the Icknild-ſtreet; in Bedfordſhire goes by Tillſworth into Buckinghamſhire at Little Brickill; gives name to Fenny Stratford and Stony-Stratford. In Northamptonſhire, by Towceſter, Pateſhall, Weedon in the Street, and Dodford, bends to the right from the road to Daventry, by Lilburne; enters Leiceſterſhire over Dowbridge.

In Warwickſhire, paſſes through Great Copſton, *Stretton Baſkervile* †, Manceter, Atherſton, and Wincote; enters Staffordſhire at Faſelybridge, and is very evident from thence between Cheſterfield and Wall, through Lichfield, to Knaves-caſtle, the Four Croſſes, and Stretton, till it comes to Brackley, on the borders of Shropſhire; thence through Okeyate, by Wreken hill, through the midſt of Wroxeter ford; thence by two ſmall towns called Strettons, and ſo on to Wattleſborough. For the further courſe we are in the dark: it probably entered Montgomeryſhire on the North ſide of Brethenhill, where is the hundred Yſtrad Marghall, or *Strata Marcellia*; this road being made by Ulpius Marcellus, proprætor here under Commodus.

* It may be proper to obſerve, that Mr. N Salmon, in his "New Survey of England, 1728," p. 323, has advanced a different hypotheſis concerning this poſition of the two roads; namely, that though the Watling-ſtreet had a courſe from Daventry to Atherſton, it was not *this*, which is a much nearer road than that deſcribed in the Itinerary. Mr. Salmon allows this to be properly called *The Street Road*, but not the *Watling-ſtreet*. "Upon the evidence," he ſays, "of Camden, and all his followers, this miſtake "(if I may take the freedom to call it ſo) of the interſection of the Foſſe and Watling-ſtreet at Higheroſs, "has been eſtabliſhed to poſterity §, as far as a handſome monument and inſcription can do it. Pre- "ſcription indeed was on their ſide; the notion had paſſed from Camden's time to ours, and they were "willing to fortify what they took to be truth, leſt after-ages ſhould be ignorant of it. But as ſupport- "ing truth was the only thing theſe gentlemen had in view, they will give up their monument, rather "than appear in defence of wrong, when it appear ſuch to them."—"The *Watling-ſtreet*," according to this author in p. 362, "enters Warwickſhire, leaving Cateſby on the left, and points to Cheſterton, where "it has an interſection with the *Foſſe*. The military way by Higheroſs," he obſerves, "is called *The* "*Street-way*, to which it hath a right, though no more than vicinal."

† The ſame place which is before called *Stretton ſuper Foſſe*. N.

§ See this inſcription at large in the "Hiſtory of Hinckley, p. 121. On the pillar are depicted the arms of the Earls of Denbigh and Coventry, with thoſe of Lords Brook, Willoughby, Leigh, and Conway. The inſcription was written by Mr. Greenway, maſter of the freeſchool at Coventry. As this ſchool (founded in the reign of Henry VIII.) has been under the direction of ſome eminent perſons, I ſhall give a ſhort liſt of them.

1. Philemon Holland, M. D.
2. Mr. Arnold, 1602.
3. Mr Torvey.
4. Mr. Cranford, 1625.
5. Mr. Phinehas White, 1652.
6. Sam. Frankland, M. A. 1643.
7. Sam. Carte, M. A. 1691.
8. George Greenway, M. A. 1701.
9. R. Marſden, 1716.
10. Edw. Jackſon, M. A. 1718.

"Fr-

"*Erminſtrete*, ſo called from Ipmynpull, an univerſal pillar, worſhiped for Mer-"cury." Somner. "Others from *Hermanſtrete*, the Street of the Army." Somner. From Southampton to Carliſle, through Wincheſter, Silcheſter, Henley, Colnbrook, London; through Moorgate, Finſbury, Newington, Tottenham, Edmonton-ſtreet, Enfield, Hertford, Wadeſmill; between Buckland and Royſton enters Cambridge-ſhire; by Kneeſworth, Wendy, croſſes Rhee or Grant; then to Holm, Caxton, Papworth, to Godmancheſter and Huntingdon.

Old-ſtreet, or *Stane-ſtreet*; from Arundel over Poleborough-heath to Beinghurſt, and ſo into Surrey in the pariſh of Oakley, through Dorking church-yard, to Banſted Downs, Woodcote, Wormley, Croydon, and Stretham, to London.

Icknild-ſtreet, ſo called from the Iceni, is firſt diſcovered near Barley in Hertfordſhire; next probably to Icaldun, to Hogmagog hills, over Newmarket heath to Ikeſworth, which was the *Villa Fauſtini*, or *Bedericheſworth* (not Bury, though the monks of that abbey placed it near them), to Royſton, Baldock; croſſes a rivulet, called Pirre, at Ickleford, to which town it has imparted its name; enters Bedfordſhire, through Streetley, to Dunſtable, to Ivingho, Meerſworth; enters Hertfordſhire again near Long Merſton, and through Tring into Bucks; croſſes toward Chinner, Oxon; Goring, oppoſite to which is Strately, named from this *Strata*; Drayton terminates it in *Solent Sea*; the Cottonian ſcheme at Saliſbury.

Extracts from a Town Book, intituled, "The Booke of Accompts "for Burbage and Sketchley, anno Domini 1680;" and continued to 1739.

THE accompts of Mr. Abraham Barnewell and George Townſend, ſuperviſores of the highwayes for the year 1679, are taken May 25, 1680; and we find them in the town debt the ſum of 12 s. 6 d.

1683. May 14, A levy granted to Abraham Armes, of one penny halfpenny in the pound, being conſtable.

Aug. 8. Abraham Armes, the militia tax, of one farthing half farthing in the pound; and a penny in the pound for the trained band.

Aug. 30. A levy granted to Jonathan Churchman and William Blackſley, of one ſhilling and ſix pence the yard-land.

Witneſs, WILL. BLACKSLY. The mark + of
JONATHAN CHURCHMAN, churchwarden.

Dec. 9. A levy of two pence in the pound, to Richard Meſſinger and Thomas Walle, overſeers.

Jan. 29. A levy granted to Abraham Armes, of two pence in the pound, for the collecting of ſix pounds, ten ſhillings, and ſix pence, for the charges of three executions, between George Sawbridge, William Ward, and John Marriott, and the hundred of Sparkenhoe.

1685.

1685. Oct. 29. An aſſeſſment granted to William Bigges, conſtable, to raiſe the ſum of 5 l. 4 s. 6 d. towards paying for the county gaol.

March 4. An aſſeſſment for 2 l. 12 s. 4 d. to pay William Marritt and others that loſt their money by highwaymen.

1688. April 16. The town agreed to allow William Biggs five pounds, to bear the office of conſtable for this enſuing year; and to defray all his own charges, and the charge of all paſſengers: And what other extraordinary charges ſhall happen, the town will allow him.

1693. Dec. 13. The town agreed with Thomas Gamble, to take Richard Hill to his apprentice for eight years from the 6th of January next enſuing. He is to have of the overſeers of the poor 20 s. when he comes to him, to put him in cloathing; and 20 s. every ſixth day of January for ſeven years after, for which he is to find him cloaths. The town, beſides this, are to give the boy a Bible, and to pay for his indentures.

Robert Cotes.
Richard Jaques.
Richard Sprigg.
Richard Forryan.
Green Hodgkin.

1694. May 18. The overſeers of Burbage and Sketchley are allowed 2 s. for the gathering of the levies for one year.

1695. June 6. Collected in the pariſh of Burbage for Nether-haven, in the county of Wilts, the ſum of 5 s. 2 d.

Oct. 3. Collected for a brief for Barwick 3 l. 13 s. 0½ d.

1696. April 13. It is agreed, by and between the townſmen of Burbage and John Wiatt, for the town-chamber which George Beeby formerly lived in: That the ſaid John Wiatt, ſhall have the ſaid chamber for the term of his life, he paying the ſum of 5 s. for every year to the overſeers or truſtees of the pariſh, and 2 s. 6 d. for a fine. Witneſs our hands.

Poſſeſſion given by Richard Jaques, ſen. The mark ‡ of John Wiatt.
Richard Forryan.
George Townsend.
Thomas Jaques.

1697. March 25. It is then agreed upon by the truſtees for the town-houſe, and conſented to by divers of the neighbourhood, that Francis Surgin ſhall have, hold, and enjoy, that part that widow Nune lately held and enjoyed, to the ſaid Francis Surgin, for and during the pleaſure of the truſtees for the ſaid houſe; the ſaid Francis Surgin paying yearly the ſum of 5 s. to the ſaid town and officers of Burbagh, if demanded at the two uſual days of payment, that is to ſay, at St. Michael, 2 s. 6 d. and at the Annunciation, commonly called Lady day, 2 s. 6 d. if demanded.

In witneſs hereunto I have hereto ſet my hand, Francis Surgin his ∧ mark.
Richard Forryan.
Richard Staine.
Isaiah Payan.

1698. April 25. The accompts of John Buſwell, churchwarden, taken and approved by us:

the layings out,	25 l.	11 s.	10 d.
the receipts in,	23	3	3½
due to John Buſwell,	2	8	6½

It is agreed by us, that John Buſwell ſhall collect of Mr. Crofts 6 s. 8 d. and of Mr. Browne 6 s. 8 d. for breaking up ground in the church, for the interring two corps belonging to the abovenamed gentlemen. Alſo we agree to bear any reaſonable charge that he may expend in getting the 13 s. 4 d.; further, in getting 5 d. of Mr. Browne for a grave-ſtone.

This is allowed to John Buſwell, beſides the 2 l. 8 s. 6½ d. above ſpecified.

GEORGE TOWNSEND. JOHN TALOR. RICHARD FORRYAN.

1705 Oct. 6. Delivered to James Midleton, of Kirkby Mallory, the town of Thornton's certificate, that was given to the town of Burbage, to free them from any charge of Benjamin Brotherhood and his family, in caſe they ſhould come to poverty whilſt they ſtayed in the ſaid town; the ſaid Benjamin and his family being removed to Grooby, by a certificate from Thornton aforeſaid. James Midleton promiſed me and Mr. Hodkkin to keep the certificate in his own hands, that for the future it may be no damage to the town of Burbage. R. COTES.

1715. June 7. Memorandum, that Mr. Bentley, one of the overſeers of the poor, took a houſe of Mr. Cotes, at ſixteen ſhillings a year, for goody Middleton, entering at Midſummer next.

1717-18. Feb. 17. Liſt of boys choſen by the pariſh to be ſent to ſchool by Mr. COTES's charity (ſee p. 272.)

Robert Wale's boy.
Richard Miller's boy.
Joſeph Dawſon's boy.
Widow Warner's boy.
Ed. Boddington's boy.
William Wills's boy.
Richard Collings's boy *.

* Collings refuſing to let his boy go to ſchool, the officers made choice of John Spine's boy.

1721. May 6. Mem. That whereas, in the year of our Lord 1720, a certificate was given to John Bruin, preſent inhabitant in the pariſh of Market Boſworth, in the county of Leiceſter, acknowledging the ſaid John Bruin to have his legal ſettlement in the pariſh of Burbage, in the county of Leiceſter aforeſaid: I Richard Jacques, overſeer of the pariſh of Burbage for the ſaid year, do hereby certify, that, ſome time after I had ſigned and ſealed the ſaid certificate, I ſaw it again, and obſerved certain words which were interlined after the time of execution thereof; viz. after the mention of the ſaid John Bruin and his wife, were added theſe two words, "and family." Witneſs my hand, the day and year aboveſaid. RICHARD JEAQUES.

Witneſs to the ſigning hereof, JOHN FARMER.

Agreed by the towns of Burbidge and Sketchley, this 11 day of June, 1728, that they ſhall ſpend at one meeting one ſhilling, and at making of a levy one ſhilling; and the officer to be excuſed for it.

April 4, 1738. On Eaſter Tueſday, at a town's meeting, William Bigs declares he will be the planer for the town of Burbage for the year enſuing.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX, N° I.

An Account of the Thunder Storms at HINCKLEY, in the Summer of 1783, with Obſervations; by Mr. JOHN ROBINSON.

(In a Letter to J. NICHOLS.)

THESE ſtorms have been very common and violent, not only at Hinckley, but in moſt parts of the iſland, and throughout Europe in general. The many lives loſt, and damage done to buildings, &c. have been very great, and perhaps unprecedented in the preſent age in this country. The firſt of theſe ſtorms that did damage at Hinckley happened on the 16th of June, when, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the houſe of Mr. Norton was ſtruck by the lightning. The houſe is ſituate on high ground, at the upper end of the Caſtle-ſtreet. The neighbouring buildings are in general much lower, with few trees near, and thoſe but ſmall; which naturally points out to electricians that the above premiſſes might very readily be a proper object for the lightning. The ſtorm had continued for ſome time without interruption, with ſtrong flaſhes of lightning and loud thunder; but as in ſea engagements the enemy may ſometimes ſlacken their fire, and as it were ſummon up all their courage againſt the flag on the approach of the admiral, that they may give him a terrible volley, ſo here was a ſhort intermiſſion for ſome time. The houſe and cloud, I ſuppoſe, now attracting each other, but not being within ſtriking diſtance, the cloud might deſcend ſomewhat lower, and alſo be more replete with the electric matter from the other clouds, and ſo come within diſtance to give a ſtroke, which was very violent, the thunder on the ſpot immediately following the lightning. I was at that time obſerving the ſtorm; and it was with me nearly at the diſtance of two ſeconds, which agrees very well for the diſtance of the ſituations. The firſt part of the building ſtruck was a large ſtack of chimnies, being the higheſt part of the houſe. Theſe were entirely ſhattered to the ridge of the building, and the bricks thrown about, and alſo a large quantity of tiles from the roof; for the lightning, upon ſtriking the chimnies, was divided into various ſtreams: one took its courſe along the ridge, to the front of the houſe, breaking the tiles where it paſſed to the window, melting the lead, and breaking the glaſs. It deſcended from the Attic ſtory, breaking the brick-work of the arch over the chamber window. In like manner it deſcended to the front kitchen window, melting the lead, and breaking the glaſs in a violent manner, and driving them inward as it had done the former. I obſerved on a wall in the front kitchen, eight or ten feet from the window, many ſparkles of the melted lead yet remaining. The bar or haſp for ſtaying the caſement open ſeemed to have conveyed the greater part of the lightning, as I found it had been nearly in a ſtate of fuſion, and, though hanging down within about two feet

of the ground, and a little from the wall, yet, on leaving it again, broke a few ſplinters from the bricks. I obſerved under the window-bar, where the lightning made its way into the earth, a large dent near a foot in diameter.

Another ſtream of the lightning took its direction from the chimnies down the roof, ſhattering the tiles, and throwing them about. This current or ſtream of lightning made its way in an Eaſt direction. The Eaſt ſide of the houſe is without windows, and planted with pear-trees in a fine ſtate of vegetation. This ſtream, as it deſcended to the eaves of the tiling, contracted itſelf, and paſſed down one of the principal branches that was nearly perpendicular; the other branches reached to the eaves, as well as this that conveyed down the lightning. The principal branches were in high vegetation, and full of leaves; and I obſerved, the next morning, that they appeared bruiſed upon the branch that conveyed the lightning. Theſe leaves gradually decayed, became dry, and fell off; and, upon examination, I could perceive no injury that the bark had received from the lightning. It may perhaps be worth mentioning, that the above branch, after the leaves fell off, was full of fine young ſhoots the latter end of July, and was the only branch of the tree that was ſo. A conſiderable portion of the lightning paſſed down the back kitchen chimney, and affected it in a very great degree; for the back and fore kitchen chimnies being built up together, the violence of the ſhock affected the joints of the brick-work to that degree, that, upon a fire being made in either of theſe chimnies, the ſmoke paſſed through the joints of the brick-work into the other; and this appeared to be the caſe from the top of the chimney almoſt to the bottom. After it had left the chimney, it croſſed the room, and paſſed under a ſtove, breaking its way through a ſtrong brick wall into the yard or garden. At the ſurface of the earth, the breach was near a foot in diameter.

Another portion made its way into a room in the Attic ſtory, and took a direction towards the North, burſting out the window of the room outward (this and the window on the ſtaircaſe were the only windows that were ſo, all the other windows being broke inward); and ſome of the glaſs was thrown into the garden. It does not appear what courſe the lightning took after it left the window, but moſt probably down the wall to the ground, as the wall was in part covered with a cherry-tree, and this ſtream might be but ſmall.

Another ſtream of the lightning took its courſe from the chimnies down the roof Weſtward in a violent manner, diſcharging from the chimnies and roof a ſhower of bricks and tiles, and at the eaves collecting itſelf into a narrower compaſs, paſſed down to the earth by the windows. In its paſſage to the chamber window it ſplit a part of the arch over the window, and then deſcended to the back-kitchen window, breaking the glaſs and lead as it had done the other windows. It is obſervable that the window-bar, or ſtay for the caſement, was nearly in a ſtate of fuſion, and its form a little altered, as was obſerved before on the South wall of the houſe.

Mr. Norton and a ſervant were in the houſe at the time of this accident, but received no hurt; nor was any damage done to the houſhold goods; nor does he recollect that he received any electrical ſhock, though ſurrounded with theſe violent currents of lightning, ſome of which paſſed at no great diſtance from him. He therefore happily received no bodily hurt, though in the midſt of danger. But it

was

was quite different at Mr. Craven's, the adjoining houſe, built at the ſame time, and upon the ſame plan as the other; for, at the time of this accident, a very alarming ſcene preſented itſelf.

Mr. and Mrs. Craven, with Mr. Smith a relation, were ſitting in the front room at that time, and the maid ſervant in the back kitchen. Their two children were in the room over the back-kitchen with ſome playfellows. Mr. Smith received a conſiderable electrical ſhock, and fell to the ground. The only word he was heard to ſpeak was, "Dead!" Mr. Craven alſo received a ſhock, but not ſo violent; and Mrs. Craven a ſlight one. In this conſternation, and expecting their brother was dead, they were farther alarmed from above with a loud ſcream, crying, "The chil-"dren are all dead!" This muſt certainly have been an alarming circumſtance to parents who a few years before (in 1779) had loſt the greateſt part of their family by a fatal diſeaſe then prevalent in Hinckley. Their diſtreſs therefore may be better conceived than deſcribed. They called out for the ſervant in the back kitchen, who had been beat down among the tubs, and, recovering herſelf, was not able to ſtand, one leg being affected; but, perceiving the diſtreſs, came creeping into the room, and they all made their way over Mr. Smith to go to the children, whom they found recovered, and met them creeping, or rather tumbling, down the ſtairs. The children were all near the windows, except one, who was at the other ſide of the room, and received little or no damage, when the other fell upon the floor. Upon their return, they found Mr Smith recovering. It is obſervable that they in general were affected more on one ſide than the other, eſpecially in one foot, which continued ſeveral days. The blood-veſſels in ſome parts of the body were rendered very conſpicuous; and ſome of theſe hurts, I obſerved, for ſome time before the approach of thunder, would be more red, angry, ſwelled, and painful, than at other times. The reader perhaps may be deſirous to know how theſe perſons were hurt, as the lightning ſeemed to ſpend its whole force upon the neighbouring houſe, and there was no appearance of its ſtriking this houſe in any part. An explanation ſeems difficult; but I ſhall endeavour to make it intelligible. I have before obſerved, that the Weſt current of lightning on Mr. Norton's houſe diſcharged a large ſhower of bricks and tiles from the chimney and roof. Theſe were driven in plenty againſt the Eaſt wall of the houſe where theſe perſons were injured. In this wall are a door and two windows. Some of the glaſs of theſe windows was broken by the bricks and tiles, many of which, I obſerved next morning, had ſtruck this wall ſo forcibly, as to leave on it their mark. I therefore ſuppoſe, which I think will readily be granted, that they every one of them brought a portion of the electric matter or lightning with them, being therefore ſurrounded with atmoſpheres of this quality, which, upon breaking the glaſs, &c. might diſcharge into this houſe a ſufficient quantity to produce the abovementioned effects.

On the ſecond of July, in the afternoon, we had another violent ſtorm of thunder and lightning, with a heavy fall of rain; and on the 11th of July the lightning began to ſhew itſelf ſoon after ſun-ſetting, with at firſt a diſtant thunder, which gradually increaſed. Being that evening at the other end of the town, I came over the fields home about 9 o'clock, and ſaw two very black clouds, the one in the South, and the other Weſtward. They were gradually approaching towards the

Zenith. The thunder now became very loud, with ſtrong lightning. On coming into the houſe, the ſtorm increaſing, I thought it more prudent to take a ſeat in a different part of the room, my uſual place being near the window, and irons in the chimney. In this ſtation, I had a view of the garden; and the flaſhes of lightning being very ſtrong and frequent, and the night very dark, the trees, when illuminated with the flaſhes, appeared very diſtinct and bright in their proper colours. The colour of the lightning at this time was a very bright pale white, and ſometimes a number of flaſhes in a minute, and many of them ſeemed to make a kind of reflection or rebound from the ground, and ſometimes the whole firmament ſeemed as it were in a blaze of liquid fire. The whole exhibited, if I may be allowed the expreſſion, a moſt magnificent ſcene of awful grandeur.

Beſides theſe ſtorms, we had many of leſs violence and duration. A houſe on the Round-hill, at the Weſt ſide of theſe buildings, was ſtruck with lightning in the following manner. The upper part of the chimney was ſhattered and broken off to the quantity of two feet or more; from thence it paſſed to the roof of the houſe, breaking through the tiling, whence it went through a chamber. The man and his wife were in the room at that time, but received no damage. It then made its way through a wall of lath and mortar into the ſtreet, going down the wall to the earth.

The new-erected Meeting-houſe, on the back ſide of the Caſtle-ſtreet, was alſo affected. This building is a ſquare, or nearly approaching thereto; and the roof is hipped from the corners, and covered with ſlate. The ſeams of the ſlating are covered with ſheet lead, and the gutters of the roof are likewiſe of lead. This metal conveyed the lightning to the eaves of the building, from which it fell to the earth. The windows of this building are ſaſhes, that ſlide in grooves, and ſuſpended by large lead weights. I obſerved that the lightning had been attracted by the leads in the grooves of the window-frames, and a little diverted from its courſe by that metal. It had ſhattered ſeveral of the window-frames in the part where the lead was incloſed.

I cannot help mentioning the ſtate of the atmoſphere, ſo much remarked and noticed at this ſeaſon. Often, for a conſiderable time, during the ſummer months, the weather was very remarkable; a kind of hot fog obſcured the atmoſphere with a ſmoaky dimneſs, and the ſun frequently appeared through the ſame of a red or blood colour, and gave a more dim and melancholy light than at other times, attended with a ſultry heat. Many people were apt to draw ſtrange concluſions from theſe appearances; and I have been frequently aſked my opinion of the ſame. Theſe appearances are not unprecedented; but they ſeldom continue ſo long. As to their natural cauſe, I think, it chiefly ariſes from a hot ſun after much rain and the vapours uniting with the electric effluvia in a conſiderable degree; and then the atmoſphere, we may ſuppoſe, is very replete with matter for thunder and lightning, fiery meteors, &c.

On the 18th of Auguſt, 1783, about 15 minutes paſt 9 o'clock, a remarkable phænomenon illuminated this place and moſt parts of England. It was a globe of fire nearly round, being elliptical, and apparently of nearly half a degree in diameter, with a tail or train like that of a comet, and of a pale yellow or flame colour. In this train or tail were ſeveral leſſer balls of fire that ſeparated from the head of

the meteor in its paſſage. Theſe balls were different in colour from that of the tail, being very bright, and with a kind of liquid tranſparency, and were of a fine pearly tinge. I obſerved that ſome objects that were illuminated by it appeared of a duſky red colour, a little inclining to the orange. Its motion did not appear very ſwift. I ſuppoſe, from the time of its firſt appearance to its vaniſhing might be about 30 ſeconds. Its direction appeared to be nearly in a ſtrait line from the N. N. W. where it roſe, to the S. S. E. where it ſet or diſappeared. Some perſons that were in the fields heard a kind of rumbling noiſe about five minutes after the appearance, and during the paſſage a kind of hiſſing. Its altitude above the Eaſtern horizon appeared to be about 42 degrees. Upon the whole, it made a very ſplendid and beautiful appearance. Having collected the beſt obſervations in my power, and compared them with my own, I obtained a data for calculation, the reſult of which is as follows: That the real height of the meteor above the Earth's ſurface was about 58 miles. At this height, the head of the meteor ſubtended an angle only of about 30 minutes; therefore its real diameter muſt be about half a mile. Such was the vaſt bulk of the meteor, a moſt enormous maſs of fiery matter. But there is another thing that will perhaps be thought as aſtoniſhing, if not more ſo, than its bulk of matter; and that is the prodigious velocity of its motion. Taking the whole of the meteor's paſſage, and alſo the time of its paſſing a particular arc of the heavens, gives about 25 miles for the meteor's velocity in one ſecond. However, if we ſuppoſe it no more than 20 miles, that is above 1000 miles in one minute of time, a velocity really amazing. This meteor, according to various accounts, was ſeen in the North Seas beyond Great Britain, and alſo in Holland and France, deſcribing a track over the Earth's ſurface of perhaps more than 1000 miles. As to the natural cauſe of theſe appearances, I ſuppoſe, as I have heretofore done, that they are electrical phænomena; for, from a great variety of appearances in nature, the electrical fluid is ſo pointed out as to be too obvious to be overlooked by the diligent obſerver. May we not then conclude this active agent to be an univerſal principle pervading the whole matter of this our elementary world, and cauſing ſuch a great variety of appearances and effects, according to the appointment and will of the great Creator? This *anima mundi æther*, or elementary fire, which exiſts in the heavens, is perfectly pure, and retains its proper nature; but on earth, and the various parts of our atmoſphere, pervading elementary bodies, and intimately mixing with the minute atoms thereof, aſſumes ſomewhat of their nature, and, while connected with the ſame, becomes as it were of a particular kind; and the various operations of this power in the mineral, vegetable, and animal world, are too conſpicuous to eſcape our notice. But the effects of this active ætherial fluid we find various in the different parts of our atmoſphere; for, in the lower regions, among the clouds, we have thunder and lightning; and, aſcending higher, we behold the various phænomena of ſhooting or falling ſtars, fire-balls, or meteors, &c. and in the higher regions of the heavens, the aurora borealis, in its various ſtreams and forms, engages our attention *.

* For ſome of thoſe remarks on meteors in general, the author of this paper acknowledges himſelf indebted to the very curious and ſcientific obſervations of Charles Blagden, M. D. and Sec. R. S. in the Philoſophical Tranſactions, vol. LXXIV. p. 201.

N° II.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS IN THE HISTORY OF HINCKLEY.

P. 2. note ‡, The *Foſſe* extends *North* Eaſt. See p. 289.

P. 5. note †, *Stocken*] To *ſtock* means to grub or aſſart, i. e. digging up the *ſtocks* or ſtumps of trees: hence *Stocken* here is a parcel of land ſo aſſarted; and *Stocken-head*, p. 2.

Ibid. *Leuva*, or *leuca*, is a mill. Ingulphus, p. 83. Spelman, Gloſſ.

P. 5. Only two *early* high ſtewards are here mentioned. Two others may be ſeen in p. 73.

P. 7. *Oſbertus*, here and in p. 34, is the ſame perſon who is elſewhere called *Oſbernus*. See pp. 107, 108. 110.

P. 8. l. 5. r. Dum Cathedram, &c.]

Ibid. l. 7, 8. Q. —relevator
Blandus egenorum, lætatur?

Ibid. l. 9. The following notices relating to the early baronage of Hinckley may not be unacceptable to the curious:

Hugo Grentemaiſnill, witneſs to a charter of William the Conqueror to Weſtminſter Abbey anno 1067. Vincent on Brooke, p. 198.

Robert de Bellomont, ſurnamed Blanchmains, married Pernell, or Petronell, daughter and coheir to Hugh Grentmeſnell, Lord of Hinckley, and Lord Steward of England. She built the body of the great church at Leiceſter, and lieth there buried in the quire by the high altar. Ib. p. 303.

See the account of the controverſy for the High Stewardſhip between Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leiceſter, and Roger Bigot, Earl of Norfolk. Brooke's Catalogue of Nobility, p. 133. Edit. 1619.

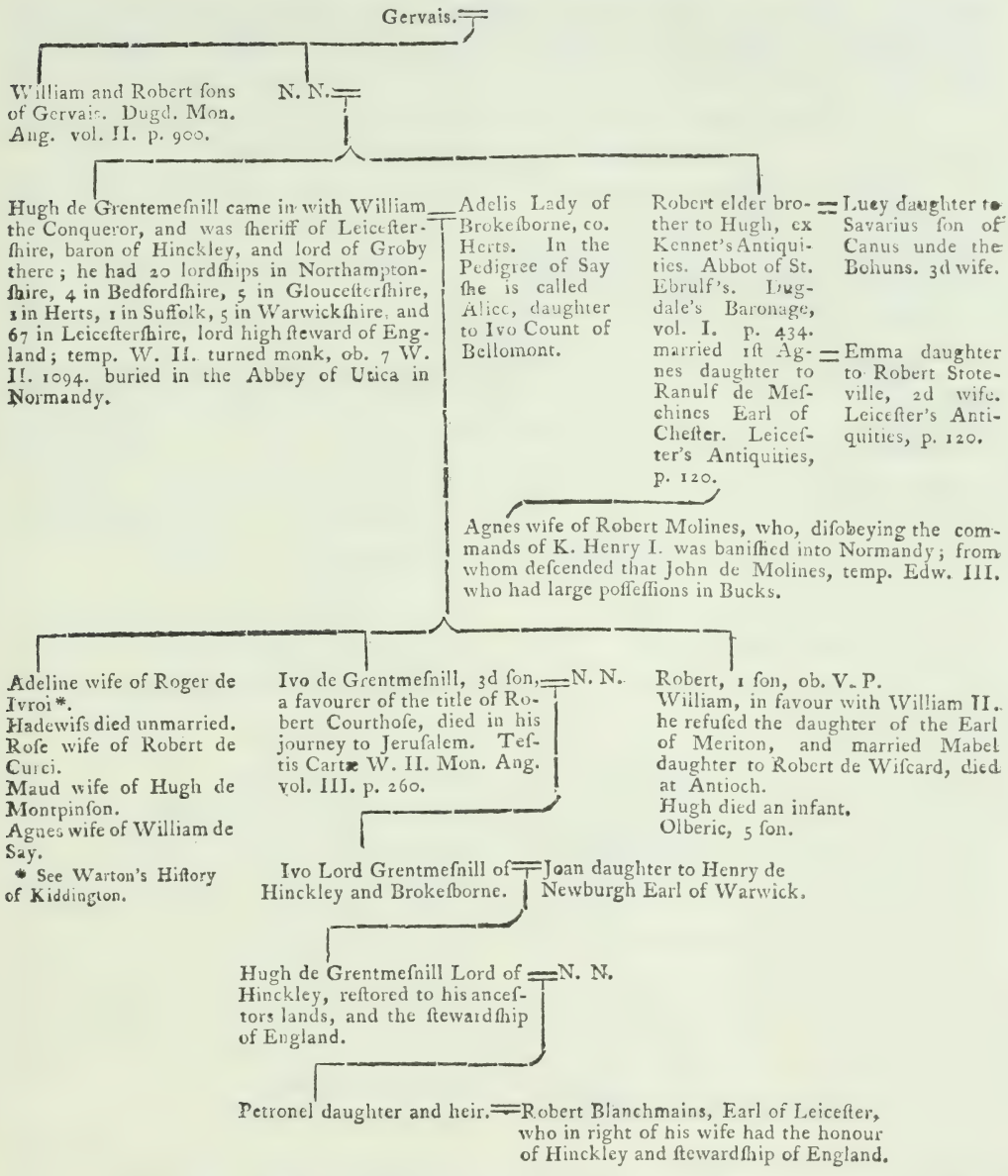
Adeliza ſiſter of Hugh de Grentemaiſnill of the famous family of the Geroians, was mother to Robert of Rothelent or Ruthelan, one of the barons to Hugh Earl of Cheſter. Sir Peter Leiceſter's Antiquities, p. 104.

Two brave ſons of Hugh de Grente naiſnill were ſhipwrecked with William and Richard, ſons to King Henry I. anno 1119. Ibid. pp. 115, 116.

See Salmon's Hertfordſhire, fol. 16, 243, 245, 258. Bridges's Northamptonſhire, vol. I. fol. 14, 15, 37, 93, 94. 96, 107, 121.

Hugh de Grentemeſnill had five daughters, as will appear from the following pedigree, tranſcribed from Sir Simon Segar's MS. Baronagium, fol. 503. (which will alſo correct that printed in the Hiſtory of Hinckley, p. 16.)

Ger-



P. 15. The title of "Earl of the county of Leiceſter" has been beſtowed on the right honourable George Townſhend, baron de Ferrars of Chartley, baron Bourchier, Louvaine, Baſſet, and Compton, by patent, dated May 18, 1784. This young Nobleman, who is Preſident of the Society of Antiquaries, and Captain of the Band of Gentlemen Penſioners, is lineally deſcended both from the Saxon and Norman Earls

Earls of Leiceſter, as appears from the following genealogical table, which is here copied from the Supplement to Collins's Peerage, p. 337; where an accurate and very curious account may be ſeen of the anceſtors of this noble peer:

A GENEALOGICAL TABLE of the Deſcent of the Family of De FERRARS; (To which the preſent EARL of LEICESTER is the lineal Heir.)

From

The SAXON Earls of LEICESTER.

Algar, 7th Earl of Leiceſter, died 1059.

Lucia, only ſurviving ſiſter and heir to Morcar and Edwin, Earls of Leiceſter, married Ranulph de Meſchins Earl of Cheſter.

Ranulph, 2d Earl of Cheſter, died 1153.

Hugh, 3d Earl of Cheſter, died 1181.

Agnes, ſiſter and co-heir to Ranulph, laſt Earl of Cheſter, married Willm. de Ferrars Earl of Ferrars and Derby.

William Earl of Ferrars and Derby, Baron of Tutbury and Chartley.

Robert Earl of Ferrars and Derby, loſt his eſtate in the Civil wars, temp. H. III. died 1278.

John, 1ſt Baron of Chartley.

Robert, 2d Baron of Chartley.

John, 3d Baron of Chartley.

Robert, 4th Baron of Chartley.

Edmund, 5th Baron of Chartley.

William, 6th Baron of Chartley.

Ann, ſole daught. and heir, married Walter Devereux, Baron of Chartley, jur. Ux.

John Devereux, Baron of Chartley.

Walter, created Viſcount Hereford.

Sir Richard Devereux, ob. V. P.

Walter, created Earl of Eſſex.

Robert, 2d Earl of Eſſex.

Dorothy, ſiſter and co-heir to Robert 3d Earl of Eſſex, married Sir Hen. Shirley.

Sir Robert Shirley, Bart.

Robt. Barn. of Chartley, created Earl Ferrers.

Robert Shirley, eldeſt ſon, ob. V. P.

Eliz. Shirley, Baroneſs de Ferrars, &c. married Jam. Compton, E. of Northampton.

Charlotte Compton, Baroneſs de Ferrars, &c. married Geo. Townſhend, Viſc. Townſhend.

Geo. Townſhend, Baron de Ferrars, &c. created Earl of Leiceſter, 24 Geo. III. 18 May 1784.

The NORMAN Earls of LEICESTER.

Robert Bellomont Earl of Leiceſter, died 1118.

Robert, 2d Earl of Leiceſter, died 1168.

Robert, 3d Earl of Leiceſter, Baron of Groby and Hinckley, and Lord Steward of England.

Margaret, ſiſter and co-heir to Robert laſt Earl of Leiceſter, married Saier de Quincey Earl of Wincheſter.

Roger Quincey Earl of Wincheſter, died without male iſſue.

Margaret, eldeſt daughter and coheir of Roger Earl of Wincheſter.

William de Ferrars 2d ſon, 1ſt Baron of Groby.

William, 2d Baron of Groby.

Henry, 3d Baron of Groby.

William, 4th Baron of Groby.

Henry, 5th Baron of Groby.

William, 6th Baron of Groby.

Thos. 2 ſon & hr.-male, L. of Tamworth.

Sir Thomas Ferrars, Knight.

Sir John Ferrars, Knight.

Sir John Ferrars, Knight.

Sir Humphry Ferrars, Knight.

Sir John Ferrars, Knight.

Sir Humphry Ferrars, Knight.

Sir John Ferrars, Knight.

Sir Humphry Ferrars, Knight.

John Ferrars, of Tamworth, Eſquire.

Sir Hump. Ferrars, Knt. ob. V. P.

Ann Ferrars, heir to her Grandfather.

A pedigree on a larger ſcale (which has been given by his Lordſhip to particular friends) is alſo here annexed.

A Genealogical Table, ſhewing the Deſcent of the Family of DE FERRARS (to which GEORGE TOWNSHEND, now Earl of LEICESTER, and Baron of CHARTLEY, is Lineal Heir) from Coheirs both of the Saxon and Norman Earls of that County. (See Burton's Antiquities of Leiceſterſhire, page 167.)

The Saxon Earls of LEICESTER.

- Leofric Earl of Leiceſter, anno 716.
  - Algar ſecond Earl of Leiceſter.
    - Algar third Earl of Leiceſter.
      - Leofric fourth Earl of Leiceſter.
        - Leofſtan fifth Earl of Leiceſter.
          - Leofric ſixth Earl of Leiceſter died 1057. = Godiva, ſiſter to Thorold a great Baron of Lincolnſhire.
            - Algar ſeventh Earl of Leiceſter, died 1059, buried at Coventry. = ... ſiſter to William Mallet, a Norman lord.
              - Morcar, Earl of Northumberland, ob. ſ. p. 1071.
              - Edwyn eighth Earl of Leiceſter, and Earl of Mercia, ſlain anno 1071. ſ. p.
              - Lucia, only ſurviving heir to her brothers. = Ranulph de Meſchines, firſt Earl of Cheſter, ob. 1128.
              - Aldith, or Agatha, wife to Harold the laſt Saxon monarch of England.
            - Ranulph (ſurnamed le Gernons), ſecond Earl of Cheſter, died 1153. = Maud, daughter of Robert Earl of Glouceſter.
              - N. N. firſt wife. = Hugh (ſurnamed Keviliock), third Earl of Cheſter, died 1181. = Berta, daughter of Simon Earl of Montfort, and Evreux in France.
                - Amicia, only child by the firſt wife, married Ranulph de Meſnilwaring, Juſtice of Cheſter, from which marriage deſcend the Mainwarings of Cheſhire.
                - Ranulph, laſt Earl Palatine of Cheſter, died 1232, without Iſſue.
                - Agnes, third ſiſter and coheir to Ranulph Earl of Cheſter, had the Caſtle and Honor of Chartley, in Staffordſhire. = William de Ferrars, Earl of Ferrars and Derby; he was Baron of Chartley, in right of his wife. Died 1247.
                - Mabel, ſecond ſiſter and coheir, married to William Albani, Earl of Arundell.
                - Maud, eldeſt daughter and coheir, married to David Scot, Earl of Huntingdon.

William de Ferrars, Earl of Ferrars and Derby, and Baron of Tutbury and Chartley. Died 1254. = Margaret, eldeſt daughter and coheir to Roger de Quincey, Earl of Winchester.

- Robert, Earl of Ferrars and Derby, and Baron of Tutbury and Chartley, who loſt his eſtate in the civil wars temp. Hen. III. died 7 Edw. I. 1278. = Eleanor, daughter to Humphry de Bohun, Earl of Hereford, and Lord Conſtable of England.
  - John de Ferrars, ſon and heir, was ſummoned to parliament 27 Edw. I. as Baron de Ferrars of Chartley, in co. Stafford, which Barony and Peerage is now, by deſcent, veſted in the Lord de Ferrars (ſee Collins's Peerage, vol. VI. p. 352); who by reaſon of this deſcent, both from the Saxon and Norman Earls of that county, was created Earl of Leiceſter by patent, bearing date 11 May, 1784, 24 Geo. III. = Hawiſe, daughter and heir to Robert de Muſcegros, Baron of Charlton-Muſcegros, in Somerſetſhire.
- William de Ferrars, ſecond ſon, was Baron of Groby, from whom deſcended the Barons of Groby, and from them the Lords of Tamworth Caſtle, to which line the Lord de Ferrars is likewiſe heir. See Edmondſon's Baronagium, vol. IV. p. 361.
- Helen, ſecond daughter and coheir, married Alan la Zouche, Baron of Aſhby, co. Leiceſter.
- Elizabeth, third daughter and coheir, married Alexander Comyn, Earl of Buchan, in Scotland.

The Norman Earls of LEICESTER.

- Humphry de Vetulis, Lord of Pont Audomare in Normandy.
  - Roger de Beaumont, ſon and heir. = Adelina, ſiſter and heir to Hugh Earl of Mellent.
    - Robert de Bellomont, Earl of Mellent in Normandy, created Earl of Leiceſter 3 Henry I. 1102, died 19 Henry I. 1118. = Elizabeth, daughter of Hugh the great Earl of Vermandois, ſon to Henry King of France.
      - Robert (ſurnamed le Boſſu), ſecond Earl of Leiceſter, died 14 Hen. II. 1168. = Amicia, daughter and heir to Ralph de Guader, Earl of Norfolk.
        - Robert (ſurnamed Blanchmains), third Earl of Leiceſter, was, in right of his wife, Baron of Groby and Hinckley, and Lord Steward of England, died 2 Rich. I. 1190 = Pernell, eldeſt daughter and coheir to Hugh de Grenteſmeſnill, Baron of Hinckley, co. Leiceſter, and hereditary Lord Steward of England.
          - Robert de Bellomont (ſurnamed Fitz Pernell), fourth and laſt Earl of Leiceſter, Baron of Groby and Hinckley, and Lord High Steward of England, died 6 Joh. 1204, without iſſue.
          - Margaret, ſecond ſiſter and coheir to Robert Earl of Leiceſter; had the Barony of Groby, and one moiety of the Earldom of Leiceſter. Died 19 Hen. III. = Saier de Quincey, created Earl of Winchester 8 king John, and was Baron of Groby in right of his wife, died 4 Hen. III. 1219.
            - Roger de Quincey, eldeſt ſon and heir, Earl of Winchester, Baron of Groby, and Conſtable of Scotland. Died 48 Hen. III. 1264. = Helen, eldeſt daughter and coheir to Alan Lord of Galloway, Lord Conſtable of Scotland.
            - Almaric, firſt ſon, Earl of Montfort in France, who reſigned the title of Leiceſter to his brother.
            - Simon, ſecond ſon, Earl of Leiceſter, and Lord Steward of England, ſlain in the battle of Eveſham, 49 Hen. III. 1265, and afterwards attainted
          - Simon, Earl of Montfort in France; made Earl of Leiceſter 8 Joh. 1206, and Lord Steward of England in right of his wife. = Amicia, eldeſt ſiſter and coheir, had the Barony of Hinckley, the Stewardſhip of England, and the other Moiety of the Earldom.

P. 18. l. 5. for " preſerve," r. " confirm."

P. 20. l. 17. r. " dimid' acr' terre." The MS. mentioned in the note was once the property of the Rev. Edward Goodwin, of Sheffield.

P. 22. (and again in p. 56.) where " two town-maſters" are mentioned, r. " the " new town-maſter, and his predeceſſor in that office," as in p. 26.

P. 26. The benevolent Mr. Howard (who has frequently viſited Hinckley) ſpeaks thus of its place of confinement in his " State of Priſons, 1784," p. 315: " The " priſon has a work-room; a vaulted lodging-room for men; another for women " (10 feet by 8); mats upon bedſteads; no water. Keeper's ſalary, 4*l.*; fees 2*s.* " 6*d.*; no table. He was alſo maſter of the work-houſe adjoining, in which the " poor then looked healthy, were chearful, clean, and at work; but at my laſt " viſit it was far otherwiſe.

" 1776, Oct. 30.—1779, March 28.—1781, May 1. No priſoners."

P. 30. The prior of Hinckley is in the liſt of thoſe who had protections granted them by king Edward I. when he obliged all monaſteries to take ſuch protections. See Steevens's Continuation of Dugdale's Monaſticon, vol. I. p. 174.

Ibid. In 1407, 9 Henry IV. the following Petition in behalf of " Maſter Thomas " Sye," relative to the priory of Hinckley, which had been demiſed by the Crown to Michael Aufrey, Thomas Sye, and John Fynderne, at an annual rent of 40 *l*, occurs among the Parliament Rolls, vol. III. p. 610. In conſequence of this petition, the old leaſe was rendered void, and a new one granted to Thomas Sye, and John Chaumbre, clerk, at the advanced rent of 40 *l* and 20 *s*.

" Item, une Petition feuſt baille en Parlement p les Communes pur Meſtre " Thomas Sye; de quele Petition le tenure ſ'enſeute. A tres redoute & tres excel- " lent Sr̃ ñre Sr̃ le Roy ſupplient vos poveres Communes en ceſt preſent Parlement " aſſemblez, qe come Vous nadgairs p certeine mainpriſe euſſez commys a Michael " Aufrey, Thomas Sye, & a Johan Fynderne, la garde del Priorie de Hynkeley, " alien, eſteant en v̄re mayn a cauſe de Guerre moeve par entre Vous & ceux de " France, a aver as ditz Michael, Thomas, & Johan, durant la Guerre, rendant " ent a Vous a v̄re Eſchequer quarant livres p an as termes de Paſq̄ & Seint Michell " p ouelles portions, ſicome en vos Lr̃es patentes ent faites eſt contenuz pluis au " plein; Et, p une Enqueſt pris devaunt Richard Count de Warrewyk, p vertue " de v̄re commiſſion a eux nadgairs direct par auctorite de v̄re Parlement darreine- " ment tenuz a Weſtm', & retournez en v̄re Chauncellarie, & apres mys en v̄re " dit Eſcheqer, ſoit trove, qe l'annuel value du dit Priorie ne paſſe quarant livres, " come piert de record: Que pleſe a v̄re Roiale Majeſte de caſſer & adnuller les " avaunt ditz Lr̃es ſur la reſtitution d'icelles, & de v̄re grace eſpeciale, de l'aſſent " des Seign̄rs Eſpirituelx & Temporelx eſteantz en ceſt preſent Parlement, graunter " pur Vous, & pur voz heirs quaunt en Vous eſt, a dit Thomas, & a Johan " Chaumbre, Clerk, la garde du dit Priorie, & de toutz les terres, tenementz & " poſſeſſions a dit Priorie regardantz ou appurtenauntz, a avoir as ditz Thomas, & " John Chaumbre, tan come ils ſerront en v̄re mayn p la cauſe ſuis dite, Rendant " en a Vous & a voz heirs p an a l'Eſcheqer de Vous & de voz heirs quarant livres, " & vint ſouldz d'encres, as feſtes de Seint Michell & Paſq̄ par ouelles portions;

" les ditz Lr̃es ou aſcune Ordinance faite a contraire neintcontreſteantz. Voillantz " & grauntantz en outre, que les ditz Thomas, & Joh̃n Chaumbre, ne ſoient ouſtez " ou expellez du dit Priorie, ou d'aſcun parcell d'icell, pur aſcun autre encrece a " eſtre paiez & profrez par qeconq̃ deſorenavaunt. Conſiderantz, tres redoute Sr̃, " qe le dit Joh̃n Fynderne, en qi mayns les ditz Lr̃es ſont a preſent, eſt preſt de re- " ſtorer meſmes les Lr̃es en ṽre dit Chauncellarie, a la volunte du dit Thomas quaunt " luy plerra. Quele Petition lue & entendue, feuſt reſpondue en les parols q'en- " ſuent. Le Roy, de l'advys & aſſent des Seigñrs Eſpirituelx & Temporelx, & a " le prier des Communes en Parlement, ad ottriez ceſte Petition, ſolonc ce q'eſt " contenuz en ycell."

P. 31. Queen Elizabeth, May 21, in the 2d year of her reign, being poſſeſſed of the manor, rectory, and pariſh of Hinckley, with the advowſon of the vicarage, gave them to the dean and chapter of Weſtminſter.

P. 32. l. 11. William de Havene became prebendary of Bedford Major, in the cathedral of Lincoln, in 1290, and died in 1293.

P. 34. The treble bell, having been cracked by the lightning of 1783, was new caſt in 1784, and a hundred and a quarter added to the weight.

P. 35. l. 6. (and again in p. 58.) r. " 1554." See p. 76.

Ibid. note. Mr. Fortrey died, at his ſeat at Norton, Dec. 11, 1783. About three weeks before his death, as he was going into his garden before he went to bed, he fell down a flight of ſtone ſteps in the front of his houſe, and not being able to recover himſelf, and the only ſervant that ſlept in the houſe gone to bed, he lay out all night, and was found in the morning by the ſervant, but not quite dead, and from that time languiſhed to the above period. He died unmarried, and is ſucceeded in his fortune by his nephew, the Rev. Mr. Green, of Rolleſton, in the county of Leiceſter.

P. 41. l. 24. r. " proſpexit."

P. 43. Mr. Prior was rector of Kirkby Mallory.—The note in this page will be illuſtrated by referring to p. 56.—To the epitaphs in the church, add,

1. Here lieth the body of Robert Warner, who departed this life July 25, 1694, in the nine and fortieth year of his age.

2. Here lies the body of Mary, wife of Mr. John Foster, daughter of George Purefoy, of Wolverſton Hall, Eſq. Obiit Nov. 15, 1711, æt. ſuæ 47.

Here alſo lie the bodies of
Thomas and Mary, two of the nine children
of the ſaid John Foster, by the ſaid Mary his wife.

3. Here lies the body of Jane Purefoy, the wife of William Purefoy, Eſq. late of Wolverſton Hall in the county of Warwick; ſhe departed this life the firſt day of Auguſt, in the year of our Lord 1748, in the 89th year of her age.

As

As doth likewiſe the body of MARY DAWES,
relict of WM DAWES, late of this town, deceaſed,
firſt daughter of the aboveſaid WM and ANNE PUREFOY
She departed this life the 7th day of February, in the year
of our Lord 1733, in the 42d year of her age.

4. To the memory of JOHN FOSTER, Gent.
Obiit 5th of April, 1749,
ætatis ſuæ 79.

Mr. WILLIAM FOSTER, born at Hinckley in 1705 (baptized Nov. 9), was the younger ſon of John Foſter of the ſame place, gentleman, a very eminent attorney at law there, by Mary his wife, daughter of George Purefoy, of Wolverſhill Hall, Eſq. William, who received his education at the free grammar ſchool at Hinckley, was apprenticed to a ſilk-throwſter in London, where he became a citizen, and by his great diligence in that buſineſs, which he carried on in Ave Maria Lane, acquired a fortune of upwards of 30,000 l. For ſome years before his death he was troubled with a wen upon the inſide of his thigh, which was taken off when he was in perfect health, at his own requeſt, by the celebrated Mr. Sharpe and other eminent ſurgeons. The wen weighed eight pounds; and Mr. Foſter appeared to be in a fair way; but ſome days after, being uneaſy at lying ſo long in one poſture, and trying to turn himſelf, he burſt a blood-veſſel, which proved fatal, on the 9th of March 1751. By his will he bequeathed to ſix of his nephews 500 l. each; to ſome of his acquaintance he left very conſiderable legacies, and the bulk of his fortune he gave to one of his ſiſters. He left 500 l. to pay the expences of his funeral, beſides 10 l. each to his upper bearers, and 5 l. each to his under bearers. He alſo bequeathed the ſum of 500 l. to the poor of Hinckley, which was ſoon after his interment paid according to the directions of the will. He lies buried in the chancel of the church of Hinckley by his father, but without any inſcription on his tomb-ſtone.

P. 51. To the epitaphs in the church-yard, add,

1. Here lies the body of WM. PAGETT, Senior, who changed this life in hopes of a better, Jan. 16, in the year of our Lord 1721, in the 79th year of his age.

Here alſo lie the bodies of the five children of WM. PAGETT, Junior, and SUSANNAH his wife. JANE changed this life April 16, SARAH changed this life Nov. 27, in the year of our Lord 1722; ANNE changed this life Aug. 13; WILLIAM changed this life Aug. 21, in the year of our Lord 1723; and MARTHA changed this life May 11, in the year of our Lord 17.....

2. Here lie interred the bodies of THOMAS REEVE and REBECCA his wife.
He departed this life Dec. 27, 1758, aged 55.
She departed this life Jan. 11, 1759, aged 29.

And alſo REBECCA their daughter, who died in her infancy.

Since all mankind are ſurely born to die,
And quit this ſtate of frail mortality;
So ſhould we take the utmoſt prudent care,
In this important grand affair;
For as we die we muſt remain,
Hereafter all our care is vain.

3. To the memory of THOMAS PARSONS,
who died Oct. 18, 1782, aged 34 years.
Alſo CATHARINE the daughter of THOMAS PARSONS
died Jan. 5, 1784, aged 2 years.
Alſo ELIZABETH, his ſiſter,
died Nov. 25, 1778, in the 28th year of her age.

4. [Ornamented with ſeveral emblematical devices; the good Shepherd with a lamb (reſembling a Roman Catholic Biſhop); and an Angel holding a ſcroll, inſcribed,

Except ye be converted, and become as little children, ye ſhall not enter into the kingdom of heaven.

At the bottom are emblems of maſonry, &c.]

To the memory of WM. ORTON,
who died Oct. 30, 1782, aged 57 years.
Alſo ANNE his wife, who died Nov. 22, 1762.

I am the good ſhepherd: the good ſhepherd giveth his life for his ſheep.

In brief to ſpeak thy praiſe, let this ſuffice,
Thou waſt a loving wife, modeſt and wiſe;
Of children careful, and to neighbours kind,
Shews the ſymptoms of a virtuous mind.

5. To the memory of JOHN BAKER,
who departed this life the 20th day of April, 1783,
aged 52 years.

P. *55. Among the Harleian MSS. 6960. fol. 27, occurs, "Permutatio inter "Joh' de Burgh vicar' eccleſ' de Hinkeli, Linc' dioc', ad don' regis ratione prioratus "Hynkele, & Joh' de Gouteby decan' decanatus de Aſtelee, Cov' & Lich' dioc', 18 "Oct', 27 E. III.p. 2." By this article it appears that the patronage of the church of Hinckley was veſted in the Crown in 1353.

P. *56. The picture mentioned in this page (which was painted in the laſt century by Jordaens of Antwerp, and purchaſed with many others by the celebrated Mr. St. André, who left the collection in Mr. Chriſtie's hands, and, after repeated notices in the Gazette, never reclaimed it) has had ample juſtice done to it by the pariſhioners of Hinckley; who, with great good taſte, have placed it in a well-imagined frame of beautiful wainſcot, which, from its elegant ſimplicity, renders it a pleaſing ornament from whatever part of the church it is ſeen; and ſhuts out too glaring a light, with which, ſince the demolition of the painted glaſs, the chancel too much abounded. Some applicable texts of Scripture are placed under the picture, ſelected by Mr. Gallaway the vicar.

P. 61. note. r. " I have often heard my late uncle Mr. Thomas Sanſome declare " that his father, when he was a young man, &c."

P. 68. l. 13. For " Severn," r. " the Avon, the Soare," &c.

P. 75. In Selden's " Titles of Honour," p. 605, is the following charter of King Henry III. to his ſon Edward, by which he gives him the Earldom of Leiceſter, after the death of Simon of Montford:

" Edwardus, &c. militibus, liberis hominibus, & omnibus aliis tenentibus de " comitatu & honore Leyceſtriæ, ſeneſcalcia Angliæ, & de omnibus terris & tene- " mentis quæ fuerunt S. de Monteforti quondam com' Leyceſt', ſalutem. Sciatis " quod dedimus & conceſſimus Edmundo filio noſtro prædicto comitatum, honorem, " ſeneſcalciam, terras & tenementa, quæ fuerunt præfati Simonis inimici noſtri, ex- " ceptis dominicis noſtris, habendum & tenendum de nobis & hæredibus noſtris " eidem Edmundo & hæredibus ſuis imperpetuum, faciendo ſervitium inde debitum " & conſultum. Et ideo vobis mandamus, quod eidem Edmundo tanquam Domino " veſtro in omnibus quæ ad prædictum comitatum, honorem, ſeneſcalciam, terras " & tenementa pertinent de cetero intendentes ſicut prædictum eſt. In cujus, &c. " Teſt', &c."

From the words " comitatus Leyceſtriæ," ſays Selden, the dignity of Earl is there comprehended. And the High Stewardſhip of England, here mentioned, was taken to be afterward as a parcel of this earldom, or annexed to it in thoſe ancient Earls. " Rex Henricus," ſays Henry of Knighton, canon of Leyceſter, in MS. ſpeaking of this creation, " dedit comitatum Leyceſtriæ, cum honore de Hincley, " & ſeneſcatu Angliæ, Edmundo filio ſuo." This honour of Hinckley and the office of High Steward of England came firſt to the Earls of Leyceſter, by Robert Blanchemains, Earl of Leyceſter, his marriage with Purnell, one of the daughters and coheirs of Hugh de Grentemaiſnil under Henry the Second. " Robertus oue " les Blanchemains," ſaith the ſame Knighton, " tertius poſt conqueſtum deſponſavit " Petronillam filiam Hugonis Grentemenill (the name is *Grentemaiſnill* often in " Domeſday), cum qua accepit totum honorem de Hincley, una cum Seneſcatu " Angliæ, ex dono ejuſdem Hugonis." But afterward at the coronation of Henry the Fourth (who was Earl of Leiceſter before he came to the Crown) " dictus Do- " minus Rex," as we read in the Claim Rolls of his firſt year, " ut in jure comita- " tus Leyceſtriæ, cui officium Seneſcalli pertinet, idem officium commiſit Thomæ " filio ſuo in coronatione prædicta faciendum."

P. 78. It is not very certain how long Thomas Leadbeter was "miniſter" at Hinckley, or whether he was inducted to the vicarage. Mr. Cleiveland, who had been diſpoſſeſſed of it by the committee of Leiceſter, died in 1652. The regiſters are ſigned by Thomas Leadbeter from 1659 to 1662, in which laſt year "Mr. John Barowes, miniſter of Hinckley," (ſee p. 77.) was buried, and was ſucceeded by George Nailer. Mr. Leadbeter appears to have been reſident at Hinckley in 1659, for in that year he joined in an addreſs to the Rump Parliament, intituled, "The humble Repreſentation of divers well-affected Miniſters of the Goſ-"pel in the county of Leiceſter;" "which was ſo well accepted of," ſays Sir William Dugdale*, "that, they being called in, one of them (as the mouth of all "the reſt) addreſſing him to the Speaker, ſaid; That, being all Miniſters of the "Goſpel, in the County of Leiceſter, faithful ſervants to the Parliament, and im-"barqued in the ſame bottom with themſelves; that ſome of them marched along "with their forces to ſuppreſs the late rebellion of Sir George Boothe, and others: "and, that they well knowing how much it concerned them, with all the true "Godly of the Land, to ſtrengthen the Parliament's hands, in the work of the "Lord, were deſired by many of their Brethren, Miniſters of the Goſpel, in Lei-"ceſterſhire, to tender that their humble repreſentation, in their and their own "names; with deſire that it might be communicated to the houſe; the heads "whereof were as followeth:

"1. That they did acknowledge it, as the product of divine love and goodneſs "towards the nation; that, notwithſtanding the many changes of perſons and go-"vernment, a Godly and Preaching Miniſtry had been, and ſtill was countenanced, "protected and maintained by the Parliament: and that the Lord had been "pleaſed, after ſo many years interruption, to reſtore them again to their places, "for the accompliſhing of all thoſe juſt and good things, which they formerly pro-"ſecuted, in order to an happy ſettlement.

"2. That, as in duty bound, they deſired, with all thankfulneſs, to own the "Parliament, under God, as eminent inſtruments thereof; looking upon their "piety and zeal for God therein, not only as a ſtrong obligation upon their ſpirits, "to a more faithful and chearful diſcharge of their duties, as Miniſters; but alſo "to adhere to them.

"3. That they were the more encouraged thereto, when they reflected upon the "late votes for encouragement and maintenance of a Preaching Miniſtry, and alſo "for the vindication of their juſt rights, as men and Chriſtians.

"4. That they doubted not, but the ſame Divine Hand, which had begun to "lay the foundation of a righteous ſettlement of Peace and Truth in this nation, "continually blaſting the counter-deſigns of the common Adverſaries, would "in due time rear the top corner-ſtone, to the comfort of all that did wiſh well to "Sion.

"5. That they could not but with ſhame, and bleeding of heart, bewail "that cloud of darkneſs, which had lately overſpread divers of their old profeſſed

* Short View of the late Troubles in England, p. 471.

"friends,

" friends, who at firſt deeply engaged with them: yet, through that myſtery of ini-
" quity which did ſtill work in the nation, had been miſled and cauſed to ſtum-
" ble; not only to the hazard their own lives and liberties; but to an involving this poor
" Iſland in confuſion and blood; yet the ruin thereof, if God had not ſtepped in
" for its relief, by bleſſing the Parliament's counſels, and proſpering the endeavours
" of a faithful army, againſt the enraged malice of the old common enemy, and
" the diſſatisfactions of ſuch as engaged with them, to hinder the deſigned work
" of eaſing their loads, and of ſettling their foundations in Peace, Truth, and
" Righteouſneſs.

" 6. That they took themſelves bound in duty to let the Parliament know; that
" (through mercy) their ſouls had not entered into the ſecret of the late inſur-
" rectors; but that they did profeſs an utter deteſtation thereof; and that, the
" Lord helping them, they would not ceaſe crying mightily to him, that he would
" ſtill pour out upon the Parliament, a Spirit of Wiſdom, and of the fear of the
" Lord, to carry them on in their work, againſt all diſcouragements and oppoſitions
" whatſoever; the names of the Subſcribers * being theſe:

1. John Yaxley, Miniſter of the Goſpel at Kibworth.
2. Samuel Blakeſley at Langton.
3. William Sheffield at Ibſtoke.

4. Maurice

* Of theſe " Miniſters of the Goſpel," thirty-eight in number, and of ſuch other of the Puritan Divines as were preferred in Leiceſterſhire, it may not be unentertaining to annex ſome account; taken principally from Baxter, Calamy, and Palmer's " Nonconformiſt's Memorial;" which ſhall be counterbalanced by the names of the " Parochial Clergy" in this county whoſe " ſufferings" are recorded by Walker.

1. Mr. Yaxley, of St. John's College, Cambridge, was preſented to the rectory of Kibworth in 1654; whence he was ejected ſoon after the Reſtoration; and arraigned for his life, for ſaying in his pulpit, that " he thought hell was broke looſe;" which his enemies would have made treaſon. His life was preſerved; but his wife was miſerably abuſed by the ſoldiers, who would not ſuffer her to go down ſtairs, but puſhed her down headlong, turned her out of doors with the ſervants, and took poſſeſſion of all. In her fright ſhe forgot a grand-daughter that lay in a cradle; whereupon ſhe went back, but could not get in. Looking through the hall window, ſhe ſaw the child in the cradle, and the ſoldiers by it; and in an agony cried out to them, " You " villains, will you kill my child?" For which they ſhot at her through the window, and ſo hurt her that ſhe loſt her ſight to the day of her death. Mr. Yaxley lived till he was between 70 or 80 years of age, preaching near Weſt Smithfield in London. He was a ſincere, plain-hearted, humble, pious man; a faithful friend, and very communicative. While he was in the church, he was very zealous in promoting reformation, both in his own pariſh and in the whole country.

2. Of Mr. Blakeſley, otherwiſe called Blackerley, no particulars are known, but that he afterwards conformed to the church, and continued in his living.

3. William Sheffield, M. A. was of Trinity College Cambridge. In the time of the civil war, he preached ſeveral years at Great Bowden. He was offered, by the committee at Leiceſter, his choice out of three rich parſonages in the county, then vacant; viz. Langton, Kibworth, and Loughborough. But he refuſed them all, and accepted Ibſtoke, upon the invitation of the principal

4. Maurice Bohem at Halloughton.
5. William Grace at Reareſby.

6. Richard

cipal inhabitants (after the ſequeſtration of Dr. Lufton), though it was near 50l. a year worſe than any of the others. During his miniſtry there, he was greatly reſpected and beloved, not only by his own pariſhioners, but by the generality of miniſters and religious people in the adjacent parts; of which, among many others, there was this obſervable inſtance; that when Dr. Luſton, the former incumbent, was dead, Mr. Job Grey, brother to the Earl of Kent, obtained the preſentation of Ibſtock parſonage from the lord keeper: whereupon ſeveral gentlemen, miniſters, and other principal inhabitants in the neighbourhood, ſent up a petition to court, ſigned by above a thouſand hands, begging that Mr. Sheffield might be continued; and accordingly he was confirmed in Ibſtock, by a broad ſeal; which, however, ſoon became uſeleſs, when the act of uniformity took place, at which time he reſigned. One piece of public ſervice he did, which ought not to be forgotten. Mr. Oates *, a Baptiſt, coming into the country, diſturbed ſeveral congregations, and diſperſed public challenges, to any miniſter or miniſters upon the point of baptiſm. Several juſtices of the peace ſent to Mr. Sheffield, deſiring him to accept the challenge, and diſpute the point with him in Leiceſter caſtle. He yielded to their deſire, and, by agreement, Sir Thomas Beaumont was moderator. At the entrance of the diſpute, Mr. Sheffield openly proteſted, that it was truth and not victory he was aiming at; and that therefore, if he could not anſwer the arguments that ſhould be brought againſt him, or maintain the points he pretended to defend, he would frankly acknowledge it before them. He deſired the ſame of Mr. Oates, who alſo agreed. The diſpute continued three hours, and was managed with great fairneſs and temper. At length Mr. Oates was gravelled with an argument, and loudly called upon, by the people preſent, either to anſwer, or, according to his promiſe, to confeſs he could not. Whereupon he frankly confeſſed he could not, at preſent, anſwer it. The juſtices, at the breaking up of the meeting, obliged Mr. Oates to give his promiſe, that he would no more diſturb the congregations in that county. Mr. Sheffield, after being ſilenced, went to Kibworth, where he had a ſmall eſtate; having alſo in his eye the benefit of the free-ſchool there for his children. He there lived privately till his death, in 1673. During this time of his retirement, he conſtantly went in the morning, with his family, to the pariſh church, and preached in his own houſe in the afternoon. His ſon was paſtor of a congregation in Southwark.

4. Mauritius Boheme was a native of Germany, to which country he returned after his ejectment. He was author of 1. "Exerciſes on ſeveral Scriptures." 2. "A Chriſtian's Delight, "or Scripture Meditations, in one century; with an Appendix againſt promiſcuous Admiſſion to "the Sacrament;" dedicated, in Latin, to Sir William Haſlerig. 3. "The Pearl of Peace and "Concord," tranſlated from the High Dutch.

5. Mr. Grace, who was alſo vicar of Shenſton in Staffordſhire, was a ſerious, humble, grave perſon; well eſteemed by his pariſh, eſpecially Major Hubbart and family, for the holineſs of his life and his edifying preaching. He had a great many children, who, with their parents, were reduced to great want. He was nearly related to Abp. Sheldon, to whom applications were made for his poor diſtreſſed family; but no relief could be obtained there, unleſs Mr. Grace would conform; which if he would yield to, great things were promiſed; but this moved him not to act againſt his conſcience. Some time after the Abp. recovered ſo much humanity, as to take ſome care of two of his children. Upon his ejectment, having a wife and 11 children, he was reduced to ſtraits, and for a maintenance took a farm of about 30 l. per ann. preaching in his own houſe, for which he was ſoon apprehended by two juſtices, and, with many of his hearers, bound over, which was very chargeable. Not long after he was ſent for by a party of horſe,

* This was the father of Dr. Titus Oates who diſcovered the Popiſh plot in 1678.

and

6. Richard Muſton at Langton.
7. Matthew Clarke at Narborough.

8. Joſiah

and taken priſoner to Stafford; for what, he knew not. Being unable to bear the charge of his impriſonment, he made his application to the deputy lieutenant, and was forced to give in bonds of 100 l. to appear when called. He was diſmiſſed after many hard ſpeeches, but no charge laid againſt him. After all which he was neceſſitated, by the five-mile act, to remove to a place where he lived at great charges, ſeparated from his relations, and his farm left to the management of ſervants, to his unſpeakable loſs.

6. Richard Muſton (who in Calamy is called *Obadiah Muſſon*) is ſaid to have been "all his "life-time a lover of good men, and a follower of that which was good. What he wanted in "ability, he made up in ſerious affection." He left his living when he was very aged, and unprovided of other ſupports; and retired to Coventry, where he found God and good people kind to him, till age wore him away. Dr. Bryan preached his funeral ſermon, on Job v. 26. "Thou ſhalt come to thy grave in full age, like as a ſhock of corn cometh in his ſeaſon;" which he afterwards turned into a poem, and printed under the name of "Harveſt-home;" where more is ſaid of Mr. Muſſon.

7. Matthew Clarke, M. A. of Trinity College, Cambridge, was a younger brother of a genteel family in the county of Salop, where his father was a miniſter near Ludlow. His grandfather alſo was a miniſter, and beneficed in Cambridgeſhire, not far from Ely. He was born about 1630, and educated firſt at the Charter-houſe, and afterwards under Dr. Buſby at Weſtminſter. When he was in the college (where Dr. Hill his uncle was the maſter, and Dr. Templer was his tutor) he aſſociated with ſeveral ſtudents who were remarkable for religion. He was an indefatigable ſtudent, both before and after he was fellow of his college, and noted for a good grammarian; well verſed in the claſſics, and eminent for Oriental learning; his fondneſs for which was ſuch, that he learned the modern Perſic after he was 66 years of age. He was moderator of his year in the ſophiſters ſchools, and came off with credit. He went into North Britain, as chaplain to Col. Hacker's regiment; and afterwards waited upon General Monk, as he paſſed through Leiceſter in his march from the North to London; but could make nothing of him, or at all judge of his intentions. He was preſented to the rectory of Narborough by Mr. Stratford, the patron, in 1657, and ejected in 1662; when one who had been his competitor for this living, and had appeared before the triers, became his ſucceſſor. Dr. Walker mentions Mr. Bendy as the ſequeſtered miniſter, and ſays that he was a very worthy perſon, and lived to be reſtored. Mr. Stratford, the patron, much preſſed Mr. Clarke to conformity upon the Reſtoration: but he could not by any means bring his conſcience to a compliance with what the law required in order to it. He had an eſtate of 50 l. a year in Shropſhire, which he gave to his ſiſter, never intending to marry; though he afterwards had occaſion to change his mind. He was no ſooner married, than he gave notice of it to his college, having no deſire to defraud them of thoſe profits which were no longer due to him; and they, on the other ſide, dealt as honourably by him, and voluntarily made a return to him of ſome conſiderable arrears, which he was ſo far from expecting that he did not know that they were due. After his ejectment, he continued preaching about Leiceſterſhire and the neighbouring parts, readily embracing all opportunities of ſervice that offered; and though there were ſome furious juſtices of the peace about the country that watched him narrowly, he had the happineſs for ſome time to eſcape them: but at length it came to his turn as well as others to ſuffer for Nonconformity, and he was three times impriſoned in Leiceſter gaol for the crime of preaching. He firſt lived, after being ſilenced, in a very loneſome houſe in Leiceſter foreſt; but was driven from thence by the five-mile act, and went to Stoke Golding, where he had the agreeable company of Mr. Stephens, Mr. Shuttlewood, and

8. Joſiah Whiſton at Norton.
9. Benjamin Southwood at Kymcote.
10. Samuel Shaw at Long Watton.

Mr. Southwel, in his neighbourhood. Thence he was invited to Harborough, where he ſettled a meeting about 1673, and had a large congregation. At the latter end of King Charles's reign, Mr. Clarke was excommunicated, and proſecuted upon the act for 20l. a month, and his goods were ſeized. When King James gave liberty to the Diſſenters, he (as well as others) was much preſſed to ſue for a reparation of damages, and had a fair proſpect of ſucceeding; but he forbore, leſt ſuch an attempt, as circumſtances then ſtood, might do more hurt than good. He was remarkable for modeſty and humility. He always diſcovered very low thoughts of himſelf and his own performances; which made him very backward to cenſure the weakneſſes of others; and when any perſons have done it, and aſked his opinion, he would often ſay, he thought the perſon cenſured preached better than himſelf. If, at any time, he jocoſely related the weakneſſes of any, it was not to the prejudice of the perſons, becauſe he carefully concealed their names. And as he was backward in cenſuring others, ſo was he very patient in bearing and forgiving cenſures paſſed upon himſelf; and ſuch as ſhewed a ſlight of him for ſome time, afterwards valued him the more, when they came to be better ſettled. His carriage was ſo inoffenſive, and his charity ſo large, that he was generally beloved by thoſe whoſe minds were not rankled with an inveterate malice againſt true goodneſs. Hence he had the good word of many with whoſe opinions he could not agree. When he ſettled at Harborough, he uſed every Sunday morning, in all weathers, to ride to Aſhly, three long miles off; and having preached there, and taken a ſhort dinner, to return and preach at Harborough in the afternoon, where his auditory was numerous. His natural conſtitution being ſtrong, he went through this fatigue many years. While he was thus engaged, he had offers made him that were more advantageous for this world; but nothing could draw him from his people, as long as he was capable of ſerving them. He was naturally generous, and uſed to be liberal to ſtrangers who ſolicited charity; but afterwards, finding he had been frequently impoſed upon, he prudently retrenched thoſe expences. One thing may deſerve here to be remembered of him, wherein he ſhewed his regard to the liberty of the ſubject. Some few years before he was diſabled from preaching, the aſſeſſors were put upon rating him in the king's tax for his ſalary from his people, without the leaſt warrant for it from the act of parliament. A relation of his ſuggeſting to him, that if the act had not taxed him, for him to pay to his aſſeſſment would be a betraying the rights of the ſubjects, he reſolved to ſtand it out. Some angry juſtices threatened to ſend him to Leiceſter gaol in a cart. But when they had thought a little on the matter, they became cooler, and ſent to requeſt him to pay it that time, promiſing it ſhould be repaid him again. But he ſtill refuſing, they who appeared bent upon giving him trouble, thought it their ſafeſt courſe to make up the ſum among themſelves, without his being at all concerned in it. He continued his painful labours till he was ſeized with the palſy on one ſide; and then, thinking his work was done, he removed to Norwich, to live with his daughter Mrs. Allen; and there died about 1708, near 80 years of age. He left behind him a ſon of both his names, a miniſter among the Diſſenters, who had a conſiderable congregation in Miles's Lane, Cannon Street, London, and died in 1726.

9. Mr. Southwood became poſſeſſed of the rectory of Kymcote in 1655; and kept it till regularly ejected for nonconformity.

10. Samuel Shaw, M. A. of St. John's College, Cambridge, was born at Repton in Derbyſhire, in 1635, and educated at the free ſchool there, then the beſt in thoſe parts of England. He went to the univerſity at 14 years of age, where he was chamber-fellow to Dr. Morton. When he had completed his ſtudies, he removed to Tamworth in Warwickſhire, and was uſher in the free ſchool there in 1656. He next removed to Moſely, a ſmall place in the borders of Worceſterſhire,

ceſterſhire, being invited thither by Col. Greavis of that place, who had a great reſpect for him, and ſhewed him much kindneſs. At his coming thither he was ordained by the claſſical preſbytery at Wirkſworth in Derbyſhire; and in 1648, by the aſſiſtance of Mr. Gervas Pigot of Thrumpton, he obtained a preſentation from the Protector to the rectory of Long-Whatton, which was in the gift of the crown. In June this year, he had full and peaceable poſſeſſion of this place, and continued ſo to have till King Charles's return in 1660. Then fearing ſome diſturbance, in the month of September that year, he got a freſh preſentation under the great ſeal of England, which he obtained without much difficulty, as the former incumbent Mr. Henry Robinſon was dead, and two more that enjoyed it after him. But though his title was thus corroborated, Sir John Prettyman made intereſt with the lord-chancellor, and they found means to remove Mr. Shaw about a year before the act of uniformity came out; and introduced Mr. Butler. After this he never had any public living, and ſo was not properly turned out by the uniformity act, though he was ſilenced by it; for he could not ſatisfy himſelf to conform, though he was afterwards offered his living without any other condition than re-ordination. But he uſed to ſay, he would not lie to God and man, in declaring his preſbyterian ordination invalid. When he left Whatton, he removed to Cotes, a ſmall village near Loughborough. During his ſtay here, his family was afflicted with the plague, being infected by ſome relations from London, who came from thence to avoid it: it was about harveſt 1665. About that time he preached in his family, and afterwards publiſhed an uſeful little book, called, "A Welcome to the Plague," from Amos iv. 12. He buried two children, two friends, and one ſervant, of that diſtemper: but he and his wife ſurvived it; and not being ill both at once, looked after one another and the reſt of the family: which was a great mercy, for none durſt come to his aſſiſtance; but he was in a manner ſhut up for about three months together, and was to attend his ſick, and bury his dead himſelf in his own garden. Towards the end of 1666, he removed to Aſhby de la Zouch in the ſame county; and was choſen to be the ſole ſchool-maſter of the free-ſchool in 1668. The revenue was then but ſmall, the ſchool-buildings quite out of repair, and the number of ſcholars few: but, by his diligence, he ſoon got the ſalary augmented, not only for himſelf, but all ſucceeding ſchool-maſters: and by his intereſt among gentlemen, he procured money for the building of a ſchool, and a ſchool-houſe, and a gallery for the convenience of the ſcholars in the church. He had another difficulty to conteſt with in this matter; which was, how to get a licence without ſubſcription to ſuch things as his conſcience did not allow of. But he got over that; for by means of the Lord Conway, he obtained from Archbiſhop Sheldon a licence to teach ſchool any where in his whole province; and that without his ſo much as once ſeeing or waiting upon the Archbiſhop. As he needed a licence alſo from the Biſhop of the dioceſe, he got a friend to make his application to Dr. Fuller, then Biſhop of Lincoln. This friend put Mr. Shaw's late book, occaſioned by the plague in his family, into his lordſhip's hands, in order to ſatisfy him of Mr. Shaw's real worth. The Biſhop was ſo pleaſed with the piety, peaceableneſs, humility, and learning there diſcovered, that he gave him a licence upon ſuch a ſubſcription as his own ſenſe dictated and inſerted; and added, that he was glad to have ſo worthy a man in his dioceſe upon any terms. He alſo ſaid, that he underſtood there was another of his books in print, viz. "Immanuel," which he deſired might be ſent him. Mr. Shaw's piety, learning, and temper, ſoon raiſed the reputation of his ſchool and the number of his ſcholars in thoſe parts; ſo that he always kept one, and for a great while two uſhers, to aſſiſt him, having often 160 boys or more under his care. His houſe and the town was continually full of boarders from London and other diſtant parts of the kingdom. Several divines of the church of England (among the reſt, Mr. Sturgeſs miniſter of All Saints in Derby, Mr. Walter Horton, formerly miniſter of the ſame place, and afterwards one of the canons of Lichfield,) and many gentlemen, phyſicians, lawyers, and others, in ſeveral parts of England, were his ſcholars, and owed their ſchool learning to his good inſtructions. He endeavoured to make the youth, that were under his care, in love with piety; to principle them in religion betimes by his good ad-

11. Thomas Lawrey at Harborow.
12. Henry Pearce at Claybroke.
13. George Wright at Congeſton.
14. Y. Dixey at Margaret's in Leiceſter.
15. Samuel Smith at Glooreſton.
16. George Green at Thedingworth.

vice, and allure them to it by his good example. His temper was affable, his converſation pleaſant and facetious, his method of teaching winning and eaſy. He had great ſkill in finding out, and ſuiting himſelf to, the tempers of boys. He freely taught poor children, where he ſaw in them a diſpoſition to learning, and afterwards procured them aſſiſtance to perfect their ſtudies at the univerſity. He did indeed excellent ſervice in educating youth; and his ſchool was a great advantage to the trading part of the town. When the liberty of the Diſſenters was ſettled by act of parliament, he licenſed his ſchool for a place of religious worſhip. He ſo contrived his meetings, as not to interfere with the public, preaching at noon between the ſermons at church, and conſtantly attending there both parts of the day, at the beginning of the ſervice, with all his ſcholars, his family, and all his hearers with him: ſo that the public aſſembly was conſiderably augmented; and the weekly lecture was chiefly attended by him and his ſcholars. He was upon the moſt friendly terms with the vicar of the place, and correſponded with Dr. Barlow the Biſhop of Lincoln, to whom he preſented his book of "Meditations." Mr. Shaw was a man of a peaceable diſpoſition. He was frequently employed, and very ſucceſsful in his endeavours, to reconcile differences. He had a public and generous ſpirit, and was ever ready to encourage any good deſigns. He was given to hoſpitality, and was very moderate in his principles. For the ſpace of almoſt 30 years he ſpent himſelf in endeavours to make the world better, though with no great gains to himſelf. It was his chief aim to live uſefully; and he thought that a conſiderable reward to itſelf. He was of a middle ſtature, and his countenance not very penetrating; like another Melancthon, that could not fill a chair with a big look and portly preſence; but his eye was ſparkling, and his converſation witty, ſavoury, affable, and pertinent. He was ready at repartees and innocent jeſts, with a mixture of poetry, hiſtory, and other polite learning. But his greateſt excellence was in religious diſcourſe, in praying and preaching. He died Jan. 22, 1696, in the 59th year of his age. His funeral ſermon was preached by Mr. William Croſſe, his brother-in-law, from Luke xxiii. 28. A liſt of his works may be ſeen in the Nonconformiſt's Memorial, by Palmer, vol. II. p. 138.

11. Mr. Lawrey was a native of Scotland, and had a living in Eſſex before he came into this county.

12. Mr. Pearce of Claybroke was among the number of thoſe who kept their livings by conforming to the church.

13. Mr. Wright, who is ſaid to have been "an awakening preacher," and to have had "an "extraordinary gift in prayer," took a farm at King's Heath, in the pariſh of King's Norton, which he managed with great care and ſkill.

14. Mr. Dixey had no regular living, but was ſilenced by the act of conformity, though not ejected. He died a Nonconformiſt.

15. Of Mr. Smith nothing is recollected.

16. Mr. Green, who is repreſented as "a very pious man," died in the very week in which he was preparing to quit his living in conſequence of the Act of Uniformity, by which ſuch clergymen as could not conform to the eſtabliſhed church were compelled to quit their livings by St. Bartholomew's day, Aug. 24, 1662; whence the act is commonly called "the Bartholomew "Act."

17. William

17. William Wilſon at Foxton.
18. John Bennet at Winwick.
19. Thomas Smith at Caſtle Dunnington.
20. William Barton at Martin's in Leiceſter.
21. Nicholas Keſtyn at Gumley.
22. John St. Nicholas at Lutterworth.

17. Mr. Wilſon is now unknown.

18. Mr. Bennet, a native of London, was educated at Cambridge, and epiſcopally ordained. Before he was ejected here, in 1662, he preached in Northamptonſhire, and other places. Afterwards he removed to London, where he preached occaſionally 10 years, and then went to Littleover in Derby. He taught ſchool, and preached about in the darkeſt times, for which he met with many troubles, and was excommunicated. It was once deſigned to draw him into a plot, and he was actually impriſoned as a ſuſpicious perſon, without any reaſon alledged; but he ſo managed as to make his eſcape. He died on a journey to London, 6 miles from home, May, 1693. He was a man of conſiderable learning, lively and pleaſant in converſation, plain in his preaching, and was much reſpected by ſeveral perſons of diſtinction, with whom he had an acquaintance.

19. Mr. Smith was born at Kegworth in Leiceſterſhire, became vicar of Dunnington about 1657, and continued there till the Bartholomew Act. His preaching and praying was affectionate, and his life was exemplary He was well beloved by his pariſh, and much lamented when ſilenced. His very enemies had nothing to ſay againſt him. When King Charles gave a toleration, he preached once a month freely at Dunnington, and lived not long after; having ſpent himſelf in his Maſter's ſervice.

20. Of Mr. Barton nothing is recorded.

21. Nicholas Keſtyn, M A. is mentioned as "a man of eminent piety." After being ſilenced, he went to Leiceſter, where he was paſtor of a congregation ſeveral years, and died at about 76 years of age.

22. Mr. John St. Nicholas was an able ſcholar, and had a good eſtate. He married the daughter of the good old Earl of Kent, whom I have deſcribed in p. 275 as rector of Burbach (who was an old Puritan miniſter; and who, when the honour came to him as heir of that noble family, was not to be prevailed upon, though preſſed upon by many, to quit the miniſtry, but held on officiating as uſual, without being moleſted, as he had often been before, on account of ſome failures in point of conformity). Mr. St. Nicholas (in a ſhort addreſs to the governors and miniſters of the colonies in New England, prefixed to his "Hiſtory of Baptiſm") ſpeaks of himſelf as "an adventurer in the firſt plantation, as well as a ſympathizer in their joys, fears and "ſorrows." He lived to a good old age, and was uſed to the laſt to ſtyle himſelf, "A Student "in St. Paul's Epiſtles." He went to the public church as long as he was able to go abroad, though he was for many years ſo deaf that he could hear nothing. When aſked the reaſon, he ſaid, it was to give an example to others; being afraid leſt, if he ſhould ſtay at home, others might be encouraged to do it who had no ſuch difficulty as he laboured under. He died at Burbach, May 27, 1698, in his 95th year. His works are, 1. "The Hiſtory of Baptiſm." 2. "The Widow's Mite." 3. "An Help to Beginners in the Faith; containing explicatory "Queſtions upon the Creed, Lord's Prayer, &c." 4. "An Engliſh Tranſlation of Dr. Ames's "Marrow of Divinity; printed by order of Parliament."—See the arms of St. Nicholas, in the Hiſtory of Hinckley, plate V. fig. 15.—Timothy St. Nicholas, Eſq. of Stretton under Foſs, co. Warwick, died June 10, 1698, aged 69. See his character and epitaph in Dugdale, vol. I. p. 80; and the epitaph of Elizabeth St. Nicholas, vol. II. p. 961.

23. Thomas Langden at Bowden Magna.
24. Richard Drayton at Shangton.
25. Thomas Leadbeter at Hinckley.
26. William Cotton at Broughton.
27. Henry Watts at Swepſton.

28. Ambroſe

23. Mr. Langden's name only occurs in Calamy.

24. Richard Drayton, a native of Atherſton, is repreſented as having been "in his younger "years under grievous temptations, even to deſpair;" and therefore "the more fitted for the "miniſtry, and the better able to pity and aſſiſt ſuch as were tempted." When ejected in 1662, he had no ſubſiſtence but the charity of his friends.

25. Mr. Leadbeter, a native of Cheſhire, was a member of the univerſity of Cambridge. In his younger days he was chaplain to the pious Lady Wimbledon. His miniſterial labours were very acceptable and uſeful in Hinckley. After his ejectment, he retired into his own country, viz. to Namptwich, where he had a very good correſpondence with the public miniſter, which was a favour not granted to others in his circumſtances who came thither for ſhelter. He was a grave, learned, judicious man, and had a good eſtate. He preached privately in his own houſe, and elſewhere as he had opportunity, till the indulgence in 1672, when he took out a licence for his own houſe at Armitage * near Church Holme in Cheſhire. But, that he might give the leſs offence, he went to church firſt, and preached at home afterwards. At length he fixed with a private congregation at Wirral, and there he died on a ſudden, of vomiting blood, Nov. 4, 1679, aged 52.

26. Of Mr. Cotton we know nothing but his name.

27. Henry Watts, of Sidney college, Cambridge, took his degree of M. A. in 1651; and was ejected from Swepſton in 1662, having ſeveral children. Mr. Standiſh, who was ſequeſtered in the Parliament times, died before the Reſtoration. Mr. Watts was ſucceeded by Dr. John Gery, and maintained a very friendly correſpondence with him to the day of his death; and the Dr. upon all occaſions uſed to expreſs a great eſteem and value for him. Mr. Watts, when he left Swepſton, removed to Weddington, a little village in Warwickſhire, where he lived above 20 years, being upon very friendly terms with Mr. Armſtead the public miniſter. Every day, excepting Sunday, Mr Watts went in the morning about 11 to viſit Mr. Armſtead, and he returned his viſit in the afternoon about 4; each viſit being of about an hour's length. Mr. Watts conſtantly went to church on Sunday morning; and in the afternoon (when there was no ſermon in public, Mr. Armſtead preaching at another village in that neighbourhood) he preached to his own family, admitting a few neighbours, but keeping within the number allowed by act of parliament. At length he removed from hence to Barwell in Leiceſterſhire; and upon his removal, Mr. Armſtead uſed to ſay, "he had loſt the beſt friend and neighbour ever man had." A legal toleration being granted among the Diſſenters, he, at the requeſt of many inhabitants of the neighbouring towns, preached publicly at Hinckley, on the Sunday in the afternoon; and was well pleaſed with ſuch an opportunity of exerciſing his miniſtry. He had ſome hundreds of hearers, to whom he conſtantly preached, not being hindered by badneſs of ways, or weather, or the infirmities of age, or any thing elſe but ſickneſs. He ſettled a congregation of ſober ſerious Chriſtians, among whom he beſtowed his labours without any acknowledgement from them, except a few inconſiderable preſents, and continued with them till he was removed by death, Feb. 2, 1690, in the 63d year of his age; when the people choſe another to ſucceed him. He

* This probably was the name of the houſe. In Mr. Palmer's Index Villaris, againſt the word Armitage, is put in MS. "——— Leadbeter, eſq." ſo that this ſeems to be the family ſeat.

was

28. Ambroſe Bent at Aſhby Folvile.
29. John Shuttlewood at Ravenſton.

was buried in the church at Barwell, and his funeral ſermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Thomas Paget, rector of that pariſh, who gave a very handſome character of him; mentioning "his obliging "temper and gentlemanly behaviour; his great friendlineſs, and uſefulneſs in reconciling dif- "ferences, to the ſaving great expences in law; his exemplarineſs in relative duties, and parti- "cularly in the management of his family, which was attended with a remarkable bleſſing from "heaven; his great moderation and charity, which recommended him to all the gentlemen in "the neighbourhood, who treated him with great reſpect; ſignifying withal, that he did not "know any one that had more real friends and fewer enemies than he; and that he was ſuch a "religious, conſcientious, uſeful perſon, that not only his numerous family, but the public "alſo, had a great loſs by his deceaſe." Many wondered at his Nonconformity, conſidering his increaſing family; but that was not the leaſt temptation to him to act againſt the ſenſe of his own mind, though he had good preferment in the church offered him. He truſted Providence; and God remarkably bleſſed and proſpered him. Ten of his thirteen children lived to be men and women; and he educated them well, and comfortably provided for their ſubſiſtence in the world. [See the epitaphs at Burbach, p. 260.]

Mr. Watts, as we find by the above account from Calamy and Palmer, was the firſt regular Preſbyterian miniſter of Hinckley. His ſucceſſor, it is believed, was a Mr. Bilbie; and as this was before the building of the preſent meeting-houſe, their aſſembly was at that time held in a part of the miniſter's dwelling-houſe. The next in order was Mr. Jennings, who had the care of building the meeting-houſe in 1722; the building, as I am informed by Mr. Robinſon, being begun juſt before, or immediately upon, his coming to Hinckley. He kept an academy, and had many young gentlemen under his direction. He was at Hinckley but a ſmall time; for, taking an occaſional journey to London, he caught the ſmall-pox, and died on his return to Hinckley, about the year 1724 or 1725; and was ſucceeded by Mr. Dawſon, whoſe epitaph may be ſeen in p. 52. After the uſeful labours of more than 25 years, Mr. Dawſon was ſucceeded in 1751 by Mr. Nathanael White, who married a ſiſter of William Hurſt, eſq. (high ſheriff in 1779).—Mr. White (who was born in London, and educated firſt under Dr. Doddridge at Northampton, and afterwards at Daventry under Caleb Aſhworth) continued here till the death of King George II. in 1761, on which occaſion he preached and publiſhed a Sermon; and afterwards went to Leeds; whence, on the death of Dr. Chandler in 1766, he was called to aſſiſt as joint paſtor to Dr. Amory in the congregation of Proteſtant Diſſenters at the Old Jewry; and on the death of Dr. Amory in 1774 was choſen ſole paſtor. Mr. White publiſhed a Sermon for the charity ſchool, Gravel lane, Southwark; and a third in 1771, preached at the Old Jewry, Oct. 27, that year, on the affecting deaths of Mrs. Poole, her two ſons and daughter, who all died in the ſpace of five days of an inflammatory ſore throat; and, in 1774, his addreſs at the grave of Dr. Amory, ſubjoined to his funeral ſermon by Dr. Flexman. He alſo publiſhed a "Charge" at the ordination of his friend Mr. Eſtlin at Briſtol; and died at Iſlington, March 3, 1783.

28. Ambroſe Bent is now unknown.

29. John Shuttlewood, B. A. of Bene't college, Cambridge, was born at Wymeſwold in Leiceſterſhire, Jan. 3, 1631, and educated at the grammar ſchool at Leiceſter. On April 26, 1654, he was ordained to the miniſtry, in the congregation of Raunſton, with an honourable teſtimonial from the claſſical preſbytery of Wirkſworth, in the province of Derby. He was a conſiderable ſufferer for Nonconformity, not only by the loſs of a comfortable ſubſiſtence, but by the ſeizure of his goods, and the impriſonment of his perſon. In 1668 he was taken, with many others, ſinging a Pſalm, by 30 or 40 horſemen with ſwords drawn and piſtols cocked.

Several

Several of both ſexes were beaten and driven into the field, and diſmiſſed upon promiſe of appearing the next day before ſome juſtice of the peace. Mr. Shuttlewood was examined by juſtice S. "When he had been at his pariſh church to hear divine ſervice?" Mr. S. anſwered, "that "he did not know any who charged him with being abſent." The juſtice then aſked him, "if "he would promiſe to go the next Sunday?" Mr. S. replied, "that he did not know how "Divine Providence might diſpoſe of him before that time." Upon this the juſtice made him his mittimus for a breach of the 35th of Elizabeth, and delivered him to the cuſtody of one Charles Gibbons, a quarter-maſter of the troop of trained bands, to convey him to Leiceſter gaol. It being too late that night, they reſted where they were. As Mr. S. was aſking a bleſſing upon their food, Gibbons came into the room, ſwore a bloody oath, and ſaid, "What! are you "a-preaching?" Soon after a neighbouring gentleman came, and requeſted that Mr. S. and the reſt of the priſoners might go for that night to their own houſes, and offered a bond of a thouſand pounds for their appearance. Upon the gentleman's preſſing the matter hard, Gibbons girt his word about him, and deſperately ſwore, "that ſince he loved them ſo well, he ſhould go with "them," and continued ſwearing all night, that if the gentleman ſtirred, he would run him through. The next morning Gibbons, ſtaying himſelf with the gentleman, ſent the priſoners away to priſon; and glad they were that they were going, eſteeming their late ſituation worſe than that of a priſon. They continued in confinement till Feb. 24, and were then diſmiſſed. In 1670, ſoon after the act againſt conventicles came out, the ſaid Gibbons came with armed men, and took Mr. Shuttlewood and ſix or ſeven others at an houſe in Th. and carried them to an alehouſe, but after ſome time diſmiſſed them, upon promiſing to appear the next morning at 4 o'clock at the ſame place. The next day he carried them all to three different places in Leiceſterſhire and Northamptonſhire, keeping them a conſiderable time in each place, and at laſt brought them to C. in Leiceſterſhire, where juſtice C. would have extorted ſome confeſſions from them. Gibbons, commonly a deſperate ſwearer, told the juſtice, in the preſence of them all, "that "he would not damn his ſoul for any of them, and that he could not ſwear there was a conven-"ticle." Upon which, the juſtice was about to diſmiſs them; but a lawyer preſent told him that he might commit him upon notorious evidence. Accordingly he ſent warrants to diſtrain upon Mr. Shuttlewood for 20 l. and 20 l. upon the owner of the houſe, and 5 s. apiece on others. Mr. S. conveyed away his cattle, but the reſt paid the money. In 1670, while Mr. S. had the king's licence, Gibbons came upon him, and took him and the maſter of the houſe, and brought them before captain C. of L. who then refuſed to act, but afterwards ſent out warrants to diſtrain on Mr. Shuttlewood, 20 l. on the houſe, &c.; but both eſcaped, though not without damages, and heavy fines were laid upon the hearers. In the end of Feb. 1674, Gibbons came to Mr. Shuttlewood's houſe at Lubenham, Leiceſterſhire, and took ſeveral names, appointing Mr. S. and them to appear before Col. F. who was wont to furniſh him with warrants beforehand. They all appeared according to promiſe; but were diſmiſſed upon aſſurance given to appear upon a lawful ſummons. But, inſtead of ſuch a ſummons, Gibbons procured a warrant of Sir Th. B. to diſtrain upon Mr. S. for 40 l. and the officers took away ſeven of his milch cows, and ſold them to one D. S. of L. without Mr. S's knowledge. They paid the money to the juſtices, who gave receipts for it. He was ſeldom permitted to live long in quiet, and was obliged to make frequent removes, being ſometimes in Leiceſterſhire, and ſometimes in Northamptonſhire. But, notwithſtanding theſe troubles, he educated ſeveral perſons for the miniſtry, and appears ſometimes to have had a flouriſhing ſeminary, from a memorandum of his in a pocket almanack, "that ſix ſtudents were added to his academy in one year." The following perſons, among others, ſtudied under him, and afterwards roſe into eminence in life: Mr. Julius Saunders, Mr. John Sheffield, Mr. Matthew Clarke, Dr. Joſhua Oldfield, Mr. Wilſon (the father of the late Rev. Mr. Samuel Wilſon of London), and Mr. Thomas Emlyn. Though Mr. Shuttlewood was bleſt with a robuſt, athletic conſtitution, yet he was of a very tender ſpirit; and the death of one

of

30. Emanuel Bourne at Waltham.
31. Chriſtopher Wright at Eaſtwell.
32. Thomas Jenkings at New Kilworth.
33. John Pitts at Burbach.
34. John Hulls at Stanton Wivel.
35. Paul Bulgay.
36. William Black at Suddington.
37. Robert Reding at Segrave.
38. Samuel Olderſhaw at Cole Orton.

"Which repreſentation being read, they were all called into the Houſe again, "the Speaker telling them; that, upon due conſideration thereof, they found in it "a Goſpel Spirit of meekneſs, ſincerity, and holineſs; and that they had alſo con- "ſidered the ſeaſonableneſs of it; and that it expreſſed, not only an outward let- "ter, but an inward ſpirit, &c. and ſo gave them the thanks of the Houſe."

of his children ſo deeply pierced him as to bring on ſome bodily complaints, which he carried with him to his grave. His conſtitution was alſo greatly injured by the ſufferings he met with, and the labours he went through in thoſe rigorous and cruel times, preaching often at unſeaſonable hours and incommodious places; ſo that his uſeful light was extinguiſhed at an earlier period than, if it could have had a fair burning, might have been expected. He died at Creton in Northamptonſhire, March 17, 1688, in the 58th year of his age; where an humble ſtone was erected to his memory in the church-yard, with this brief but honourable teſtimony to his character, *Multùm dilectus, multùm deflendus.* He was a very able and learned man; an acceptable and uſeful preacher; much valued, not only in the places where he ſtatedly reſided, but in all the country round about. Mr. Shuttlewood's only ſon, who bore his name, was brought up for the miniſtry by his father. He was a man of conſiderable abilities, and many years a miniſter among the Diſſenters in London, where he died May 17, 1737, in the 71ſt year of his age. He left behind him two ſons and two daughters, the youngeſt of which was married in 1744 to the Rev. Thomas Dr. Gibbons, D. D. paſtor of the church at Haberdaſhers Hall, and one of the tutors of the academy at Homerton, to whom the public are obliged for the above account. It doth not appear that Mr. S. publiſhed any thing; but he left ſeveral MSS. which (with the papers abovementioned) were in the hands of Dr. Gibbons, who died Feb. 22, 1785. Some of theſe are in Latin, and ſome in Engliſh, on ſubjects of learning and divinity; one of which, from an epiſtle to the reader, appears deſigned by him for the preſs. One part of it is "upon the ſcriptures, prophecy, "ſacraments, offices in the church, &c." Another is intituled, "Certain Poſitions or Concluſions "concerning Chriſt's Kingdom and his Church;" and the concluſion is, "A Diſcourſe on the Falſe "Church."

30. Of Emanuel Bourne,
31. Chriſtopher Wright,
32. and Thomas Jenkings,
} no memorials are preſerved.

33. Of John Pitts ſome mention has been already made, as rector of Burbach. See p. 274.

34. Of John Hulls,
35. Paul Bulgay,
36. William Black,
37. and Robert Reding,
} nothing is now recollected.

38. Samuel Olderſhaw obtained the rectory of Cole Orton in 1654. After his ejectment, he lived as chaplain in the family of —— Spademan, Eſq. at Roadnook in Derbyſhire. He afterwards practiſed as a phyſician.

Thus much for the names of the Puritans who ſigned this famous Repreſentation. The names of their brethren in this county who were ſilent on the occaſion, being not numerous, are here collected from Baxter, Calamy, and Palmer.

1. Thomas Boſſe, rector of Blaby.
2. Joſeph Lee, rector of Cotſbatch.
3. Nathanael Stevens, M. A. of the univerſity of Oxford, rector of Fenny Drayton.
4. John Wright, rector of Edmundthorp.
5. John Wilſon, rector of Foxton.
6. John Burroughs, rector of Houghton on the Hill.
7. Samuel Muſton, vicar of Hungerton.

1. He and Mr. Swayne, and Mr. Stevens of Fenny Drayton, were engaged in a diſpute about infant baptiſm, againſt Mr. Robert Everard and other Baptiſts, in 1650; as appears from Mr. Swayne's anſwer to Mr. Everard, at the end of Mr. Stevens's "Precept for Infant Baptiſm," p. 64.

2. Of Mr. Lee no particulars occur, except the name of his preferment. The ſame may be obſerved of, 7, Mr. Muſton; 10, Mr. Simms; 13, Mr. Weſton; 16, Mr. Patchet; 17, Mr. Smith; 19, Mr. Cheſhire; and, 20, Mr. Statham.

3. His father was miniſter of Staunton Barnwood in Wilts. This living of Drayton was not, as Wood reports (ſee hereafter, p. 322), a ſequeſtration; Mr. Stevens was duly preſented by the patron Mr. Purefoy of Berks, and lived here till the violence of the cavaliers, who threatened plunder, impriſonment, and fire, drove him to ſeek ſanctuary in Coventry; where, during the continuance of the war, he preached on Sunday mornings in the great church. At his return to Drayton he had trouble from ſome Baptiſts. The moſt noted Quaker in England, George Fox, came out of his little pariſh; but he learned not his Quakeriſm there. Mr. Stevens had much diſcourſe with him, though with little effect. He thought his time better ſpent in inſtructing a teachable people; which he did very diligently. He took much pains in ſtudying the book of the Revelation; and ſome apprehend that few ever did it to better purpoſe, and lamented that no more of his meditations upon that obſtruſe portion of Scripture were made public. Beſides what he publiſhed himſelf, ſome few of his thoughts, being communicated to Mr. Poole, are to be found in his "Synopſis." Being ejected for nonconformity in 1662, he continued in the town for ſome time, preaching privately, but was afterwards ſo moleſted, that he was forced to remove ſeven times for peace. At laſt he fixed at Stoke Golding, where he continued the exerciſe of his miniſtry, as he had opportunity, till he died, which was in Feb. 1678, aged 72. He was a good ſcholar, and an uſeful preacher. In his younger days he was a very hard ſtudent, often ſpending 16 hours a day in his ſtudy. His thoughts were ſometimes ſo intent, that he would ſtrangely forget himſelf. In his old age he was pleaſant and chearful. One that was then well acquainted with him relates this inſtance of it among others: he went with a friend to his houſe, at Stoke Golding, and knocked at the door, when, none of the family being at hand, he called to them to come in, and aſked them whether of the two they would have had open the door for them, the blind or the lame? his wife being blind, and he ſo lame as not to be able to riſe out of his chair without help. Though he was a man of a generous catholic ſpirit, he had a great averſion to that ceremoniouſneſs which was carried ſo high by ſome in the reign of King Charles I. A liſt of his writings, and a droll ſtory of his concerning a clergyman's bowing to a boy accidentally ſeated on a communion-table, may be ſeen in Palmer, vol. II. p. 113, 114.

4. After his ejectment, he retired to Leſſingham near Sleeford in Lincolnſhire, where he had a ſmall eſtate. There he ſpent the remainder of his days, and was beloved and honoured by his neighbours, eſpecially by Sir William York and his family, for his prudence, moderation, and uſefulneſs in promoting knowledge and piety amongſt them.

6. A man of great worth and eminence.

8. Benjamin Southwood, rector of Kingcott.
9. Walter Hornby.
10. William Simms, of Leicester.
11. James Farmer, rector of Leir.
12. Oliver Brumskill, rector of Loughborough.
13. Weston, vicar of Lubenham.
14. William Smith, vicar of Packington.
15. Samuel Doughty, rector of Sibston.
16. Mathew Patchet, chaplain of Thurmaston.
17. John Smith, chaplain of Wanlip.
18. John Chester, rector of Wetherley.
19. Cheshire, chaplain of Woodhouse.
20. Statham; who was placed by the act of uniformity, but had no living.

8. He became possessed of the living in 1655; and held it till ejected in 1662.

9. He is styled by Calamy "Assistant at Laughton;" which Mr. Palmer supposes to be Churh-Langton. See p. 320.

11. A pious man, and zealous in his ministry. He preached seldom after his ejectment, and lived but a few years.

12. He was a judicious solid divine, an excellent preacher, and an holy liver. His deportment was grave and serious, his temper mild, humble, and peaceable; but he was a little reserved. He lived with the eminently pious old lady Bromley, widow to judge Bromley.

14. He was born in Worcestershire, and educated in Oxford. His first labours were at one of the Langtons in this county, under Mr. Blackaby, to whom he was assistant. Thence he removed to Packington, near Ashby de la Zouch. After his ejectment in 1662, he went to Diseworth Grange, where he continued many years, teaching school, and preaching constantly, either in his own house or in places adjacent, as occasion and opportunity offered. He was a worthy divine, and a plain profitable preacher. He enjoyed a greater measure of health than most students and laborious preachers do; but at his entrance upon the 63d year, hypocondriacal winds so prevailed over him, as to put a period to his life, Oct. 20, 1686.

15. He was younger brother to the polite and politic Mr. Thomas Doughty of Medburn, who conformed. After his ejectment, he lived at Ashby de la Zouch, and had the king's licence to preach in his own house there, and yet was convicted by the Lord B. and Lord S. 40l. was levied upon him, 20l. for his house, and 20l. for preaching in it. He made his appeal to the quarter-sessions, and pleaded his licence from the king, and that there was neither sedition nor breach of peace; but he found no relief. Afterwards he complained to the king and council. The lords were sent for up to council. The king was pleased to give him his part; but he could never get it. He was a good preacher, and exemplary in his life; of a meek, humble, modest, and peaceable temper.

18. This living had been sequestered some years before he came to it, from a non-preaching parson, whose curate, at the Restoration, produced a dormant title to it. This was reckoned the most wicked town in all the county: so that several ministers said they would not have accepted of the living, had it been offered them, upon any terms. But by Mr. Chester's industry in preaching, catechizing, and daily visiting from house to house (which that poor town had not been used to before), several of them were brought to a considerable knowledge in religion, and discovered a great sense of piety, and love to the best things. One person, indeed, being some way disgusted, took up a resolution that he would hear him no more: but coming once to church, upon report of a stranger's preaching, he was ashamed to go out, upon seeing Mr. Chester come in, and so stayed; "and it pleased God," says Calamy, "he was so convinced by that sermon, that "he ever after proved as true a friend to him as any in the parish." Mr. Chester, in consequence

List of the Parochial Clergy in the county of Leiceſter, who were diſpoſſeſſed of their livings by the Parliamentary Committee of Sequeſtration.

1. Barnaby Barlow, B. D.
2. —— Bendy.
3. Richard Benſkin.
4. Anthony Berridge.
5. Maurice Berkeley.
6. David Blount, M. A.
7. Clement Bretton, D. D.
8. Reginald

of his uſefulneſs, had the general love of the people both in the town and neighbourhood. But he had ſome enemies. There were two perſons, the one an ordinary weaver, and the other a mean farmer, who, upon the turn of the times, diſcovered their malice. They took an oath before a bench of juſtices, that he prayed againſt the king, about the time of Worceſter fight, on ſuch a particular Sunday as they named. But it ſo happened, that Mr. Cheſter was at that time at London; and Mr. Doughty, who ſupplied for him that very Sunday, took an oath that he did ſo upon Mr. Cheſter's abſence; and all the reſt of the pariſh confirmed the depoſition, and cried ſhame on thoſe who ſwore ſo falſely. After the Reſtoration, Mr. Bucknall, who laid claim to the living, came to take poſſeſſion of it, with the greateſt violence and fury imaginable. When Mr. Cheſter was from home, he demanded entrance into the parſonage-houſe; and the ſervants denying it, he fetched a ſmith's ſledge, and broke open the door, and not only turned them out, but threw out what goods he pleaſed into the ſtreet, and the reſt he kept. Mr. Cheſter demanding them of him, he told him, if he went to law for them, he would ſwear him out of his life. Upon this he went for London; where he preached once every Sunday for Mr. William Jenkyn, at Chriſt Church, till the act of uniformity took place. The people were loth to loſe ſo good and uſeful a man, as well as much troubled at his meeting with ſuch uſage, and parted from him with many tears. He continued in London all the time of the plague, and was inſtrumental for the good of many ſouls. Mr. Baxter gives him the character of a man of a very ſober, calm, peaceable ſpirit; ſound in doctrine and life; and a grave and fruitful preacher. He often made excurſions into ſeveral parts of Surrey; but his ſettled abode was in Southwark, where, in the latter part of his life, he preached ſtatedly at the meeting-houſe in Gravel-lane near St. George's fields. Under ſome illneſs, he retired to his ſon's, a phyſician at Guildford, and there he died in May, 1696.

---

1. Prebend of Donnington, in the cathedral of York; and alſo prebend of Southwell. Mr. Walker mentions him as miniſter of Barton in Fabis; but doubts whether it was Barton in Leiceſterſhire or Nottinghamſhire. He was a native of Hampſhire, and educated at Eaton ſchool, whence he became a fellow of King's college, Cambridge, in 1614; was ſome time chaplain to Dr. Neale, Abp. of York, died before the Reſtoration, and is ſtyled by Dr. Heylin, in his Life of Abp. Laud, "a right ſolid man."—The Leiceſterſhire Barton is not itſelf a pariſh, part of it being in Market-Boſworth, and part in Naileſton; but it has a chapel of eaſe, dependent on the laſt-named church. Mr. Barlow's ſucceſſor, Mr. Godwin, conformed, and kept the living.

2. Vicar of Narborough; a worthy perſon, who lived to be reſtored. See p. 309.

3. Rector of Wanlip. See p. 319. Mr. Walker ſays, "he was murdered."

4. Vicar of Barrow.

5. Rector of Segrave. See p. 317.

6. Vicar of St. Margaret's, Leiceſter, and rector of Walton on the Wolds. He was plundered of many horſes.

7. Rector of Church Langton. See pp. 309, 319. He had been ſome time Fellow of Sidney College in Cambridge, outlived the Uſurpation, and in 1660 was collated to the archdeaconry of the

8. Reginald Burden, D. D.
9. John Cave.
10. Francis

the Eaſt Riding in Yorkſhire. Wood, Ath. Ox. vol. I. p. 753. Mr. Walker found that archdeaconry vacated two years after; but whether by the death or reſignation of Dr. Bretton, he knew not.

8. Rector of Leir. A gentleman of the ſame both Chriſtian and ſurname occurs among the diſpoſſeſſed clergy in Bucks, as rector of Cheddington, whoſe widow was afterwards relieved by the corporation for miniſters' widows. As neither of the names is common, it was perhaps the ſame perſon. Another perſon, however, of both names was preſented to the vicarage of Grandborough, Herts, in 1677. See Newcourt's Reg. Eccl. vol. I. p. 828.

9. Rector of Pickwell, and father of the moſt learned and incomparable Dr. William Cave of Windſor, and third ſon of John Cave, Eſq. He was born at Pickwell, and educated at Lincoln College in Oxford; where he was chamber-fellow with the famous Dr. Sanderſon for eight years. After he was ſettled in his native pariſh, he attended his miniſterial cure with great diligence, and "lived in great eſteem and reſpect with all his neighbours, till the breaking out of the rebellion in the year 1642. The firſt attack that was made upon him was when the Parliament ſent a regiment to be quartered about that place, where ſix troopers with their horſes were quartered upon him; who continued off and on for a year or two. They firſt attempted him, by way of diſpute, concerning the liturgy and conſtitution of the Church of England, which paſſed in writing, by way of objection and anſwer; but, finding they were like to do little good that way, they betook themſelves to rougher methods. They ravaged his houſe, and abuſed his children and ſervants, demanded unreaſonable proviſions to be made for them; and would ſometimes take up a good diſh of meat from the table, and throw it upon the ground, becauſe not cooked, or dreſſed up to their humour and palate; they debauched ſome of the ſervants; and when complaint was made of it to ſome of the neighbouring juſtices, and to ſome of their ſuperior officers, no remedy could be had. Not content with this, when three or four of their horſes were ſtolen one night out of the ſtable, they accuſed him of the theft, carried him to their head quarters, and tried him at a council of war for his life; and were ready to paſs ſentence upon him, when Colonel Ireton, coming ſuddenly in, and examining into the matter, ſuſpected there was ſome villainy in it; as indeed it afterwards appeared, that they were ſtolen by ſome of their own party. Whereupon he put a ſtop to their proceedings, and diſmiſſed him. When this would not do, they fell a-tampering with the pariſhioners, to try if they could prefer and bring articles againſt him; but at preſent they could find none for the purpoſe; and becauſe he ſtill perſiſted in a firm loyalty to the king, and unſhaken zeal for the Church of England, praying for the biſhops after they had been voted down by the Parliament, they one time came into the church, and diſcharged a piſtol at him then in the pulpit; and at another time plucked him out of the pulpit, and pulled his gown over his ears. After ſeveral attempts to get falſe witneſſes, they at laſt corrupted three or four, a taylor, a miller, a weaver, and one more: whereupon articles were drawn up, ſubſcribed, and ſworn to before the committee of Leiceſter; though ſome of them afterwards upon their death-beds ſent for him, and profeſſed they could not die till they had declared that they had been ſuborned to teſtify and ſwear againſt him. Some years matters hung in this way; he being banded from committee to committee, though the clearneſs of his caſe was ſuch, that they could bring it to no concluſion. By this time one of the committee of Leiceſter had combined with one Wells, an Independent preacher, who, having a ſon brought up a ſilk-weaver in New England, ſent for him over to be married to the committee-man's daughter, and the rectory of Pickwell was pitched upon for the portion for his daughter. And now matters were puſhed on with more vigour: but finding that little good was done at country committees, the cauſe was removed to London, and brought before the committee of the Houſe

of

10. Francis Chamberlain.
11. Thomas Cleiveland, M. A.
12. Samuel Cotten.
13. Mountjoy Cradock.
14. Richard Dawſon.
15. John Dixon, M. A.
16. (Name unknown.)
17. Francis Fox.
18. Nicholas Hall, D. D.

19. William

of Commons; where Mr. Cave was adviſed to retain Bradſhaw for his Counſel; who at firſt told him that his caſe was clear and good; but, being tampered with the night before the trial, by the oppoſite party, he told him the next morning, he much feared how his caſe would go; and two of his near kinſmen, both members of the houſe, Sir William Armyn, and Sir Arthur Haſlerigg (the only two he was related to of that party) firmly promiſed him to be at the Committee, and to ſupport his cauſe; but both of them thought fit to be abſent. Accordingly the cauſe went againſt him; and an order was directed to the committee in the country, to diſpoſſeſs him; who ſent a file of muſqueteers, and turned father, mother, and ſix children out of doors at once, not ſuffering the neighbours to take them in, nor to have one bit of bread or draught of drink out of their own houſe. And now, having made clean work of it, a parcel of itinerant preachers were ſent to Pickwell, to mock God with a day of thankſgiving, that the people were delivered from ſuch an ignorant, unlearned, and unſkilful teacher. He and his family, notwithſtanding, were entertained by the neighbours for the preſent, though they were not ſuffered long to continue there, nor he to teach ſchool there or elſewhere. Whereupon he took up his dwelling near Stamford; where not being ſuffered to abide long, he removed up to London; when, being broken with age and ſufferings, and worn out with long and tedious winter journeys from committee to committee, he departed this life about the beginning of November 1657." I ſhall only add, that Mr. Walker was obliged to his moſt excellent ſon, Dr. William Cave, for this account.

10. Rector of Rotherby.

11. Rector of Stoke, and vicar of Hinckley; of whom and of his family ſee more at large in the "Hiſtory of Hinckley," pp. 134—141; and in the Additions to p. 139.

12. Rector of North Kilworth. See p. 317.

13. Rector of Halloughton. See p. 308. He ſuffered much in other kinds, beſides that of ſequeſtration; his relict, after the Reſtoration not having wherewithal to pay his debts, much leſs to ſuſtain herſelf, was relieved by the charity of the Corporation for Miniſters' widows.

14. Rector of Congeſton. See p. 312.

15. Rector of Glenfield.

16. Rector of Fenny Drayton. He was ſucceeded by Nath. Stevens, (ſee p. 318;) and died before the Reſtoration. See Wood, Ath. Ox. vol. II. p. 451. The fact, however, of this living's having been at all ſequeſtered is denied by Palmer. See above, p. 318.

17. Vicar of Barkby; a very worthy man.

18. Rector of Loughborough. See p. 319. Mr. Walker was informed that this was the ſame perſon with Mr. Hall of Emanuel College in Cambridge, who was, with two others, Mr. Holbech and Mr. Ezekiel Wright (a native of Dinnington in Suffolk, andfather to the lord keeper), pronounced *non ſocius* by the Houſe of Commons in 1642, for being ſuperannuated; and if ſo, (of which, ſays he, query further; for I make ſome doubt of it) he was born at Newcaſtle. But, however that be, I am aſſured that the ſequeſtered rector of this living was a worthy man, and of a very good family,

19. William Hault (or Hunt), D. D.
20. John Hodges.
21. —— Holland.
22. Michael Honywood, D. D.
23. Michael Hudſon, D. D.

24. Edward

family, being (as the gentleman thinks who ſent me the account of his ſequeſtration), by the death of his brother, a baronet. Perhaps he became D. D. after his ejectment; or it may be after the Reſtoration, if he ſurvived it.

19. Rector of Kibworth Beauchamp. The living was held by Mr. John Yaxley in 1654. See p. 307.

20. Vicar of Shakerſton.

21. Vicar of Friſby on the Wreak.

22. Rector of Kegworth; a gentleman of a very conſiderable family, brother to Sir Thomas and Sir Peter Honywood, of Kent; and one of three hundred and ſixty deſcendants, which his grandmother ſaw before ſhe died. He was educated at Chriſt's College in Cambridge; where he was ſucceſſively ſcholar, fellow, taxor in 1623, proctor in 1628, and at length a benefactor; and incorporated M. A. at Oxford in the year 1621. Wood. Ath. vol. I. p. 840. He was very ill uſed in the time of the Rebellion; inſomuch that he went beyond the ſeas about the year 1643, and lived at Utrecht during the perſecution. In 1660, he was made Dean of Lincoln, and died Dec. 7, 1681, in the 85th year of his age. He was an holy and humble man, a living library for learning; and left the church of Lincoln a well-built library, repleniſhed with many rare books, which he bought at Frankfort. He gave alſo 100 l. to St. Paul's Cathedral. New View of London, p. 466.

23. Rector of Market Boſworth in Leiceſterſhire, and of Uffington in Lincolnſhire. He was a native of Weſtmoreland, and became ſucceſſively poor child, taberder, and fellow of Queen's College in Oxford. When the royal ſtandard was ſet up at Nottingham, Dr. Hudſon repaired to his majeſty, adhered to his intereſt, and, after the battle of Edgehill, retired with him to Oxford; where he was created D. D. and made one of his majeſty's chaplains; as alſo about the ſame time being eſteemed an underſtanding and ſober perſon, and of great fidelity) ſcout-maſter general to the army in the North parts of England, under the command of the Marquis of Newcaſtle; to which general he was highly ſerviceable in that employment. (Wood, Ath. vol. II. p. 59. Lloyd, Mem. p. 625. See alſo Whitlock's Mem. pp. 239, 306, 307.) In 1646, when his majeſty's affairs were reduced to ſuch a paſs, that he was forced upon the deſperate attempt of intruſting himſelf in the hands of the Scots, he made choice of this worthy Doctor (on whoſe loyalty, courage, and knowledge of theſe parts, he wholly relied) to conduct him in diſguiſe to Newcaſtle, which he happily (ſhall we ſay, or unhappily?) performed; and was immediately upon it ſent for by the Parliament into the cuſtody of a ſerjeant at arms: but, having ſeaſonable notice of it, he made his eſcape at that time. However, not long after, as he was croſſing the country, in order to get to London, he was diſcovered at Rocheſter, apprehended, brought to London, and committed priſoner to London-houſe; where he continued about four months, and then found means to make his eſcape. But, about three months after, he was ſeized again, ſent from Hull to London, and then committed cloſe priſoner to the Tower; with ſtrict order given, that none ſhould ſpeak with him but in the preſence of his keeper. Whilſt he was here, he had, ſaith Lloyd, formed a notable project to take the Tower; but he could not bring it to bear. This was in Jan. 1646; from which time, till the beginning of 1648, he continued in that durance, and then found a means to eſcape thence alſo, in diſguiſe, with a baſket of apples upon his head. After which he went into Lincolnſhire, where he raiſed a party of horſe for his majeſty, and had engaged ſome of the gentry of Norfolk and Suffolk in the like deſign. The chief

body

24. Edward Layfield.

25. Andrew

body of thoſe who had then taken up arms betook themſelves to Woodcraft houſe in the pariſh of Eton in Northamptonſhire; which is a ſtrong ſtone building, and ſurrounded with a moat. At this place Dr. Hudſon, who was at the head of them, and had, as it is ſaid, a commiſſion from his majeſty for a colonel, was barbarouſly murdered in the following manner*: "After the rebels had entered into the houſe, and had taken moſt of the royaliſts, Hudſon with ſome of his courageous ſoldiers went up to the battlements thereof; where they defended themſelves for ſome time. At length, upon promiſe of quarter, they yielded; but when the rebels had got in among them, they denied quarter. Whereupon Hudſon being thrown over the battlements, he caught hold of a ſpout, or out-ſtone, and there hung; but his hands being beat, or cut off, he fell into the moat underneath, much wounded, and deſired to come on land to die there. Whereupon one Egborough (a ſervant to Mr. Spinckes, the intruder into the parſonage of Caſtor, belonging to the Biſhop of Peterborough) knocked him on the head with the but end of his muſquet; which being done, one Walker, a chandler or grocer in Stamford, cut out his tongue, and carried it about the country as a trophy. His body for the preſent was denied burial, yet, after the enemy had left the place, he was by ſome Chriſtians committed to the earth †. As for Egborough, he was, not long after, torn in pieces with his own gun, which burſt while it was under his arm in Long Orton: and Walker ſince, through poverty, quitted his trade, and was become a ſcorn and by-word to the boys, when he paſſed through the ſtreets of Stamford." This excellent Doctor loſt by the Rebellion, beſides his life, 2000 l. perſonal eſtate, and 900 l. a year‡: inſomuch that his wife and children were, from a plentiful fortune, reduced in a manner to beggary, and left to charity. I have nothing more to add, as to his ſufferings, but that he was ſequeſtered from Uffington, Dec. 31, 1644, for having come into that living upon the king's preſentation, though the Earl of Rutland was patron; for non-reſidence, and having been in his majeſty's garriſons of Belvoir, Croyland, &c. By which the reader will eaſily obſerve, how active and indefatigable he was in his majeſty's ſervice, from the very beginning of the Rebellion, till the time of his death. Whilſt he was in the Tower, he wrote and publiſhed a treatiſe, intituled, "The Divine Right of Church Government:" wherein he ſhewed himſelf to be a ſcholar; as, by his behaviour towards his majeſty, he approved himſelf an honeſt, courageous man, and a plain and upright Chriſtian; always telling him his mind, when others would or durſt not: for which the king uſed to call him, "his plain-dealing chaplain." And as for his loyalty and fidelity to his majeſty, his continual activeneſs in the royal cauſe, the great ſervices which he did it, his courage, boldneſs, and the noble and generous greatneſs of his mind; they are all of them ſo evident from what hath been already ſaid of him, that it would be needleſs to remark them any further.

24. Rector of Ibſtock. See p. 307. "I take him," ſays Walker, "to have been a different perſon from Dr Edward Layfield, archdeacon of Eſſex; but query. I have direct and poſitive information from Leiceſterſhire, that this gentleman was ſequeſtered from the rectory of Ibſtock: but it is plain, from Wood, that Dr. Lufton was poſſeſſed of it in 1642; and no leſs plain from the Abridgement, p. 365, that Mr. Sheffield ſucceeded upon Dr. Lufton's ſequeſtration, and kept it during the

* I have otherwiſe been informed, ſays Walker, by a reverend gentleman (who was not long ſince at the place on purpoſe to make enquiry about this matter) that they ſurrendered for want of proviſions, but obtained articles, which the rebels immediately broke, as ſoon as the houſe was delivered up to them.

† In the neighbouring church of Benton; from which the Honourable Mr. Charles Bertie, who had a juſt veneration for the memory of Dr. Hudſon, did once intend to remove it to Uffington; but whether it was actually done or not, I am as much uninformed, ſays Walker, as Wood himſelf was.

‡ Saith Lloyd, which if true, either his livings muſt have been of greater value than they are here rated; or elſe he muſt have had ſome other preferment: unleſs his temporals alſo are taken in to make up that ſum.

whole

25. Andrew Lermant, or Sermont.
26. Robert Load.
27. (Name unknown.)
28. John Lufton.
29. John Meredith, D. D.
30. Abraham Mould, M. A.
31. —— Needham.
32. Sapcoot Nicholls.
33. William Noble.
34. Edward Noel.

whole time of the uſurpation; ſo that there can be no room for Layfield, unleſs he had been poſſeſſed of, and ſequeſtered from his living by the middle of 1642, at leaſt: for which reaſon, Walker ſuſpected ſome miſtake in the information; and judged it might be ſome other living which Layfield was turned out of.

25. Vicar of Cleybrook; to which living he was inducted in July 1642. He was ſucceeded by Henry Pearce. See p. 312.

26. Rector of Witherley. See p. 319.

27. Vicar of Lodington. One John Hall got this living in the year 1657.

28. Rector of Ibſtock. After he had been driven from this living, which was upon the breaking out of the rebellion, he fled to his majeſty at Oxford; where he was created LL. D. about the latter end of 1642. He died at Ibſtock, as Wood thinks, in or near 1647. He had been always eſteemed a great Royaliſt and Epiſcopalian. William Sheffield ſucceeded him. See p. 307.

29. Fellow of Eton College; maſter of Wigſton's Hoſpital at Leiceſter; and rector of Stanford Rivers in Eſſex. He was educated at All-Souls College in Oxford, of which he had been fellow; was alſo ſome time chaplain to the earl of Newburgh, chancellor of the dutchy of Lancaſter, who beſtowed on him the maſterſhip of Wigſton's Hoſpital (which belongs to that dutchy) on the ſequeſtration of Dr. Chillingworth (ſee p. 328); but the Houſe of Commons permitted him not to enjoy it; and placed in Mr. Job Grey, brother to Anthony earl of Kent (of whom ſee the additions to p. 278). Some time before this, May 6, 1643, he had been deprived of his rectory of Stanford Rivers, by the Houſe of Lords; having enjoyed that rich living not above two years, for his inſtitution bears date June 30, 1641. He was at that time ſucceeded in it by one Mr. Elliſton of Coggeſhall. He lived to be reſtored to all his preferments in 1660; was elected warden of All-Souls College, on the promotion of Dr. Sheldon; and provoſt of Eton, in the room of Dr. Nicholas Monk, advanced to the ſee of Hereford. Wood, Faſti Oxon. II. 29. He was a perſon of a very generous ſpirit, and very bountiful to the poor, to whom he left a yearly ſtipend at his death, which happened about the middle of the year 1665. Part of his epitaph runs thus:

"Vir, ſi quis alius,
Miſerorum Ara, Pauperum Ærarium,
Blandis moribus quanquam antiquis."

30. Rector of Appleby. He was alſo much harraſſed, and put to great expence, by the committees. He had the advowſon of the living likewiſe; and, ſays Walker, if I miſtake not, was deprived of that right alſo. Jonathan Clay got this living in 1655.

31. Rector of Rotherby, and a worthy man; of whom ſee more in p. 326.

32. Rector of Newbold-Verdun. 33. His name only is now preſerved.

34. Rector of Sibbeſdon. See p. 319. He was the third ſon of Andrew Noel, eſq. one of the earl of Gainſborough's family; and married Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Preſtgrave, rector of Broughton Aſtley.

35. John Pelſant, D. D.
36. Thomas Peſtell.
37. William Peſtell, M. A.
38. Thomas Plar.
39. Roger Porter, M. A.
40. John Preſtgrave, or Pleſgrave.
41. Robert Pullen, M. A.
42. Thomas Rawſon, (ſuppoſed to be M. A.)

43. William

35. Rector of Market-Boſworth.

36. Vicar of Packington; ſucceeded by William Smith. See p. 319.

37. Rector of Cole-Orton. He had been much harraſſed, and was forced to abſcond, before his ſequeſtration; and once having carried him away on a bare-ridg'd horſe, not contenting themſelves with uſing him in that manner, they alſo miſerably beat and abuſed him. His wife was big with child, and near her time, when ſhe was turned out of doors with her children, who were afterwards ſupported by charity. In 1654, Samuel Olderſhaw got this living. See p. 317.

38. Rector of Gilmorton.

39. Vicar of Orton on the Hill and Twycroſs. He was three times impriſoned, and often plundered; his hay and corn, both at home and abroad, ſeized on, and himſelf, wife, and ſix children, from a plentiful eſtate, reduced to a mean condition, and forced to ſell his own eſtate to help his family to bread, having afterwards eleven children to maintain: and thus he continued ejected till the Reſtoration. His firſt ſucceſſor was one Matthews; afterwards Mr. Thomas Hill. Such ſeverity was uſed towards the legal incumbent, that he was forced to fly into a royal garriſon for ſanctuary, and to keep himſelf out of a gaol.

40. Rector of Broughton-Aſtley; ſucceeded by William Cotton. See p. 314.

41. Rector of Thurleſton. There was a gentleman of this ſurname, who, ſome time after the Reſtoration, was, in conſideration of his ſufferings, made chancellor of Lincoln. It is not improbable, that he was the ſame perſon with this Mr. Robert Pullen: but if otherwiſe, then that gentleman ought to be entered in a diſtinct article, ſince it is certain he was a ſufferer. However, ſee alſo (in Walker) one Mr. Pullen at Magdalen College, Cambridge, and query if he was not the perſon who was then chancellor, &c.

42. Rector of Hoby. He was admitted to this living July 6, 1642, and had married the daughter of Sir Roger Neviſon, knt. a gentlewoman whoſe education was ſuitable to her birth and quality; and who lived with him in a manner no way beneath it, until the breaking out of the rebellion; at which time he was forced to abſcond, to avoid the miſeries of a priſon. They ſoon after put his living under ſequeſtration, and appointed one Smith to ſucceed him; who being denied the poſſeſſion of the parſonage-houſe by Mrs. Rawſon, he got a party of horſe from Leiceſter, which, by force, in a barbarous and inhuman manner, dragged her out of the houſe, and turned her into the church-yard; and for ſome days and nights ſhe and her family lay in the church-porch and belfry, until Mr. Needham, rector of Rotherby, (ſee p. 325) having notice of this ſad and deplorable condition of Mrs. Rawſon and her children, gave them leave to dwell in the parſonage houſe of that living. But, not long after, Mr. Needham himſelf falling under the ſame calamity of ſequeſtration, the miſerable woman, with her numerous family, was turned out of houſe and home a ſecond time, and forced to lie in the church-porch at Rotherby, as ſhe had before done at Hoby. However, at length ſhe was admitted within the doors, and lived in ſome part of the church (poſſibly in the belfry here alſo), where they put up blankets for a ſkreen betwixt the family and the congregation. In this habitation ſhe continued for ſome time; and then Sir Thomas Hartopp gave them leave to dwell in ſome out-houſes belonging to a tenement which he had in Rotherby; where they had no ſtairs, but went to the upper rooms

by

43. William Richardſon.

by a ladder, and where they entirely ſubſiſted upon the charity of their neighbours, and ſome other friends, who ſent them relief. They had no leſs than nine or ten children, which were too many to be long maintained in that manner; and they were at length reduced to the proviſion which the law had made; and, in plain words, brought to the pariſh of Hoby, not for habitation only, but for relief and maintenance. Here then Mrs. Rawſon was put into a very mean houſe, and had but one pitiful room for her whole family. After which, the pariſh bound out one of her children to a lace-maker. Two more of them were taken off at length, and tabled at the charge of ſome of her friends, in a widow's houſe of the pariſh, for eight pounds a year: Sir Henry Hunſon of Melton Mowbray kept two more of them; and other two were boarded with one Matthias Wolfe, the lace-man with whom the other brother was apprentice, but at whoſe charge we know not. One piteous and unhappy child likewiſe, whoſe name was George, being lame, was forced to be put into an hoſpital by the pariſh. It may well be thought, that even after Mrs. Rawſon was eaſed (if we may ſo call it) in this manner from the burthen of moſt of her children; yet the remaining part of her afflictions could not but ſit very heavy upon a perſon who had been born and educated as ſhe was. But, before the children were thus taken off from her, their miſeries were inexpreſſible. Let the reſt part be gueſſed at by this one inſtance: "There are at this time (ſays Walker in 1714) or were very lately living, ſome who have ſeen Mrs. Rawſon and her children ſtand round a ſieve of horſe-beans, eating them by handfuls: To thoſe they had not any bacon (butter, to be ſure, they could have none in the ſieve); nor, as far as I can gueſs, had they ſo much as a bit of bread with them. And as to the new-faſhioned platter in which they were ſerved up, 'tis certain they had not a pewter diſh left them, nor, if I miſtake not, a diſh, or a ſpoon of any kind; not ſo much as a wooden bowl; much leſs, was there a table, chair, or ſtool, in the houſe. And therefore, as the extremity of miſery neceſſitated them to feed on what was proper for brutes only; ſo they were forced to take their food in the ſame manner even from the ground. A gentlewoman, who was one of the beholders of this ſad ſpectacle, added, when ſhe related this ſtory, that tongue could not expreſs the hardſhips they underwent. And, to compleat the miſeries, Mrs. Rawſon had, if I judge aright, four or five children born under theſe calamities conſequent upon the ſequeſtration; and for want of neceſſaries, died either in, or ſoon after childbirth of the laſt of them. 'Tis ſaid ſhe was laid of the 14th child. However, 'tis certain ſhe had two at leaſt, under her miſeries; one with which ſhe was big when ſhe was dragged firſt out of doors; and the other with which ſhe died. How Mr. Rawſon diſpoſed of himſelf during the time that his family lay under thoſe miſeries, I cannot learn. I find he lived to the Reſtoration, and was repoſſeſſed of his benefice; but did not live long enough to reap a year's profit. He was a worthy good man, and very well beloved by thoſe who knew him."

43. Vicar of Garthorpe. He was turned out about the year 1644, or 1645; "after which, having betaken himſelf to a farm of his own, he was plundered by the Lord Grey, and had all his goods (houſhold goods as well as others) taken from him; particularly the horſes he loſt were reputed worth 100 l. They ſought for his perſon; and, after many vain attempts to take him, they ſurprized him at laſt, being in bed; and, with their ſwords, and piſtol-cocks, cut and wounded him to that degree, that his ſkull was broken, and his life was in great danger. The perſon who gave Walker this relation, ſaid, "the hat he had then on, had 17 cuts in it; and that they kept it to be ſeen 20 years, for a teſtimony of the barbarity of the parliament party." They add alſo, "that he was immediately carried away to Leiceſter gaol, where he lay a whole twelvemonth. Though they had ſurprized him in his bed, yet they had permitted him to dreſs himſelf, in order to go with them, before they thus abuſed him. At the Reſtoration he returned to his benefice, and enjoyed it ſeveral years."

44. Henry Robinſon, M. A.
45. —— Rogers.
46. Theophilus Ruſted.
47. Cleare Sacheverell.
48. —— Sinkin.
49. Francis Squire.
50. Francis Standiſh.
51. Edward Staplesford.
52 William Thorneborough.
53. George Tongue.
54. Nathanael Torey, D. D.
55. Francis Tredington, or Redington.
56. John Waybred.
57. Robert Weldon.
58. William Chillingworth, D. D.

44. Rector of Long-Whatton. He was ſon to Dr. William Robinſon, half-brother to Archbiſhop Laud. Another of that doctor's ſons, and conſequently brother to this ſufferer, was Sir John Robinſon. Mr. Walker ſays, that "Mr. Robinſon outlived the uſurpation, and was reſtored to his living;" but it appears from Calamy that he was dead before 1660. See above, p. 311.

45. Rector of Blaby. See p. 318.

46. Vicar of Old Dalby on the Woulds. He was brother to the well-known and moſt charitable Mr. Thomas Ruſted; beſides which, and his ſequeſtration, we learn nothing more of him.

47. Rector of Reareſby. See p. 308. He was deſcended of an ancient family; was turned out about the year 1644 or 1645 (for no other crime than his loyalty), and lived to be reſtored.

48. Rector of Naileſton.

49. Vicar of Queneborough. "I have ſome reaſon," ſays Walker, "to fear that he was a "man of no good life: but query of that matter."

50. Rector of Swepſton. He was, with his wife and children, turned out of the parſonage-houſe alſo, and reduced to great ſtraights. He died before the Reſtoration, and was a very ingenious man. See p. 314.

51. Rector of Great Peatling. 52. Vicar of Sileby.

53. Rector of Kimcote; of which living Benjamin Southwood got himſelf poſſeſſed in 1655. See p. 319.

54. Rector of Lutterworth. See p. 313. 55. Rector of Foſton. 56. Rector of Skeffington.

57. Rector of Stony Staunton. He was harraſſed and perſecuted to ſuch a degree, that he was forced to leave the country. He died before the Reſtoration, and was a very learned man. He publiſhed a treatiſe in defence of monarchy, intituled, "The Doctrine of the Scriptures concerning the Original of Dominion: wherein God's perpetual Propriety in the Sovereignty of the whole Earth, and the King's Great Charter for the Adminiſtration thereof, are juſtified by the Authoritative Records in both the Teſtaments. Printed for R. Royſton, 1648."

58. The hiſtory of this bright ornament of Chriſtianity is too well known to need being even mentioned here, were it not to relate a circumſtance his biographers have overlooked. He became chancellor of Saliſbury and maſter of Wigſton's Hoſpital about 1638; "both which," ſays Wood, "and perhaps other preferments, he kept to his dying day." It will appear hereafter, from an addition to p. 278, that he was ſequeſtered from the maſterſhip of Wigſton's Hoſpital, Jan. 8, 1643-4; an event which he did not ſurvive many days, as he died on or about the 30th of the ſame month, in his 42d year.

Having

Having treſpaſſed thus far on the patience of the reader; little apology will be neceſſary for ſubjoining here (from the Harl. MSS. N° 2043, p. 38—44).

A Liſt of the true Royalty of many gentlemen within the county of Leiceſter, who for the virtue of obedience (as for worthineſs of loyalty ought at large to be penned by ſome Hiſtoriographer) did all the time of the late unhappy war march with their Sovereign King Charles the Firſt under the banner of *truth*, ſtoutly adventuring their lives; for it might be ſaid truly of many a man, in the late unhappy rebellion, that his body was where his heart was not. But theſe gentlemen's opinion was not the fond Lover's, who ſaid, *Ubi jam ſum, ibi non ſum*; Where I am, there I am not. But it was *Anima eſt ubi amas*, The ſoul is there where it loves. For thoſe that are moſt obedient to laws prove for the moſt part right valiant againſt their enemies, and trueſt ſubjects; for which they were ſurveyed by the Parliamentaries at Goldſmiths Hall, London, being the ſeat of injuſtice; as followeth;

Anthony Allen, of Ilſton (formerly called Ilveſton) in the hundred of Gartre CVIII l. X s.

Henry Barrodale, of Shepeſhead in the hundred of Weſt Goſcote CXVIII l.

Thomas Bayly, of the Mithe in the hundred of Sparkenhoe CCCXXV l. XVII s.

Sir Thomas Beaumont, of Grace Dieu, in the hundred of Weſt Goſcote, Knt. MCXC l.

Joſeph Bent, of Enderby, anciently Enderdeby, in the hundred of Sparkenhoe LXXX l.

John Buller, of Bilſton in the hundred of Sparkenhoe CXXVIII l. XVI s.

Sir Hugh Chalvely, of Leiceſter in the hundred of Eaſt Goſcote, Knt. MCCCCLV l.

Richard Dudley, of Swepſton in the hundred of Weſt Goſcote CVI l.

James Duport, of Feather (or Freatheby) in the hundred of Framland L l.

Edward Farnham, of Querndon in the hundred of Weſt Goſcote CCCCLXXX l.

Joſeph Filks, of Evington in the hundred of Gartre LXX l.

William Foſter, of Knighton in the hundred of Guthlakeſton [ſee p. 344], C l.

Thomas Guilbert, of Ruſhington in the hundred of . . . . . XXXIV l. X s.

Sir Richard Halford (or Haulford), of Wigſton in the hundred of Gartre, bart. MM l.

James Harrington, of Thornton in the hundred of Sparkenhoe (a ſmall game to play) I l. XIII s. IV d.

Sir Henry Haſtings, of Humberſton in the hundred of Eaſt Goſcote LXXII l. XIII s. IV d.

Anthony Haſtings, of the ſame town LXXX l.

Doctor Edward Hern, of ——— in the hundred of Framland LXX l.

Juſtinian Iſham, of Shankton in the hundred of Gartre, Eſq. MCVI l.

John Needham, Colonel, and Governor of Leiceſter for the parliamentarian party in February 1646, when the Lord of Loughborough, upon conditions with

with that never-to-be-forgotten party, ſurrendered his garriſon of Aſhby de la Zouch into their hands, which the ſaid Needham received for ſeveral gentlement herein, for adhering to King Charles the Firſt, the ſum of DCC l.

William Norwich, of Statherne in the hundred of Framland, Eſq. XLVIII l.
From his title, and the ſmallneſs of his ſum, it is conjectured that Mr. Norwich was "a politician."

Thomas Orme, of Naileſton in the hundred of Sparkenhoe LX l.

Sir John Pate, of Syſton MDXX l.

John Rooe, of Normanton Turvile in the hundred of Sparkenhoe [ſee p. 254] DCCLXXX l.

John Rolleſton, of Staunton in the hundred of Sparkenhoe XIII l.

Sir Henry Skepwith, of Cotes in the hundred of Eaſt Goſcote, Knt. and Bart. MCXIV l.

Ralph Skepwith, of Markfield in the hundred of Sparkenhoe CLV l.

Joſeph Smith, of Saltby in the hundred of Framland, Clerk. The Vicarage is valued in the King's books at XII l. DC l.

Henry Styan, of Freaby (anciently Fretheby) in the hundred of Framland XXVI l. VI s. VI d.

William Stirrup, of Loughborough in the hundred of Weſt Goſcote II l. XIII s. IV d.

William Squire, of Gaddeſby in the hundred of Eaſt Goſcote XL l.

Richard Turpine, of Knaptoft in the hundred of Guthlakeſton, Eſq. lord of this manor and patron of the Church DCLXVI l. XIII s. IV d.

Thomas Winford, of Desford in the hundred of Sparkenhoe XXIV l.

Abraham Wright, of Thurleſton in the hundred of Sparkenhoe (no ſum mentioned.)

The following extract from a Republican Newſpaper of the laſt century, intituled, "The Military Scribe, publiſhing his true warlike Preparation to the People, N° "3, from Tueſday March 5, to Tueſday March 12, 1644," (which is in ſome degree confirmed by the Journals of the Houſe of Commons * of March 11) deſcribes the only engagement, that I have found, in which the town of Hinckley ſtood prominent on the canvas:

Leiceſter, March 5. "Generall Haſtings hath had a great loſſe of his men in Lei- "ceſterſhire, as it appeareth by letters out of thoſe parts, dated March 5, in theſe "words, Yeſterday at night, Haſtings men were abroad at a town in our county "called Hinckley, and had brought in thither ſixe and twenty honeſt countrey

* Vol. III. p. 423. "Two letters, one from Lieutenant Colonel Henry Grey, from Leiceſter, "of the ſixth of March; another from the Committee of Leiceſter, of the ſeventh of March; "relating a great victory granted to ſome forces of the garriſon of Leiceſter, againſt far greater "forces of the enemy, at Hinckley in Leiceſterſhire; and likewiſe relating, that divers miniſters "of that county refuſed the taking of the Covenant; whom they have as yet reſtrained in Lei- "ceſter, till further orders."

"men,

" men, from ſeverall townes, intending to carry them to Aſhby de la Zouch, and " they had taken alſo about fourſcore kine, oxen, and horſe from the countrey " people; they likewiſe took a miniſter named Mr. Warner, whom they much " abuſed, and threatned to hang him. All their priſoners they put into Hinckley " church, and, in a jeering manner, aſked them, 'Where are the Round-heads your " brethren at Leceſter, why come they not to redeem you?' But the intelligence " of theſe things coming to our town of Leceſter, all our horſe being gone to " Newarke, wee were faine, every private townesman to ſpare his own horſe, and " ſo ſent away 120 of our foot ſouldiers, and ſome 30 troopers that lie at Bag- " worth houſe, to keep it from the enemy, under the command of Colonell Grey, " whom the Lord Grey hath made Governour of Leceſter. Theſe our forces being " upon their march to Hinkley, took the enemies ſcouts, and, without much re- " ſiſtance, entred the town, killed one of the enemies captaines named Mainwaring, " and foure or five more of their ſouldiers, and wounded nine of them very ſore, " took two of their lieutenants, one quarter-maſter, one enſigne, 45 priſoners, and " 100 horſe, releaſed all the countrey-men, reſcued the cattell, and reſtored them " to the right owners, and came home with victory and booty the next day, being " Shrove-Tueſday. None of our men were ſlaine there, onely foure of them were " wounded, whereof one was caſually hurt by Colonell Grey, becauſe he forgot " our word, which was, *God proſper us*; the enemies word being, *For the King*. " Our men went on very couragiouſly; and if they had not been too greedy of prey, " they had neere taken them all; the enemies forces were to the number of 300, " and ours about 150. This morning wee heard from Newarke upon Trent; the " beſiegers whereof ſent us word, that they had taken the out-workes, and one " drake. Wee expect every houre to hear from them."

P. 79. In 1625 Humphrey May was chancellor of the dutchy of Lancaſter, as appears by the following original billet, addreſſed, " To my verie loving friend, " the keep of His Ma'ties forreſt of Pickeringe in the countie of Yorke, or his " deputie there;" and indorſed, " Sir Humfry Mays warrant, refuſed to be ſerved."

" After my hartie comendacõnes, theis are to require you to deliver, or cauſe to " be delivered, to the bearer hereof, in my name, *my fee buck* of this ſeaſon, due unto " me as *chauncell'* of His Maĩs *dutchie of Lanc'*; and to be taken within yõr charge. " And this ſhal be yõr warrant, Yõr verie loving friend,

" Julie the 3d, 1625. Hum. May."

P. 89. The bill for extending the navigation to Hinckley and its neighbourhood has not yet (1785) been accompliſhed; but the obſtacles to the undertaking, it is apprehended, will ſoon be removed.

In May 1784 was advertized " to be ſold by private contract, the Bull-head inn " at Hinckley, with the brewery, warehouſes, granaries, ſtabling and garden there- " to belonging and adjoining;" which is thus deſcribed by Mr. Cart the Auctioneer: " Hinckley is a large, genteel, populous town, ſituated on the great Weſtern road, " in the centre of the kingdom, thirteen miles from Leiceſter, and the ſame diſtance " from Coventry. The inn is a ſpacious, pleaſing modern ſtructure, in the centre " of the town. The apartments are commodious, and genteely fitted up with more

" than thirty beds, and a regular aſſortment of uſeful furniture. The ſtabling will " receive about an hundred horſes. Carriages ſtand dry in all ſeaſons. The houſe " is at this moment in full trade; and indeed, ſuch is its peculiar ſituation, it cannot " be otherwiſe, if in the hands of a diligent man, who will confine his ſpeculations " to good proviſions, ſound full port, ſoft well-aired beds, large blankets, and dry " ſheets."

P. 100. Mr. Robinſon, in delineating the Map of the county five miles round Hinckley, has taken ſome pains to repreſent the identical ground on which the famous battle of Boſworth field was fought. " I have often," he tells me, " been on the ſpot. " The few trees I have drawn repreſent the *Ambiem* wood, which is but ſmall. " On the ſide next Hinckley is ſome tender ground, where it is ſaid the King's horſe " was mired, and on the other ſide of the wood is King Richard's well. The Am- " biem is ſuppoſed to be the place of the engagement; but there are many opinions of " the poſition of the line of battle; which the following, I think, will ſufficiently " determine. Richmond is ſaid to have taken a particular poſition for ſecuring his " right wing, &c. and by ſo doing, it is agreed, he had the ſun on his back, and full in " the face of his enemies; and the battle is recorded to have been fought on the " 22d of Auguſt 1485, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. If therefore we draw a me- " ridian on the ſpot, and another line to the weſtward of the ſame, making an " angle of 30°, and then interſect the ſame at right angles, we have the poſition " of the line of battle as drawn in my map. The King's army, conſiſting of 16,000, " would make an extenſive line; and that of Richmond being hardly one third of the " number, it would be neceſſary to ſecure his wings in the beſt manner poſſible; " therefore, it is ſaid, he ſecured the right wing with a moraſs, and probably the left " with the brook at Shenton, in which poſition he would have Dadlington brook " in his rear. I ſhall now venture a conjecture on the word *Ambiem*; Ambianum " being the Latin word for the town of Amiens in Picardy in France. Charles the " VIIIth of that kingdom ſent 2000 forces to aſſiſt the Earl of Richmond in his " enterprize againſt Richard III. The Earl left Harfleurt he 30th of July 1485; " and on the 22d of Auguſt 1485 engaged King Richard in Boſworth field, where " Richard was ſlain; and as the Ambiem wood is ſituate on the ſpot where the " action was fought, probably it was ſo called out of compliment to the French " General who might be of Amiens, or to the French army coming out of that " kingdom, or near the town of Amiens.—On the above occaſion, turning to the " Hiſtory of Hinckley, I find two errors of the preſs, where it is ſaid that Richmond " ſhewed himſelf to his army on the 25th, the battle was fought on the 22d; the " other is at the foot of p. 100, where is 1525 inſtead of 1485. It is now (1785) juſt " 300 years ſince this memorable battle was diſputed."

In the plate hereto annexed, is " a neat and faithful delineation of the ſtock, or " handle, of an Arcubaliſta, or croſs-bow, found, ſome years ago, by ſome labour- " ers in Boſworth field, ever famous for the victory obtained by the Earl of Richmond " over Richard III. in which he loſt his crown, and his life. It was carefully pre- " ſerved, in a private family, in a neighbouring market town, in Warwickſhire, and " hath lately been preſented by a friend to my muſeum. It is ſo exquiſitely carved as

" to

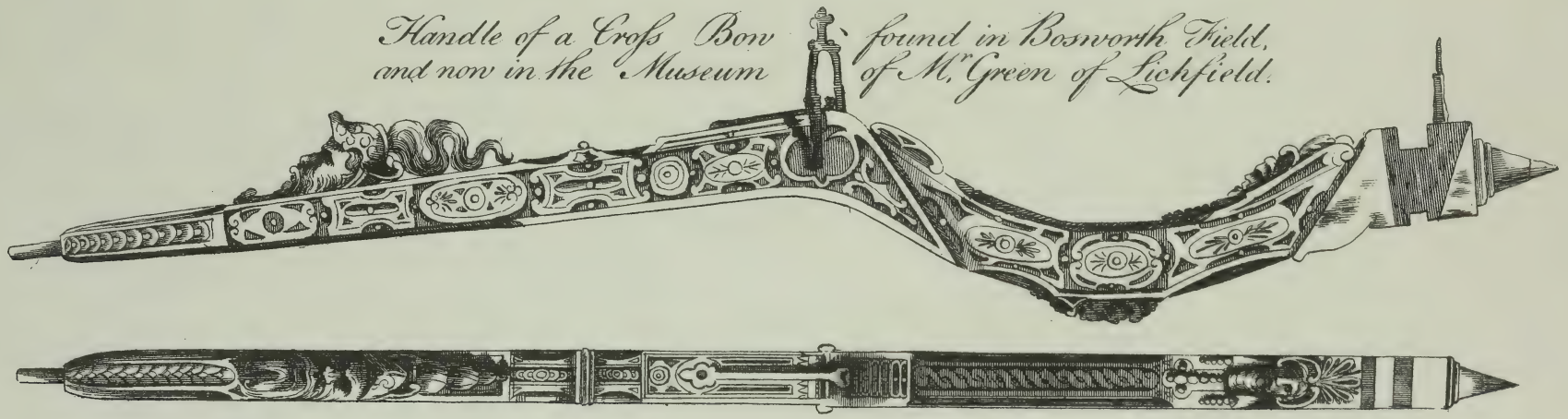
1° 22′ 45″ West of Greenwich

Lat. 52° 32′ 46″

J. Robinson del. 1784.

Latitude 52° 32′ 46″

Map of the Country Five Miles round HINCKLEY.



Handle of a Cross Bow found in Bosworth Field, and now in the Museum of Mr. Green of Lichfield.

3 Feet, 5 Inches.

(For the Appendix to Hinckley.)

" to authoriſe a conjecture that it was the weapon of no mean warrior: indeed very " few ſpecimens of the chiſſel of later days excel it. The bow part is unfortunately " loſt, and the iron work much corroded by lying, as it aſſuredly did, upwards of " 300 years in the earth. There are yet plainly to be diſcovered ſeveral ſtuds of " gold, tolerably well preſerved. It is made of yew, whoſe compact texture has " ſo well preſerved it from decay, when the other parts of iron are almoſt eaten " away by the tooth of time. It is but juſtice in me to add, that the elegant and " faithful drawing of it was the workmanſhip of an almoſt ſelf-taught artiſt of this " city, Mr. Edward Stringer; whoſe abilities and diligence highly merit this pub- " lic acknowledgement *."

On this ſubject the following additional remarks were afterwards communicated by the kindneſs of that intelligent antiquary Captain Groſe. " With reſpect to the " croſs-bow, it is a very ancient weapon. Verſtegan ſays, it was introduced here " by the Saxons, but was neglected till again brought into uſe by William the " Conqueror, at the battle of Haſtings. Croſs-bows were afterwards prohibited " by the ſecond Lateran Council, anno 1139, as hateful to God, and unfit to be " uſed among Chriſtians; in conſequence whereof, they were laid aſide till the " reign of Richard the Firſt, who again introduced them, and was himſelf killed by an " arrow or croſs-bow at the ſiege of Chalus, which was conſidered as a judgement " on his impiety. Croſs-bows ſhot darts called quarrels or quarreaux; they were " headed with ſolid ſquare pyramids of iron, and ſometimes trimmed with braſs in- " ſtead of feathers. Croſs-bows were uſed by the Engliſh, in the expedition to " the Iſle of Rhee, anno 1627. There was an officer ſtyled Baliſtrarius Regis; " and ſeveral eſtates were held by the ſervice of delivering a croſs-bow, and " thread to make the ſtring, when the king paſſed through certain diſtricts. Theſe " you will find in Blount's Tenures, and Jacob's Law Dictionary. The croſs-bow " makers uſed to exerciſe themſelves in ſhooting at the popinjay, or artificial par- " rot, in a field called Taffal Cloſe in London, from the number of Thiſtles grow- " ing there, now called the Old Artillery Ground. (Maitland's Hiſtory.) Ac- " cording to Sir John Smith, a croſs-bow would kill point blank 60 yards, and if " elevated above 160. The pay of a croſs-bow man, temp. Edward II. was ſix- " pence. King Henry VIII. to preſerve the manly exerciſe of archery, inſtituted " a company of archers, called the Fraternity of St. George, who were authoriſed " to ſhoot with long and croſs-bows at all manner of marks, and in caſe any one " was ſlain by arrows ſhot by theſe archers, if it was proved the party who ſhot " the arrow had firſt given the word *faſt*, he was not liable to be ſued or moleſted. " (Chamberlain's Hiſtory of London.) So much for the croſs-bow, of which you " will find many particulars in our ancient Chronicles, particularly Froiſſart."

The battle of Boſworth Field having employed, in the laſt century, the pens of two able writers, Charles Aleyn † and Sir John Beaumont ‡, their deſcriptions of this celebrated action ſhall accompany the preſent Hiſtory. See p. 353. A view of the

* Letter from Mr. R. Greene of Lichfield, in Gent. Mag. vol. LIV. p. 79.

† An Engliſh poet, who, after receiving his academical education at Sidney college, Cambridge, became an aſſiſtant in the ſchool of Thomas Farnaby the famous grammarian, and afterwards

the Rialto bridge at Leiceſter, over which the body of King Richard was carried for interment, is here annexed.

P. 101. The leſſee of the glebe, in 1705, was "Mary Cox, widow."

P. 103. At Wykin, there are ſtill remaining, (October 1785) though in bad condition, three ſmall oval pictures, two gentlemen and a lady; and five large pictures, four gentlemen and a lady, in the dreſſes of the laſt century; all the gentlemen in large flowing cravats, and moſt of them fine jolly faces. They were, probably, of the family of *Watts*. See p. 235.

P. 105. l. 11. r. "Dr. Thomas, the Editor of Dugdale's Warwickſhire."

P. 106. note, r. "Dugdale's Warwickſhire, 2d edition, p. 56."

P. 107. To illuſtrate the Hiſtory of Hinckley, as well as that of Lyra, whence their alien priory derived its origin, three plates of the habits of ancient Monks are here annexed, from "Stevens's Continuation of Dugdale's Monaſticon."

Plate I. repreſents the original habit of the Benedictine Monks, the ſame that was in uſe at Hinckley.

Plate II. a Benedictine Monk without his cowl.

Plate III. a Carthuſian Friar with his mantle or cowl.

P. 109. In 1418 the abbot of Lira was in England, to pay his homage to king Henry the Fifth; as appears by a writ "De ſalvo conductu pro abbate de Lira "veniendo ad Regem pro fidelitate ſua faciendo," in Carte's Catalogue of Norman Rolls, vol. I. p. 265.

P. 113. l. 38. for "accuſed," r. "excuſed."

P. 121. Of the Roman roads, ſee more particularly p. 286—290.

P. 129. l. 16. Sir Robert Cotton was twice married; 1. to Elizabeth, daughter of ——— Wigſton eſq. by whom he had two ſons; 1. John, already mentioned in p. 129, who married Jane, daughter of Sir Robert Burdett, of Bramcote, Warwickſhire, and died Nov. 15, 1739 (his lady died in March 1769); 2. Robert, who died an infant; and five daughters; 1. Jane, married to Thomas Hart, eſq. of Warfield, Berks; Elizabeth, Frances, Mary, and Eſther. By his ſecond lady, Sir Robert had no iſſue. The epitaphs of all the Baronets of this family may be ſeen in the "Baronetage," edit. 1741.

P. 130. Some further particulars of the Burtons may be ſeen under Aſton Flamville, p. 246—248.

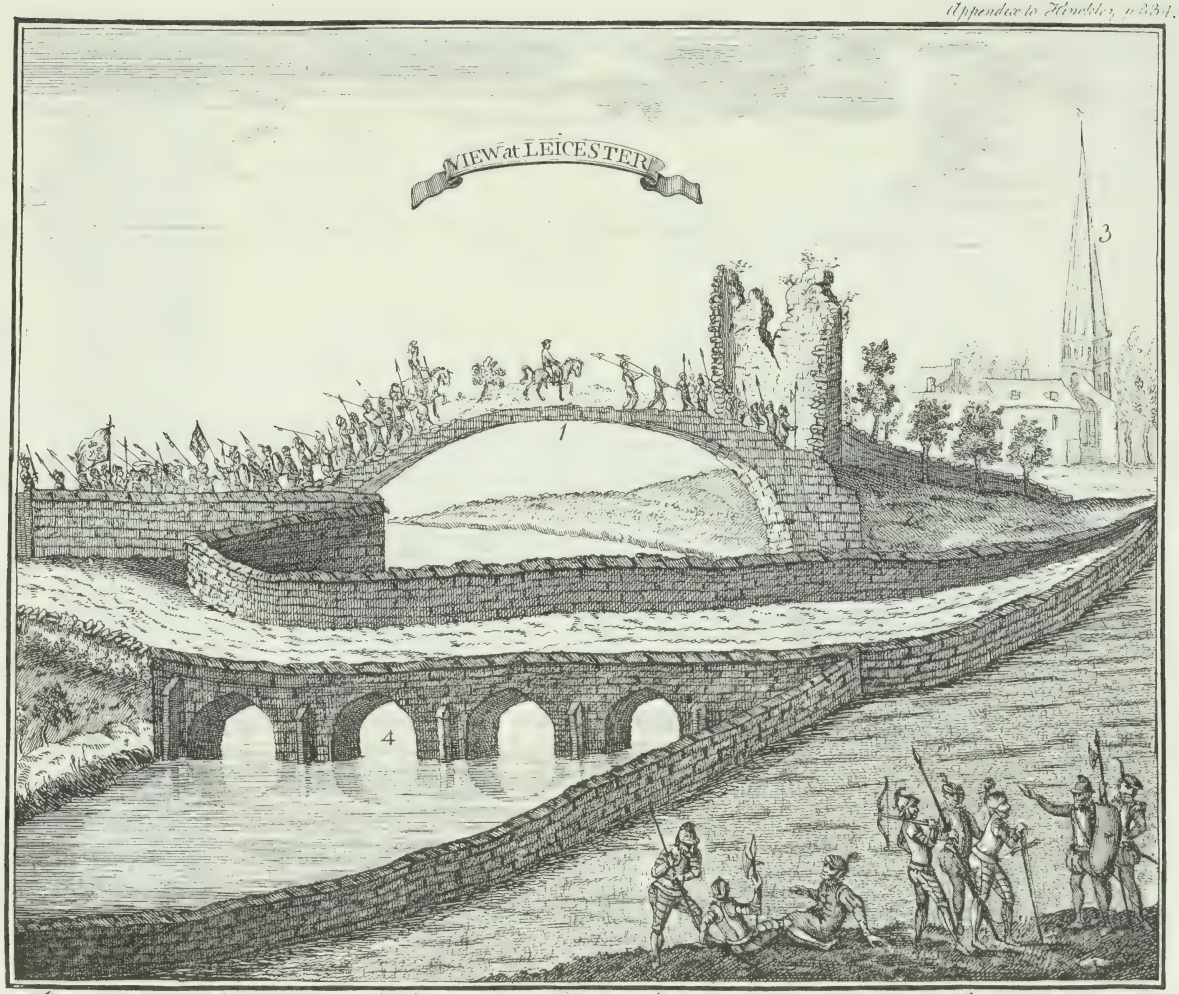
Ibid. l. 34. r. "Auguſtine."

P. 131. l. 37. r. "more recently and accurately."

wards was tutor to the ſon of the learned Edward Sherburne. His principal productions are two poems on the victories of Creſci and Poictiers, which appeared in 1631; the poem, above mentioned, on Boſworth Field, 1638; and "The Hiſtory of Eurialus and Lucretia," a tranſlation from Æneas Sylvius, 1639. He died in 1640.

‡ Brother to the celebrated dramatic poet Francis Beaumont. He was born at Grace-Dieu in Leiceſterſhire, 1582; and was admitted gentleman commoner of Broadgate Hall, Oxford, 1596. After having ſpent three years at the univerſity, he removed to one of the inns of court; but ſoon exchanged the ſtudy of the law for a retirement in his native county, where he married a lady of the Forteſcue family. He was knighted by King Charles in 1626, and died in 1628. He publiſhed no inconſiderable number of poetical pieces.

P. 134.



1. The Rialto Bridge of one Arch over which K. Richard 3d was carried into the Grey Friers to be buried — which Bridge is now walled up and disused —

2. The Place where the Grey Fryers stood —
3. St. Nicholas Church —
4. The Bridge leading from Leicester to Dane hills, —

The Original Habit of the Benedictin Monks
the same that was in use at Hinckley.

A Benedictin Monk without his Coul.

A Carthusian Frier with his Mantle or Cloak.

See him without it in the Monasticon.

P. 134. Pedigree, add, Martha-Sadelbia Nichols, born 1782; Mary Nichols, born 1784; Iſabella Nichols, born 1785.

Ibid. Francis Parry Price, eſq. was married, June 13, 1783, to Miſs Wright, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Wright, of Mottram St. Andrew.

Ibid. Henry Percy, eſq. (only ſon to the Biſhop of Dromore) died, at Marſeilles, whither he went for the recovery of his health, *valdè deflendus*, March 27, 1783.

P. 134. Mr. Charles Green, a native of Hinckley, a chearful, benevolent, and amiable young man, died in London, March 16, 1785, ſincerely lamented.—Poor ſhade, thou haſt peruſed with delight many pages of theſe deſultory anecdotes, at a period when thy diſſolution was an event leſs likely to happen than my own; and ſome of them have profited from hints thrown out by thy ſtrong, though uncultivated, genius! Accept, if thou haſt now any perception of what is paſſing in this uncertain ſtate of paſſage, this heartfelt acknowledgement of the man who loved thee as a brother, and eſteemed thee as a friend!

P. 139. On the article of Cleiveland, there is no occaſion here to enlarge, as ſome excellent memoirs of our common relation have been given by my good friend the Biſhop of Dromore, in the "Biographia Britannica;" and an epitome of them in the "Biographical Dictionary." His "generous Mæcenas in Grays Inn," I may venture to add, was his townſman the good old counſellor Oneby; and the two following paragraphs have occurred ſince the learned Biſhop's article was compiled:

"Maſter Cleveland of Cambridge, the contriver of that bold and licentious "pamphlet, called, *The Character of the Perfect Diurnall*, is brought up to Lon-"don, to anſwer for his libelling. You will ſhortly read a Character upon the "Characterer." The London Poſt, N° 23, Feb. 11, 1644-5.

In a copy of Fuller's Worthies, is the following MS Note by Oldys; on Cleiveland's *Mixt* Aſſembly: "See William Lilly's Merlin for 1654, in which he ſets "it flying moſt extenſively abroad; whereupon Tho. Gataker, one of that Aſſem-"bly of Divines, in his Diſcours Apologetical, 4to, 1654, has made ſome animad-"verſion both on Lilly and Cleiveland the Author of the Satire."

P. 141. Many freſh particulars having occurred in reſpect to the famous ſchool-maſter of Hinckley, the memoirs of him are here conſiderably enlarged.

Richard Vines, a learned and excellent divine, a popular and laborious preacher, and a moſt induſtrious and uſeful man in his college, was born at Blazon in Leiceſterſhire, and educated in Magdalen College, Cambridge, where he commenced M. A. and was remarkable for his ſober and grave behaviour, not being chargeable even with the venial levities of youth. From the univerſity he was elected (moſt probably at the recommendation of his contemporary Thomas Cleiveland) ſchool-maſter of Hinckley; where he entered into holy orders, and (as appears by an extract from the regiſter of that pariſh) married, and had at leaſt one child. After remaining ſome time in the faithful diſcharge of his office at Hinckley ſchool, he obtained the rectory of Weddington in Warwickſhire; and, at the beginning of the civil war, he was driven from his pariſh, and forced to take ſhelter in Coventry, where he became chaplain to Colonel Purefoy. When the Aſſembly of Divines which eſtabliſhed the Preſbyterian government in 1644

was called, Mr. Vines, who was a good ſpeaker, was unanimouſly choſen of their number; and, as Fuller ſays, was the champion of the party. While he was at London, he became miniſter of St. Clement Danes, and vicar of St. Lawrence Jewry; afterwards he removed to Watton in Hertfordſhire; and was appointed Maſter of Pembroke Hall, in Cambridge, in 1644, by the earl of Mancheſter, on the ejection of Dr. Benjamin Lavey; but reſigned that and his living of St. Lawrence Jewry in 1650, on account of the Engagement. He joined in a letter from the principal miniſters of the city of London (preſented Jan. 1, 1645, to the Aſſembly of Divines ſitting at Weſtminſter by authority of parliament), complaining againſt the Independents. He was a ſon of thunder, and therefore compared to Luther; yet moderate and charitable to them that differed from him in judgement. The Parliament employed him in all their treaties with the King; and his Majeſty, though of a different judgement, valued him for his ingenuity, ſeldom ſpeaking to him without touching his hat, which Mr. Vines returned with moſt reſpectful language and geſtures. This particular was the more remarkable, as no other of the Parliament Commiſſioners ever met with the ſame token of attention. He came alſo with the other London miniſters to offer their ſervices to pray with the King, the morning before his execution. He was an admirable ſcholar; holy and pious in his converſation, and indefatigable in his labours, which waſted his ſtrength, and brought him into a conſumption, when he had lived but about 56 years. He was a painful and laborious miniſter, and ſpent his time principally amongſt his pariſhioners, in piouſly endeavouring "to make them all of one piece, though they "were of different colours, and unite them in judgement who diſſented in affec-"tion." In 1654 he was joined in a commiſſion to eject ſcandalous and ignorant miniſters and ſchool-maſters in London. He died in 1655, and was buried in the pariſh of St. Lawrence Jewry; which having been conſumed in the general conflagration of 1666, no memorial of him is there to be traced. His funeral ſermon was preached, Feb. 7, by Dr. Jacomb, who gave him his juſt commendation. He was a perfect maſter of the Greek Tongue, a good philologiſt, and an admirable diſputant. He was a thorough Calviniſt, and a bold, honeſt man, without pride or flattery. Mr. Newcomen calls him "Diſputator acutiſſimus, Concionator feliciſſi-"mus, Theologus eximius." Many funeral poems and elegies were made upon his death. Dr. R. Wild, in particular, the author of "Iter Boreale," has the following verſes "upon the much-to-be-lamented death of the Rev. Mr. Vines:"

ART thou gone too (thou great and gallant mind)
And muſt ſuch Sneaks as I be left behind?
If thus our horſemen and commanders die,
What can the infantry do then but fly?
Oh divine Vines! tell us, why would'ſt thou go,
Unleſs thou could'ſt have left thy parts below?
If there's a Metempſuchoſis indeed,
Tell us where we may find thee at our need?
Who hath thy memory? thy brain, thy heart?
Whom didſt thou leave thou leave thy tongue? (for every part
Of thee can make a man.) What if we find
(As I'll not ſwear this age won't change her mind)
Prelacy (though her lands are ſold) revive?
Or Independency (who hopes to thrive,
No where ſuits Trump) ſhould dare diſpute at length?
Where haſt thou left thy Preſbyterian ſtrength,
With which thou got'ſt the game in th' Iſle of Wight,
Where the King cry'd that "Vines was in the right?"
When Eſſex dy'd (the honour of our nation)
Thou gav'ſt him a new life in thy oration.
But when great Fairfax to his fate ſhall yield,
Whom haſt thou left—to fetch from Naſeby-field
Th' immortal turf, and dreſs it with a ſtory,
That ſhall perpetuate his name and glory?
Where's thy rich fancy (man?) to whom (beneath)
Didſt thou thy lofty and high ſtrain bequeath?
Tell us for thy own ſake; for none but he
That hath thy wit can write thy elegy.
Till he be found, let this ſuffice, which I
Leave on the ſtone:—Here lies the Miniſtry.

Mr.

Mr. Vines was frequently called forth to preach on public ſolemnities: particularly, 1. "Caleb's Integrity in following the Lord fully," in a Sermon before the Houſe of Commons, at a public Faſt, Nov. 30, 1642; 2. on a Thankſgiving, before both Houſes, July 18, 1644; 3. a Faſt Sermon before the Commons *, January 28, 1645; 4. before the Houſe of Peers, Oct. 22, 1646, publiſhed under the title of "The Hearſe of the renowned, the Right Honourable Robert "Devorex, Earl of Eſſex and Ewe, Viſcount Hereford, Lord Ferrers of Chartley, "Bourchier and Lovaine, ſometime Captaine Lord Generall of the Armies raiſed "for the Defence of King and Parliament. As it was repreſented in a Sermon, "preached in the Abbey Church at Weſtminſter, at the Magnificent Solemnity "of his Funerall;" (adorned with a fine head of the Earl of Eſſex); 5. "The "Authors, Nature, and Danger of Hæreſie. Laid open in a Sermon preached "before the Honorable Houſe of Commons at Margaret's Weſtminſter, upon "Wedneſday the Tenth of March, 1646-7, being ſet apart as a ſolemne day "of Publike Humiliation, to ſeeke God's Aſſiſtance for the ſuppreſſing and pre-"venting of the Growth and Spreading of Errours, Hereſies, and Blaſphemies."

In 1657 appeared "A Treatiſe of the Inſtitution, Right Adminiſtration, and Re-"ceiving of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. Delivered in XX Sermons, at "St. Lawrence Jewry, London. By the late reverend and learned Miniſter of the "Goſpel Mr. Richard Vines, ſometime Maſter of Pembroke Hall in Cambridge;" introduced with encomiaſtic Verſes by Richard Baxter. And "Thirty-two" of his "Sermons" were publiſhed in 1662.

The following may ſerve for a ſlight ſpecimen of his manner of writing: "The "firſt ſummer of our war God writ himſelf our great God in great letters at Edge-"Hill, the ſecond in greater at Newbury. He hath writ himſelf Immanuel in a "text letter even in that place, where that which hath ſince proclaimed itſelf a "civil war did then in infancy diſguiſe itſelf under the name of a guard. A good "omen. Hannibal is routed near the walls of his own Carthage. As for the Crown, "let Mercy and Truth be its ſupporters. But for Mitres (if Hiſtory lie not) we may "ſay of them, that the Crown has never flouriſhed that has grown near the Mitre †." "This Sermon was preached upon one of the days of our ſolemn approach. It "was no ſeaſon to preſent you with curious dreſſed-up, &c."‡ In 1646-7, ſpeaking of the Vorſtians and Armenians, he ſays, "Our ſympathizing brethren abroad "wonder that we ſhould be made the common ſewer to receive the garbage of "other churches, and that their ſtinking ſnuffs ſhould be allowed candleſticks herein "England§." Again, "O Lord, thou haſt not given us a victory this long while, for all "our frequent faſting ||. What doſt thou mean, O Lord, to fling us into the ditch,

* On the 30th of January, 1645, Mr. Marſhall and Mr. Vines attended the commiſſioners to treat of peace with the king at Uxbridge, after having paſſed the 29th in a ſolemn faſt; and on the 19th of June following the ſame divines preached before the Lords and Commons on a day of thankſgiving, and were afterwards royally entertained by the city at Grocers-hall.

† Sermon, July 18, 1644.

‡ Dedication to Sermon, Jan. 28, 1645.

§ Sermon, March 10, 1647.

|| Prayer at St. Clement's Danes; from Dugdale's Short View, p. 570.

" and there leave us?" After ſumming up the character of the Earl of Eſſex, he thus addreſſed his noble audience: " I muſt conclude, with you the moſt Honour-" able Senate of England. It would be too much preſumption in me to thank you " for this honour of your preſence and ſorrows: it is a great thing to be made im-" mortal by an immortal Parliament, all the honour which belongs to your ſervants " and inſtruments redounds to you; what they get or receive is but handed by " them to you the owners; ſhould we write down but fifty to them, when there is " a hundred due, the loſs would be yours. It was a ſtately deportment to enter-" tain the news of this great champion and ſenator his death, as the old Romans " uſed to entertain ſad tidings, *mutatis veſtibus*, and to honour your ſorrow with an " adjournment: this is the way to breed more Eſſex's. It is honour that breeds a " ſoldier; take honour out of his eye, and you cut off the ſpurs from his heels. " My wiſhes are, firſt, that you may never have occaſion to create any more than " you have done by the name of Excellency; ſecondly, that if you muſt, there may " be ſuch men with whom in ſafety you may lay up your lives; and thirdly, that " you may have the happineſs to pitch upon them. Amen."

P. 142. In Ruthin Church, on the Weſt end of the wall, is this inſcription:

Her lyeth the body of Simon Thelwall, of Plaſtward, eſq. one of her Majeſties counſell of eſtate eſtabliſhed in the Marches of Wales, who departed this world the 18th of April anno 1586, being of the age of 60, and Margaret his wife, the daughter of Sir William Griffith, of Penrhyn, knight, anno 1594.

Ibid. Of the ancient and reſpectable family of ONEBYE, and their ſeveral deſcendants, a late remarkable ejectment trial at Bury aſſizes * having occaſioned a full inveſtigation; and an honourable Barriſter having on that occaſion thought proper to level the battery of his eloquence againſt the Author of this Hiſtory; a more particular account of them ſhall here be given.

John

* On Saturday, July 16, 1785, came on, before Sir W. H. Aſhurſt, Knt. and a Special Jury, an Ejectment Cauſe, relative to the manors of *Elmeſwell*, *Syleham Comitis*, *Lowdham Hall*, *Ufford*, *Blyford Hall*, *Stavernon cum Bromeſwell*, *Eyke*, and *Dunningworth cum Wantiſden*, all in the county of *Suffolk*, with their ſeveral Rights, Members, and Appurtenances; and alſo to the Advowſons of the ſeveral Pariſh Churches of *Elmeſwell* and *Ufford*, and alſo the Donative of the Church of *Blyford*, and the Donative of the Church of *Wantiſden*, in the ſaid County; and alſo to all and ſingular the Great Tithes yearly ariſing, growing, and renewing within the Pariſh of *Blyford*, in the ſaid County; and alſo to divers Meſſuages in *Elmeſwell*, *Woolpit*, *Syleham*, *Lowdham*, *Ufford*, *Blyford*, *Haleſworth*, *Bromeſwell*, *Eyke*, *Dunningworth*, *Wantiſden*, *Denington*, *Framlingham*, *Winſton*, *Debenham*, *Thelnetham*, *Aſh*, *Petiſtree*, and *Hacheſton*, in the ſaid County: wherein Thomas Breton, Eſq.; George Wrighte, Eſq.; Mr. William Morris; Mrs. Anne Maſon; John Martin, Samuel Tovey, and Richard Wall (Deviſees under the Will of William Cradock); the Rev. Tilly Walker; the Rev. Edward Bromhead and Catharine his Wife; Maria-Chriſtiana Pulton; the Rev. Philip Bliſs; Joſeph More and Mary-Welſtead his Wife; the Rev. Richard Gifford and Elizabeth his Wife, were Plaintiffs; and Dame Sarah Chapman, Widow; John Revett, Eſq; Mr. Joſiah Robarts and Grace his Wife; Philip Dikes, Joſeph Peck, John Sharman, William Fiſher, Daniel Pattle, John Truſſon, John Cutting, Deborah Burrell, George Lord, Thomas Pope, and John Dreſſer, Yeomen, were Defendants. The cauſe was opened by Mr. Woodroffe, and depended on the Plaintiffs proving themſelves the RIGHT HEIRS of Robert Onebye, Eſquire, of Lowdham-hall, who died in 1753, and under whoſe will the late Sir William Chapman had poſſeſſion till his death.

John Oneby occurs high ſheriff of Rutland, 2 Hen. II. 1156.

Richard de Ondeby, rector of St. Alban, Wood-ſtreet, died in 1393.

In 1403 *Thomas* Ondeby repreſented the county of Rutland in parliament; and one of the ſame name occurs as ſheriff of Rutland, 1413.

John Ondebye, clerk, by his will, dated March 4, 1413, proved March 29, and preſerved in the Archiepiſcopal Regiſtry at Lambeth, Reg. Arundell, pars prima, f. 202, ordered his body to be buried in the chancel of the pariſh church of Flamſtede, Herts; where the following epitaph ſtill preſerves his memory.

" Hic jacet Johannes Ondeby, rector iſtius eccleſiæ,
et de Barughby, Lincoln. diœceſ.
et canonicus in eccleſ. collegiatâ Beatæ Mariæ in Warr',
et camerarius ex parte comitis Warr' in ſcaccario Domini Regis;
qui ob' VII Maii, MCCCCXIV;
cujus animæ propitietur Deus."

A label from his mouth, with theſe words:

" Miſerere, Miſerator; quia verè ſum peccator;
Unde precor, licet reus, miſerere mei Deus."

John Oneby occurs ſheriff of Rutland, 1423.

Walter Ondeby, rector of St. Margaret Moſes, Friday-ſtreet, in London, Nov. 21, 1481, collated to Harleſton prebend, in St. Paul's cathedral, July 1, 1485; died in 1498.

Thomas Ondby was ſheriff of Leiceſter and Warwick, 17 Rich. II. 1484.

death; when, all the limitations in Mr. Onebye's will being ſpent, the right heirs (whoever they might be) became entitled. The Plaintiffs, by their Counſel, Meſſrs. Partridge, Graham, and Le Blanc, produced pedigrees, authenticated by ſuch a chain of well-connected proofs, as carried inconteſtable demonſtration to the whole Court. The caſe, however, on the part of the Defendants, was taken up by the Hon. Mr. Erſkine, who was brought from London for that ſpecial purpoſe, and who, with all that eloquence of language for which he is ſo deſervedly famous, in a ſpeech of two hours and a half (a ſpeech almoſt ſufficient to have made "the worſe appear the better cauſe"), exerted himſelf in behalf of his clients, and concluded by reſting the whole caſe on the ſingle point of a Mr. John Onebye (from whom he candidly allowed the Plaintiffs had indiſputably proved their deſcent) being the *younger* brother by *half* blood to a Mr. Thomas Onebye, the great grandfather of the teſtator; whereas the Plaintiffs had contended, that John was the *elder* brother to Thomas in *full* blood, and proved their aſſertions by pedigrees from the Heralds College, and an incontrovertible monument in Hinckley church, Leiceſterſhire, which poſitively ſaid that John Onebye (and both ſides agreed that this John was the perſon by whom they were to ſtand or fall) died in 1662, at nearly 80 years of age, *ferè octogenarius*; whereas the perſon whom the Defendants ſet up as *their* John * was not born, by their own account, till 1601; a circumſtance which was deciſive in the cauſe. Mr. Erſkine was ſupported by Mr. Adair and Mr. Wilſon. The reply was made by Mr. Partridge; and in a manner which reflected on him the higheſt honour, both as a gentleman, and as an able diſpaſſionate pleader. The learned Judge, who had patiently attended for more than 13 hours, ſummed up the evidence with the utmoſt candour; and the Jury withdrew to conſider of their verdict, which, after due deliberation, they delivered for the PLAINTIFFS.———The Attornies for the Plaintiffs were, Mr. Beardſworth, Mr. Kinderley, Mr. Heyrick, Mr. Hawkins, and Mr. Wood; for the Defendants, Meſſrs. Palmer and Serle, Meſſrs. Baxter and Murcott, Mr. Cooper, and Mr. Andrew Revett.

See the Suffolk Regiſter, for the Summer Aſſizes, 1785.

* The TRUE JOHN was baptiſed at Swepſton, March 12, 1585. See p. 340.

Richard Ondeby, Eſq. of Ondeby (otherwiſe *Oadeby*, and now called *Odeby* or *Oadby*), in the county of Leiceſter, by deed dated Aug. 19, 1524, as appears by a pedigree in the Heralds College, granted a meſſuage, &c. at Ondeby, to Thomas Waldram, gent.

" Sciant p̃nt̃s & futuri, q̃d ego Ric̃us Ondeby de Ondeby in com. Leic. Armig. dedi, conceſſ', & hac p̃nti carta mea confirmavi Thome Waldram *, geñſo, unũ meſſuagiũ cum ſuis p̃tin', ac om̃ia terr' & ten', &c. in Ondeby; dat. 19° die Auguſti, anno regni Henrici Octavi Regis Angl' & Franc' & Dñi Hibern' quinto decimo."

His ſon, *John* Ondeby, Eſq. admitted of Gray's Inn in 1521, was alſo ſtyled of Ondeby; as was his ſon,

John Oneby †; who afterwards ſettled at Newton Burguland, a hamlet in the pariſh of Swepſton. He married Elizabeth Bent, at Coſby, Dec. 11, 1580; by whom he had three ſons, as mentioned below; and two daughters, Rooſe, baptiſed at Coſby, Oct. 25, 1581, married there to John Cowper ‡, May 23, 1601; and Mary, baptiſed at Swepſton, Sept. 13, 1583. He died at Hinckley, February 17, 1595; and his widow, who retired to Coſby, her native place, was buried there, Nov. 24, 1599.

John Oneby, his eldeſt ſon, baptiſed at Swepſton, March 12, 1585; married Emmet the daughter of Humphry Byard, either of Long Clauſon, or of Aſhby Magna; admitted of Gray's Inn in 1608, five years only after a command had been given by King James I. that none but gentlemen ſhould be admitted of that ſociety. He became a barriſter there, July 14, 1614; ſeneſchal, or ſteward of the court of records, at Leiceſter, 1624; an ancient at Gray's Inn, 1627; and died at Hinckley, February 6, 1661-2, in his 77th year. The apartment which he held in Conny-court, Gray's Inn, and which in his will he bequeathed to his ſon, (the fourth ſtairs, one ground-chamber in two moieties,) at the annual rent of 5s. was let in 1655 to Mr. Doughty, at the ſame rent, and a fine of 50s. His widow was buried at Hinckley, October 6, 1674. They had one ſon, and four daughters §; of whom the births of only two occur in the Hinckley regiſters; viz.

Elizabeth, baptiſed Oct. 17, 1623.

Emma, baptiſed March 15, 1630.

The three following marriages are alſo there to be found; viz.

1646, Benj. King et Elizabetha Onebye connubio conjunct. 12 Nov.

1656, Tho. Staveley, Eſq. || and Mrs. Mary Oneby, married Dec. 31.

1658, John Onebye and Mabell Aiſhbey married Sept. 1.

John Waldron was lord of the manor and patron of the church of Oudeby in 1622. See Burton's Leiceſterſhire, p. 212. Thomas Lord Beaumont was patron of the church of Odeby in 1662; the King, by lapſe, 1714; and George Wrighte, Eſq. 1739, 1771. See Eſton's Theſaurus, 1786, p. 550.

† Who appears to have had two brothers; Richard, baptiſed at Hinckley, September 25, 1563; and Thomas, buried there April 11, 1585. Jeſia Onebye, widow, who was alſo buried there March 28, 1603, was either their mother, or the widow of Thomas.

‡ They had a daughter living in 1661; whom the counſellor remembers in his will by the appellation of "his poor niece, Suſannah Palmer, daughter of his ſiſter Cowper."

§ The good old Counſellor thus humourouſly characterized his daughters:

My pious daughter *Beſs*,
My politic daughter *Doll*,
My pretty daughter *Pemm*,
My flattering daughte *Moll*.

|| A ſimilar entry of this marriage occurs alſo at Coſſington in this county.

1

2 *Appendix to Hinckley Pl. IV*

John Oneby, their only ſon, admitted of Gray's Inn June 14, 1651; barriſter there, May 25, 1666; an ancient, April 17, 1676. He married, 1. Mabell Aiſhbey, September 2, 1658; 2. Mercie Dudſon, who ſurvived him. He was a gentleman of the privy chamber; was knighted Auguſt 14, 1672; had a patent of the four meſſengers places in the Exchequer; died without iſſue in 1676; and was buried, April 29, in the South chancel of St. Margaret's, Weſtminſter. His widow, Dame Mercie Oneby, was buried at Hinckley, Auguſt 3, 1698; as were two of her ſiſters, Elizabeth Gerard 1706, and Frances Dudſon 1719. (See Viſit. Leic. Sir Henry St. George; and Harl. MSS. 1912, fol. 56, 199; 5882, fol. 48.)

Auguſt 7, 1680, a confirmation was granted, by Henry St. George, Clarencieux, to Dame *Mercy Oneby*, relict of Sir John Oneby, Knight, ſon and heir of John Oneby, Eſq. *eldeſt ſon* of John Oneby, als Ondeby, of Oneby, Eſq. of the paternal arms and creſt that had been conſtantly borne by that family; viz. Or, a Chevron Vert, between three Towers Gules; Creſt, a Boar's Head, couped, party per pale, Argent and Gules. The like arms were, by the ſame inſtrument, confirmed to *John Oneby*, Eſq. of Barwell, ſon and heir of Thomas Oneby, Eſq. of Shepey, *third ſon* of John Oneby, of Oneby, Eſq.

Humphry Oneby, ſecond ſon to the ſecond-named John, was baptiſed at Swepſton, Oct. 13, 1588. He married Mary daughter of Richard Hall, of London, merchant; and had a ſon, Thomas, who in 1682 was a merchant in London. Humphrey died in Barbary.

Thomas Oneby, the youngeſt ſon of the ſame John, was baptiſed at Swepſton, July 18, 1593. He married Unica Vincent, at Shepey Magna, October 30, 1627; and was buried at Shepey, October 28, 1632. He had one daughter, Elizabeth, baptiſed June 12, 1631; who married Joſeph Townſend, of Froleſworth, and died without iſſue; and one ſon,

John, baptiſed at Shepey Magna, June 8, 1629; admitted of Gray's Inn, Feb. 13, 1655. He ſettled as an attorney, firſt at Wykin, about 1656, and afterwards at Barwell about 1660. By virtue of the new charter, 4 Jac. II. he was choſen bailiff of Leiceſter, March 13, 1687-8; but, upon the revocation of that charter, John Major, Eſq. was reſtored. Mr. Oneby died blind, in Dean-ſtreet, Fetter-lane, in May, 1721. By his will, dated in 1717, he gives to his ſon Robert his gold ring, with the family coat of arms on it, and made him executor; but Robert dying before his father, his ſervant Mrs. Gardiner adminiſtered. By his firſt wife, Elizabeth Fiſh, of Gumley (who was buried at Barwell Auguſt 8, 1660), he had two ſons, 1. John*, born in 1652†; 2. Thomas, born in 1654; and two

* Father to the Major Oneby of whom an account is given in the Hiſtory of Hinckley, p. 147. The following advertiſement, from the London Gazette, March 3, 1707, relates to him: "Deſerted, on Friday Feb. "28, from Capt. *John* ONEBYE, in the Honble Col. Roger Townſhend's regiment of foot, Thomas Friſby, a "Leiceſterſhire man, round viſaged, about 5 feet 4 inches, wearing his own brown hair, and a plain blue "livery, with flat braſs buttons. He rode away from the George Inn in Holborn, with a ſtrong grey gelding, "about 15 hands, flea-bitten about the neck, and about 10 years old. He took away a ſilver pair of ſpurs, a "pair of ſilver buckles, and a watch, with a triangle ſteel ſeal, the COAT OF ARMS *three caſtles and cheveron, "with a bear's head the creſt*; ſeveral cuils of linen, and other things of value. Whoever ſecures him, or "them, and gives notice to Mr. William Tompſon, at the George Inn aforeſaid, ſhall have 5l. reward, and "proportionably for any part."

† John ſon of John Oneby, of Barwell, gent. about 10 years of age, and Elizabeth daughter of the ſaid John Oneby, alſo about 5 years of age, were both baptiſed at Shepey Magna, the reſidence of their grandfather (their mother being then dead), June 12, 1664.

daughters, 1. Elizabeth, born May 31, 1657, who was buried on the 4th of December that year; and, 2. a ſecond Elizabeth, born in Auguſt, 1659; married to Richard Saliſbury, of Newton Burguland, Eſq. (ſhe died in child-bed, Sept. 1, 1682); and by his ſecond wife, Ellen Davis, of Ruthyn (who was buried Oct. 22, 1682), had only one ſon,

Robert, born at Signett, in the pariſh of Llanvair, near Ruthyn, September 7, 1665; admitted of the Inner Temple, June 28, 1684; called to the bar, May 9, 1692; died at Barwell, February 1, 1720-21. His will and codicil, the laſt part of which is dated Dec. 28, 1720, mentions his father as then living, and very old. By his firſt wife, Judith Cheſter, who died September 29, 1706 *, he had, 1. Elizabeth; 2. Robert, baptiſed April 23, 1694; 3. John, baptiſed Auguſt 14, buried Auguſt 15, 1695; 4. Mary, baptiſed May 26, 1696 (buried Feb. 18, 1696-7; 5. Anthony (who ſurvived his elder brothers, and ſucceeded his father in the lordſhip of Barwell), baptiſed Feb. 16, 1697; 6. Henry, baptiſed April 28, 1699. By his ſecond wife, Suſannah Webb †, (who proved his will in 1721,) he had,

Robert, an only child, born in Southampton-buildings, London, April 9, baptiſed April 13, 1710; married Mary Bracebridge, 174..; died at Lowdham Hall, June 16, 1753. His widow died in 1757.

Anthony, half brother to Robert, was buried Sept. 6, 1727; he had a ſon Robert, who was born Feb. 24, 1725-6, and buried June 10, 1726; and two daughters; Jane, born 1724, died 1767; and Suſannah, born 1727, married in 1749 to Mr. William Frith of Watford, and now the wife of Mr. Ailway, apothecary, of the ſame place.

Entry in a Family Bible, printed 1616, and the title-page ſigned Robert Oneby, in the poſſeſſion of Dowager Lady Anne Chapman.

Robert Onebye, the ſon of John Onebye, of Barwell, in the county of Leiceſter, Gent. and Ellen his wife, was borne at Signett, in the pariſh of Llanvair, neere Ruthin, in the co. of Denbigh, on Wedneſday the ſeaventh day of September, anno Dñi 1665. And I pray God to bleſs him, and to make him his true, faithful, and obedient ſervant unto his life's end.

Robert Oneby, the ſon of Robert Onebye, of Barwell, in the county of Leiceſter, Eſq. and Suſan his wife, was borne in Southampton-buildings, in the pariſh of St. Andrew Holborn, in the county of Middleſex, on Sunday the 9th day of April, being Eaſter-day, anno Dñi 1710, at a quarter and two minutes paſt twelve of the clock at noon. And I pray God to bleſs him, and to make him his true, faithful, and obedient ſervant unto his life's end.

* Mrs. Judith Oneby, wife of Robert Oneby, of Barwell, com. Leic. Eſq. counſellor at law, died Sept. 29, 1706, buried at . . ., . . day of Oct. following. Her ſiſter Elizabeth was wife of Charles Nicholas Eyre, Eſq. (See among the inſcriptions an. 1705.) Theſe two ſiſters were daughters of Sir Anthony Cheſter, of Chichley, com. Bucks, Bart. MS. P. L. Obituary MS. folio, &c. Harl. MSS. 3625.

† The will of Thomas Webb, Eſq. this lady's father, who died July 18, 1709, was proved July 23, by his brother Henry Webb and William Chapman, who were executors. He had only a life-intereſt in a moiety of Sir Henry Wood's eſtate during the life of the Duke of Southampton (who died in 1730); and this he gave to his two unmarried daughters Bethia and Grace; and "to my eldeſt daughter Suſan, who very lately went "from me, and is married without my knowledge or conſent, one guinea in gold."

John

John Onebye, late of Hinckley, Eſq. deceaſed, by his will dated 18th of September, 1661, reciting that he had given and diſpoſed of the greateſt part of his lands, tenements, and hereditaments, to his ſon John Onebye, and ſettled part thereof for a jointure for his the teſtator's wife, and diſpoſed of the greateſt part of his goods and perſonal eſtate to his daughters Elizabeth, Dorothy, Emme, and Mary, upon their marriages; and as to the reſt of his eſtate real and perſonal, he diſpoſes thereof as follows, viz. To his daughter Elizabeth Kinge, fourſcore pounds, one moiety thereof to be paid in twelve months after his death, the other moiety as after mentioned, directing the ſaid 80 l. to be paid to his ſons in law Ezekiell Wright, Clerk, and Thomas Staveley, Eſq. in truſt, to pay the ſame ſum of 80 l. with intereſt to the ſaid Elizabeth Kinge, or to ſuch of her children as ſhe ſhall appoint; and for want of ſuch appointment, then to deliver and pay the ſame, and the increaſe thereof, to all her children except that ſon who ſhall be heir of his father's land. The teſtator gives to his daughter Dorothy Wright ſixe pounds; to his daughter Mary Staveley ſixe pounds; to his grandchild William Staveley, his godſon, the ſum of fower pounds; to his grandchild Richard Maſon, his godſon, 10 l.; to his nephew Thomas Onebye of London, ſon and heir of the teſtator's brother Humphrey Onebye, merchant, deceaſed, 10 l.; to his nephew John Onebye of Barwell, ſon and heir of his brother Thomas Onebye deceaſed, 6 l.; to his couſin Mr. George Vincent 5 l.; to his ſon John Onebye all his houſehold goods at Hinckley, except ſuch as his wife ſhould make choice of, not exceeding one half; to his ſon John Onebye the leaſe and eſtate which he had in his chamber in Gray's Inn, with his goods and library there; to the ſaid ſon John Onebye all his library and books at Hinckley and Leiceſter, except ſuch Engliſh books as his wife ſhould make choice of, and except Plowden's Commentaries and ſome other books of Law to his clerk Sylveſter Eyre; to his daughter Emme Maſon, whom he fears may have moſt need of ſome help from him, 150 l. to be put into the hands of his ſaid ſon and ſons in law John Onebye, Thomas Staveley, and Benjamin Kinge, in truſt, to place the ſame at intereſt; and after the deceaſe of his ſon in law Dr. Richard Maſon, to pay and deliver the ſaid 150 l. with intereſt unto his ſaid daughter Emme Maſon for her own uſe if living; but if then dead, then in truſt to pay and deliver the ſame 150 l. and intereſt unto the children of the ſaid Emme Maſon, in ſuch proportions as his ſaid daughter ſhould by any writing duly atteſted direct or appoint; and in default of ſuch direction or appointment, then equally amongſt all her children then living. The teſtator directs, that the latter moiety of the ſaid 80 l. given to his ſaid daughter Elizabeth Kinge ſhould not be paid before the 100 l. which William Hall of Shackerſton ſtood indebted by bond, taken in the name of the ſaid George Vincent, in truſt for the teſtator, ſhould be paid, or become payable, to the ſaid George Vincent or his executors. The teſtator further appoints, that the ſaid 150 l. given to his ſaid daughter Emme Maſon ſhould be paid in manner following; 100 l. part thereof to be paid within three years after his death, and the remaining 50 l. ſo ſoon as the ſaid 100 l. due from the ſaid William Hall ſhould be payable or paid to the ſaid George Vincent. The teſtator gives to his ſaid ſon John Onebye 40 l. to be paid in three years after his death; to his daughter in law Mabell Onebye, wife to his ſaid ſon John Onebye, 10 l.; to his poor niece Suſanna Palmer, daughter of his ſiſter Cowper, 20 s.; to his

friend John Balgue, Eſq. 20 s. for a ring; to the ſaid Sylveſter Eyre 40 s. for a ring; to the poor of Newton Burguland 20 s. The reſidue of his perſonal eſtate he bequeaths to his wife Emmet Onebye, and appoints her ſole executrix, and his ſaid ſon John Onebye, his ſons in law Thomas Staveley and Benjamin Kinge, and his couſin George Vincent, Overſeers. Jo. ONEBYE. (L. S.)

Witneſſes, JOHN HEADLEY. JOHN ATTWOOD. HENERY CARICKE. SYLVESTER EYRE. REBECKAH FLECHER. ELIZABETH MILLER. } Proved 18th April, 1662.

Epitaphs at *Barwell*, in Leiceſterſhire.

1. Here lies the body of
ROBERT ONEBYE, Eſq.
who departed this life
Feb. 3, 1721,
aged 55 Years.

2. To
the memory of Mrs. SUSANNAH ONEBYE, relict of ROBERT ONEBYE, Eſq. Barriſter at Law, of Barwell, in the County of Leiceſter, and eldeſt daughter of THOMAS WEBB, Eſq. of Kenſington, in the County of Middleſex.

ROBERT ONEBYE, Eſq. her only iſſue by her ſaid huſband, moved by a dutiful reſpect for an affectionate parent, dedicates this ſtone.
She died the 12th day of July, 1743, aged 68 years.

3. ROBERT ONEBYE,
ſon of ANTHONY and JANE,
died June 8, 1726, aged 10 weeks.

*** Other families of the ſame name are to be found in the regiſters of Barwell, Sapcote, Gumley, and St. Mary at Leiceſter; and perhaps alſo at Oadby and at Desford. It appears, I may add, to have been ſpelt with almoſt every poſſible variation; as *Oneby*, *Onebye*, *Ownbee*, *Ondeby*, *Oudeby*, *&c. &c.* which is well known to have been a very common caſe among the *Percys* and many other of the moſt diſtinguiſhed families.

Epitaphs

Epitaphs at *Ufford*, in Suffolk.

1. Hic ſitus eſt
(Felicem expectans reſurrectionem)
HENRICUS WOOD,
Equ. Aur. & Baronettus,
Thomæ Wood de Hackney
in agro Midd. arm. filius,
Regibus Jacobo Caroliſque duobus
Totidemque reginis fidenter inſerviens,
Æquitatis et juſtitiæ regulis maxime intenſus,
Necnon pro unitate eccleſiæ ſemper obſervans;
Magna peregit, majora idoneus.
E primâ uxore
(Charentoniæ in Galliâ ſepultâ)
Duos filios cunis defunctos:
E ſecundâ
Mariâ ſcil. Thomæ Gardner, eq. aurati,
Civit. Lond. Recordatoris filiâ
(Primariâ Catherinæ Reginæ a cubili
Pediſſequâ) unicum filium nomine
Carolum in pueritiâ mortuum,
Filiamque Mariam jamjam ſuperſtitem,
ſuſcepit.
Diem obiit XXV Maii,
Salutis Humanæ
A° MDCLXXI.
Ætatis LXXIII.

2. Sacred to the memory of
ROBERT ONEBY, Eſq. late of Loudham Park, in
the County of Suffolk, Son of ROBERT ONEBY, Eſq.
of Barwell, in the County of Leiceſter, and SUSANNA daughter
of THOMAS and ſiſter to JOHN WEBB, Eſq.
who lies buried in the Chancel hereto adjoining.
He was High Sheriff of this County for the year 1750.
He was a kind and affectionate huſband;
dyed eſteemed, and lamented by his family, friends,
and neighbours, on 18 June, 1753,
Aged 43.

Epitaph in All Saints Church, *Northampton*.

M. S.
BENJAMINO KING, A.M.
Patris BENJ. KING & Avi JOH. CONANT,
S. T. PP.
In hac eccleſia haud indigno ſucceſſori,
Ubi per quindecim annos,
Eâ prudentiâ & vigilantiâ,
Eâ vitæ morumque integritate,
Eâ in ſacris peragendis gravitate
Ac vocis modulatione,
Eâ denique comitate & beneficentiâ
Se inſignum reddidit,
Ut difficile ſit dictu,
Suorum amantior, an ſuis carior fuiſſet
Obiit 25° die Octobris,
A. D. 1731, æt. 45.
ELIZABETHA vidua P.

In St. Mary's church, Leiceſter, on the right wall as you approach the altar, and near it, on a tablet of white marble, is this inſcription:

Near this place is interred the body
of THOMAS STAVELEY, Eſq.
who, having faithfully ſerved GOD,
his King, and Country, many years,
departed this life the 2d of January, 1683,
in the 57th year of his age *.
He had iſſue, by MARY his wife,
who was the fourth daughter of JOHN
ONEBY, Eſq.
three ſons and four daughters.

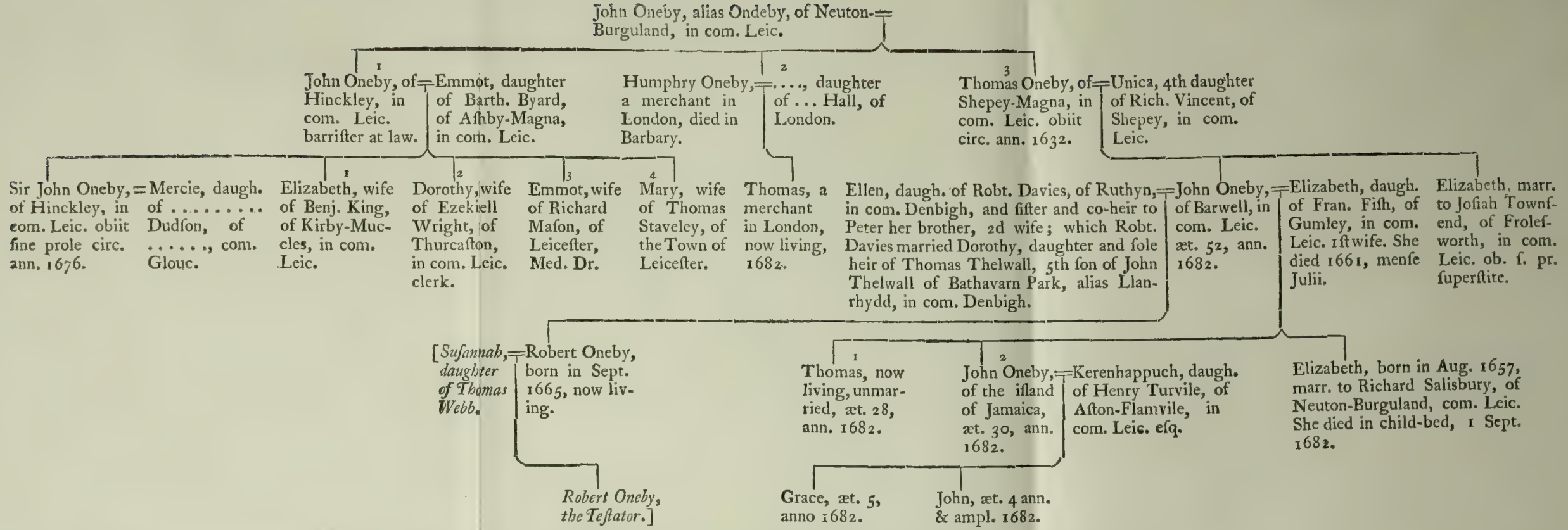
Epitaph in *Loughborough* church.

Sacred to the memory of JOHN ALLEYNE †, B. D.
rector of this pariſh, who died March 25, 1739.
To the memory of his wife JANE, the daughter of
THOMAS STAVELEY, of Leiceſter, Eſq.
who died Nov. 11, 1705.
And to the memory of their ſon, THOMAS ALLEYNE, B.D.
rector of this pariſh, who died July 10, 1761.

" Vain to the dead are tears, and vain is praiſe,
And vain each fond memorial we can raiſe!
As on the pyre Arabia's incenſe thrown
Glads with its ſweets the living ſenſe alone.
The friends we mourn with ſacred lore were fraught,
And truths divine with Chriſtian zeal they taught.
Still may they teach! ſtill from the grave impart
Such truths as melt the eye, and mend the heart!
Oh! from their tombs may holy muſings riſe,
And life's poor triflers as they read grow wiſe!
For Friendſhip poureth not the plaintive ſtrain,
Nor builds the hallow'd monument in vain;
If the ſad marble gives the living pauſe,
And Vice one moment to reflection awes."

* He was buried January 8, 1683. St. Mary's regiſter.—Some curious extracts from his Memorandum-Books ſhall be given in p. 355*, & ſeqq.

† Extracts from the regiſters at Loughborough:
1697, Sept. 22. John ſon of Mr. Alling, miniſter, baptiſed.
1698, Jan. 5. John ſon of Mr. Alling, miniſter, buried.
1699, Feb. 9. Thomas ſon of John Allin baptiſed.
1705, Nov. 13. Jane wife of Mr. John Alleyne buried.
1761, July 18. Rev. Thomas Alleyne buried.

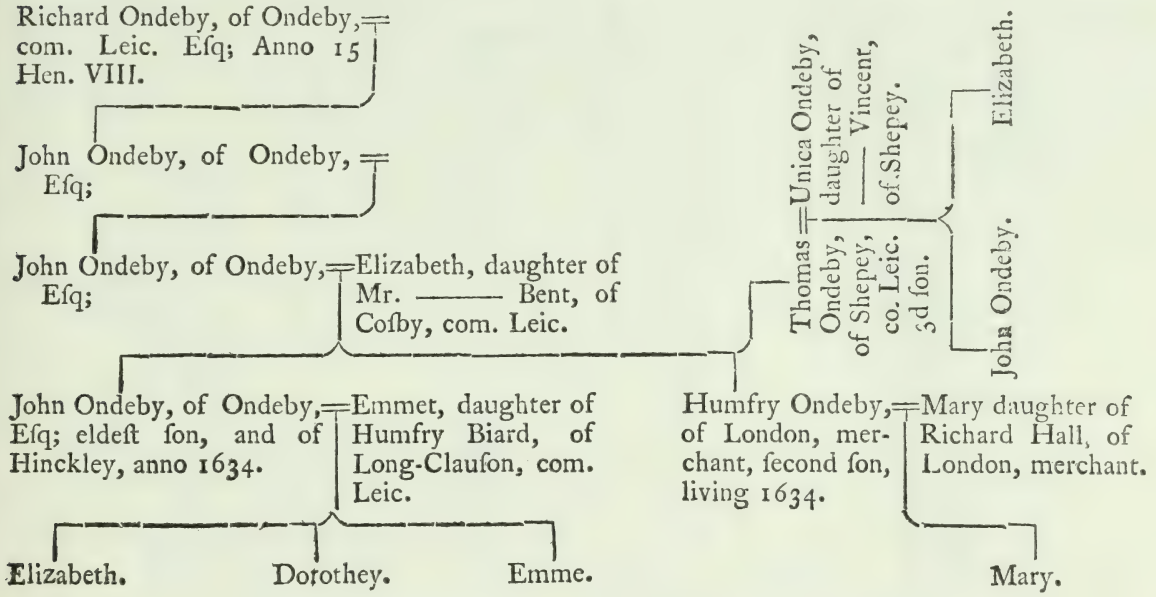


The above written Pedigree of the Family of Oneby, is a true Copy of one entered by John Oneby of Barwell, and certified under his Hand, at the time of the Viſitation of the County of Leiceſter, anno Dom. 1683, now remaining in Book marked K 2, p. 84, in the College of Arms, London.

Witneſs my hand, this 18th June, 1785. JNO. C. BROOKE, Somerſet.

Pedigree of ONEBY, taken in 1634.

" Sciant ꝑnts & futuri ꝙd ego Ricus Ondeby de Ondeby in com. Leic. Armig. dedi, conceſſ', &
" hac ꝑnti carta mea confirmavi Thome Waldram * geñſo, unũ meſſuagiũ cum ſuis ꝑtin', ac
" oñia terr' & ten', &c. in Ondeby; dat. 19° die Auguſti, anno Regni Henrici Octavi Regis
" Angl' & Fran' & Dñi Hibern' quinto decimo."



The above-written pedigree of the family of Ondeby, alias Oneby, is a true copy of one entered by John Oneby and Humfry Oneby, and certified under their hands, at the time of the viſitation of the city of London, Anno Domini 1634, now remaining in book marked C 24. fol. 593, b. in the College of Arms, London. Witneſs my hand this 18th of June, 1785.

JNO. C. BROOKE, Somerſet.

* See above, p. 340.

PEDIGREES of the Deſcendants of Mr. ONEBY's Four Daughters, conciſely ſtated.

I. Pedigree of BRETON.

Elizabeth, eldeſt daughter of John Oneby and Emmet his wife. = Benjamin King, of Kirby Muccles, in the county of Leiceſter.

- Francis, died without iſſue.
- John = Elizabeth Green.
  - Benjamin, died without iſſue.
- Benjamin, D.D. = Sarah Conant.
  - John, died without iſſue.
  - Benjamin, M. A. = Mary Pemberton.
    - Benjamin, died without iſſue.
    - Mary, died unmarried, and without iſſue.
    - THOMAS BRETON. = SARAH.
- Nathaniel.
- Thomas.

II. Pedigree of WRIGHTE.

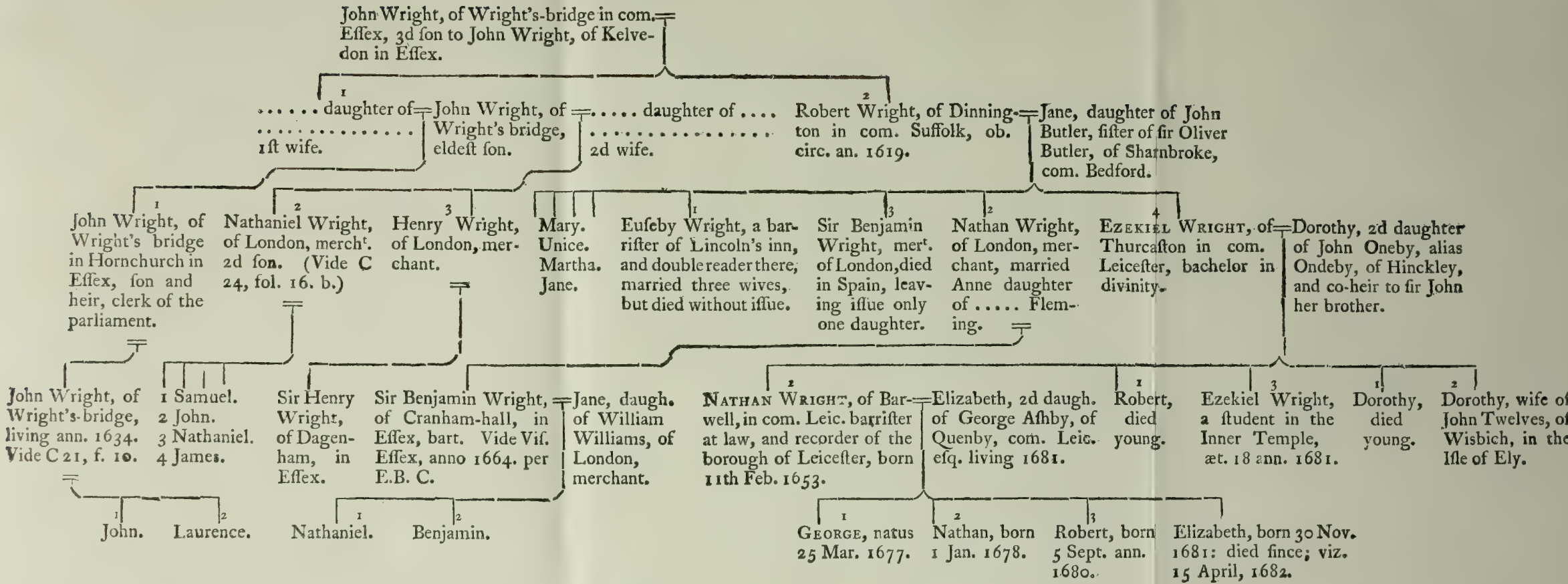
Dorothy, 2d daughter of John Oneby and Emmet his wife. = Ezekiel Wrighte, of Thurcaſton in com. Leiceſter, bachelor in divinity.

- 2 Nathan Wrighte, of Barwell, in com. Leic. barriſter at law, and recorder of the borough of Leiceſter. = Elizabeth, 2d daugh. of George Aſhby, of Quenby, com. Leic. eſq. living 1681.
  - 1 George, natus 25 Mar. 1677. = Mary Bedford.
    - George. = Barbara Clarges.
      - GEORGE WRIGHTE.
  - 2 Nathan, born 1 Jan. 1678.
  - 3 Robert, born 5 Sept. ann. 1680.
  - Elizabeth, born 30 Nov. 1681: died ſince; viz. 15 April, 1682.
- 1 Robert, died young.
- 3 Ezekiel Wright, a ſtudent in the Inner Temple, æt. 18 ann. 1681.
- 1 Dorothy, died young.
- 2 Dorothy, wife of John Twelves, of Wisbich, in the Iſle of Ely.

†††† A more copious Pedigree of Wrighte is here annexed from the Heralds College.

III. Pe-

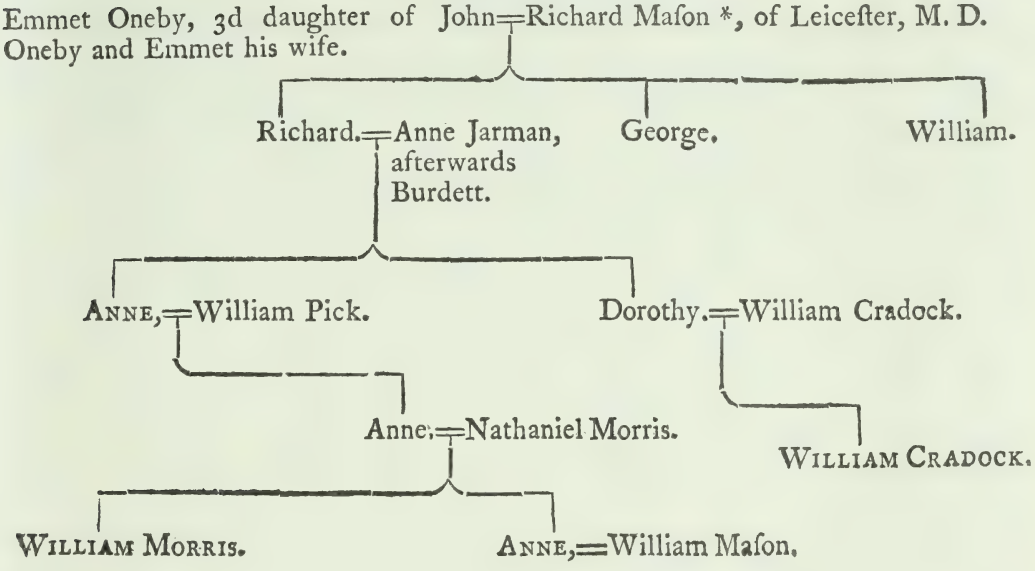
PEDIGREE OF WRIGHTE.



The above written Pedigree of the family of Wright is a true Copy of one entered by Nathan Wright of Barwell, and certified under his Hand, at the time of the Viſitation of the county of Leiceſter, ann. Dom. 1683; now remaining in Book marked K 2, p. 149, in the College of Arms, London.

Witneſs my hand, this 18th day of June, 1785. JNO. C. BROOKE, Somerſet.

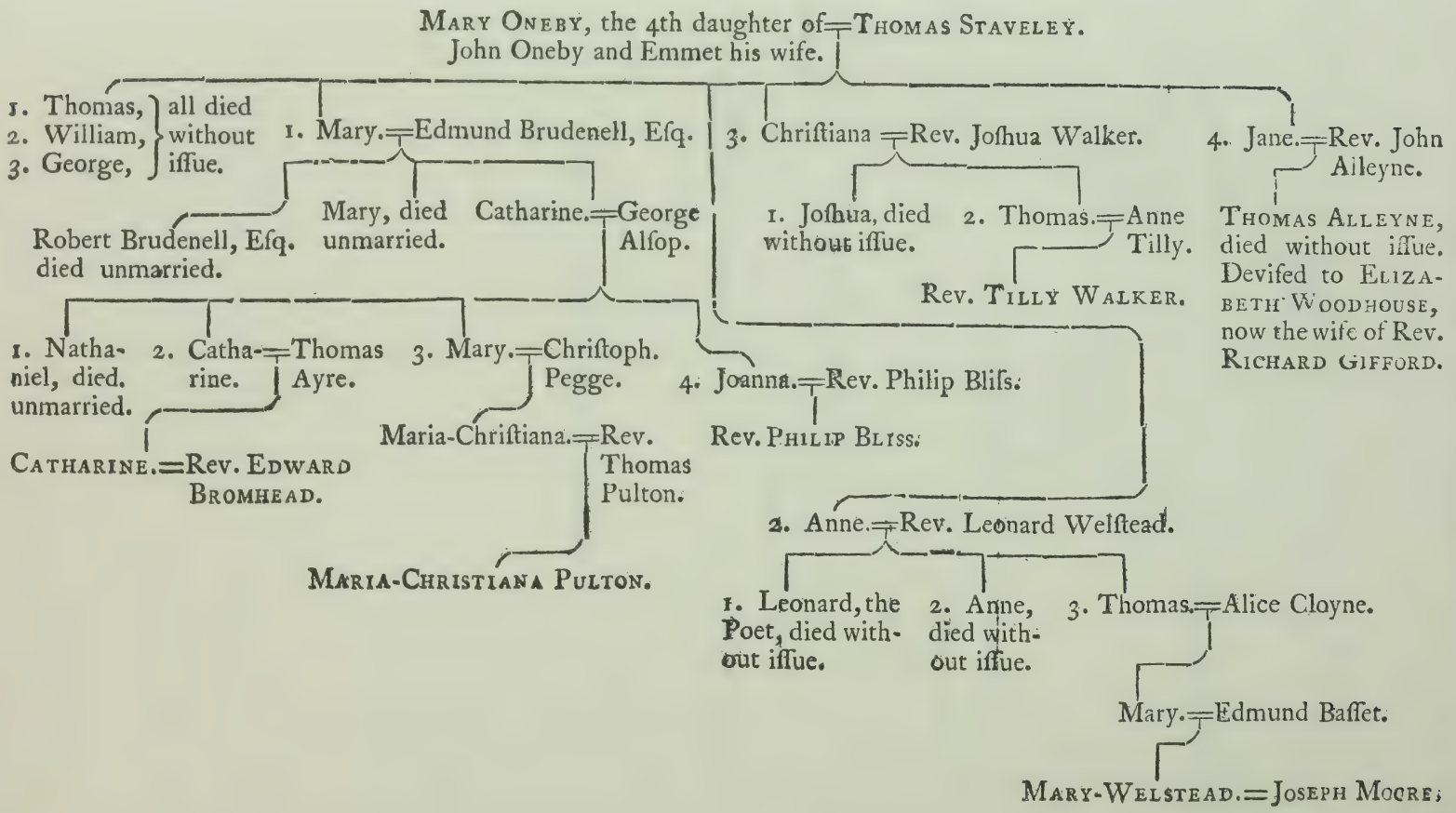
III. Pedigree of WILLIAM MORRIS and ANNE MASON; and of WILLIAM CRADOCK.



* Of whoſe family ſee more particulars, p. 351*, & ſeqq.

IV. Pe-

IV. Pedigree of BROMHEAD, PULTON, BLISS, MOORE, WALKER, and GIFFORD.



Dr. MASON'S FAMILY.

Richard Maſon, Suffolcienſis, Coll. Corp. Chriſt. alumnus, hic admiſſus ſchc aris [at Jeſus college] ad nominationem Decani et Capituli Paulini; amotus 1644; Medicinæ Doctor, 1660. Harl. MSS. 7038. Baker MS.

Richard Maſon, born at Bury St. Edmund's, in Suffolk; entered firſt at Corpus Chriſti (otherwiſe Bene't) college, Cambridge, 1633; afterwards, by the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, nominated to a ſcholarſhip in Jeſus college, where he was admitted March 25, 1634; became B. A. 1636; M. A. 1640; and diſpoſſeſſed by the Earl of Mancheſter, in 1644. (On the 12th of February following his ejectment, he was ſucceeded by Tho. Young, M.A. a native of Eſſex.) At this period, it is ſuppoſed, he went to Edinburgh, to proſecute his medical ſtudies; and in or about 1650 he married Emmet the third daughter of John and Emmet Oneby. The match was a ſtolen one; and the lady was run away with in ſtrict form of law, in purſuance of advice regularly given to Mr. Maſon by the old counſellor her father; who was conſulted in regard to the proper mode of conducting ſuch a procedure. This adventure is ſaid to have been the ſubject of a famous old ſong; beginning, "Of a rich Counſellor I write," &c. Not having ſeen the whole of the ballad, I cannot ſpeak of it with certainty; but, from the parts of it written down for me by a lady who recollects hearing it ſung at her father's door above forty years ago, it appears that, if it was really made on occaſion of Mr. Maſon's marriage, the ballad-maker has taken great liberties with the ſtory. Perhaps the ſong was founded on a ſtill older fact; and only applied to the caſe of Mr. Maſon as ſomewhat ſimilar. Mr. Oneby, however, like his brother counſellor, was readily reconciled to the young couple. From that time till 1658, when we find Mr. Maſon ſettled at Leiceſter, the place of his abode is uncertain. On the Reſtoration, in 1660, he was created M.D. by royal mandate; and died at Leiceſter, March 26, 1668. A "Dr. Maſon" was maſter of the requeſts to King Charles I. See the Anecdotes of Mr. Bowyer, p. 355. Prefixed to "Anthropometamorphoſis; Man transformed, or the Artificial Changeling, &c. by J. B. 1653," 4to, is a letter to the author, from R. Maſon of the Middle Temple, diſcovering the ground of all man's prevarications. In "Rex redux, ſive Muſa Cantabrigienſis roſi dammas de incolumitate et felici reditu Regis Caroli poſt receptam coronam comitiaque peracta in Scotia, 1633," 4to. are Latin verſes ſigned "Rich. Maſon e Coll. Corp. Chriſti." In "Carmen Natalitium ad cunas illuſtriſſimæ Principis Elizabethæ decantatum, intra Nativitatis Dom. ſolennia, per humiles Cantabrigiæ Muſas, 1635," is a Latin poem ſigned "Rich. Maſon e Coll. Jeſu;" and another ſigned "R. Maſon Coll. Jeſu." In "ΣΥΝΩΔΙΑ, ſive Muſarum Cantabrigienſium Concentus et Congratulatio ad Sereniſſimum Britanniarum Regem Carolum de quinta ſua ſobole, clariſſima Principe ſibi nuper feliciſſime nata, 1637," 4to. is a Latin poem ſigned "R. Maſon, Art. Bacc. Jeſu." In the verſes publiſhed to the memory of Mr. Edward King (among which is the celebrated Lycidas of Milton), under the title of "Juſta Edoardo King, naufrago,

" frago, ab amicis mœrentibus amoris et μνείας χαριν," or, " Obſequies to the Me-
" mory of Mr. Edward King, Cambridge, 1638," 4to, is a Latin poem by R. Maſon. And in " Irenodia Cantabrigienſis ob paciferum Sereniſſimi Regis Caroli " e Scotia reditum menſe Novembri, 1641," 4to. are Latin verſes ſigned " Rich. " Maſon, M.A. Coll. Jeſu Socius;" alſo Engliſh ones ſigned " John Cleveland, " Fellow of St. John's College."

Dr. Maſon, by will dated in January 1667, when he was " weak in health," gave 300l. to his wife Emmet; and 70l. at her diſpoſal, to be given to ſuch of their children whoſe conduct to her might beſt deſerve her favour. He gave his ſervant " the new cloaths he had lately bought him," 20s. and one of his hats. He mentions owing 20l. to a mercer at Cambridge; 4l. to a taylor; and 20s. to Mr. Fitch, of Jeſus college; which he orders to be paid to them, or their repreſentatives. He died March 26, 1668; and was buried in the church of St. Mary at Leiceſter, where (tradition in the family ſays) is a flat ſtone in memory of him and his children, now covered by the pews. His brother-in-law, John Oneby, Eſq. of Hinckley, and his friend Richard Vincent, of Shepey Magna, proved the will in July, 1668. Dr. Maſon had ſeveral brothers and ſiſters. His widow, Emmet, died February 28, 1706-7; aged 82, or 83. They had four ſons and four daughters.

Rev. *John* Maſon (the Doctor's eldeſt ſon), born Nov. 5, 1652; was probably of Jeſus college; and died unmarried either in 1680 or 1690. Qu. if not a *ſocius ejectus* at the Revolution? John Maſon (of Herefordſhire) was admitted of Jeſus college in 1667; took the degree of B.A. in 1670; and that of M.A. (being then of Trinity hall) in 1675. Qu. if the ſame perſon?

Richard Maſon, the next brother, born Dec. 12, 1653, was a mercer at Leiceſter. When Princeſs Anne, on her father's abdication in 1688, was conducted by the Earl * of Dorſet through that town to Nottingham, " with a guard," as Dr. Johnſon expreſſes it, " ſuch as might alarm the populace, as they paſſed, with falſe apprehenſions of her danger," Mr. Maſon's grey mare had the honour of carrying her Highneſs; no other being to be procured at Leiceſter that was thought ſafe to carry the Princeſs and her guide. Mr. Maſon was a very corpulent man; and the mare, which was remarkably ſtout, uſed to kneel till his maſter mounted. He was a witneſs to the will of his uncle Thomas Staveley, Eſq. Nov. 8, 1683. He died February 23, 1690-1; and was buried February 25; and on the 23d of May, 1691, an adminiſtration bond was given to the commiſſary of the archdeaconry of Leiceſter, by Anne Maſon his widow, William Jarman her father, and John Burdett †, gentleman, whom afterwards ſhe married. Mr. Maſon's coffin was ſo large, that they were forced to let it down from a one-pair-of-ſtairs window. His mother, in her will, dated Auguſt 25, 1702, recites, that her ſon Richard Maſon, deceaſed, was indebted to her 50l. by bond, and 50l. by note, then due; and that John Burdett, gent. and Anne his wife, the late wife of her ſaid ſon Richard, and adminiſtratrix of the goods of her ſaid late ſon, were by law chargeable

* In Dr. Johnſon, by miſtake, " Duke."

† Proctor of the archdeacon's court at Leiceſter. He was buried at St. Mary's church there, Jan. 20, 1705; and his widow, Feb. 4, 1733.

to

Emmet Onelby, married to Dr. Mason,
died 1707, aged 83.

Dorothy Mason, married to William Cradock;
born 1682; died about 1740.

to pay the ſame—gives to Burdett and wife the uſe thereof for their lives, and life of ſurvivor—afterwards gives the two 50 pounds to her two grand-daughte s Anne Pick and Dorothy Maſon, to be equally divided—gives her ſon George 5l. for mourning—to her daughter Courtis 40l. due from her to the teſtatrix on bond—the reſidue to her daughter Dorothy Ewen, widow, her executrix. The original note of hand is ſtill in being, and is perhaps the only one exiſting of ſo old a date. By Anne the daughter of William Jarman, he had two ſons, 1. William, buried Aug. 25, 1684; 2. Jarman, buried July 26, 1685; and two daughters, 1. Anne, baptiſed April 27, 1680, married, May 19, 1699, to William Pick, attorney, of Friſby (grandfather to William Morris and Anne Maſon); 2. Dorothy, baptiſed April 4, 1682, married to William Cradock *, of London, grocer; by whom ſhe had the late William Cradock, who married Sarah Gent, by whom he had a daughter Anne, mother to Anne and Sarah Nichols.

George Maſon, the third ſon, was born May 19, 1665. He was a ſilk-mercer at the Hen and Chickens, Ludgate-hill †; and was dead in 1722. His only daughter, Catherine, was married to Mr. James Gough, a ſtock-broker; and died at Camberwell in May 1771.

William Maſon, the fourth ſon, was baptiſed Jan. 18, 1666-7; and died Nov. 14, 1677.

Of the daughters, 1. Emme, born July 4, 1656; married George Savile; by whom ſhe had three ſons, George (of Staple-inn), Charles, and Richard.

2. Anne, born Oct. 8, 1658; married September 5, 1678, to the rev. Henry Courtis; who died March 29, 1693. They had one daughter, who was married to the Rev. Mr. Hooper, of Leiceſterſhire, and died June 6, 1728, in her 46th year; leaving two ſons, Iſaac, a plumber in Watling-ſtreet, and John, plumber to Kenſington-palace, and a daughter, Diana ‡, wife to Mr. Iſaac Fawcett, ſometime principal verger of St. Paul's cathedral.

3. Eli-

* Ill health obliging him to quit buſineſs, he obtained a ſupervifor's place in the exciſe at Peterborough; but, it being neceſſary to paſs through ſome intermediate ſtep, he was ſtationed firſt at Uxbridge, and his wife (then big with child) went with him. They reſided at Hillingdon (an adjoining village) only ſix weeks after the birth of their ſon, and then went to Peterborough, where the father died in about a fortnight, July 4, 1710, and was buried in the Minſter church-yard. The widow went to Leiceſter to her mother, the widow Burdett; and they both lived together on a ſmall annuity, purchaſed of Mr. John Farmer, attorney, for about 20 years. Mrs. Cradock's ſon William was bound apprentice to John Veſey, a taylor, who kept a coffee-houſe in Leiceſter, Dec. 3, 1722, with a premium of 6l. paid by his uncle Pick.

† The houſe now (1785) inhabited by Mr. Lambert, oilman.

‡ By whom the Family Bible of Dr. Maſon was given to the late Mr. Cradock, in which were the following entries in the hand-writing of the Doctor, of his Lady, and of Mrs. Courtis:

John Maſon born November 5th, 1652; baptiſed November 9th, eodem menſe.
Richard Maſon born December 12th, 1653; baptiſed December 22d, eodem menſe.
Emme Maſon born July 4th, 1656; baptiſed July 23, eodem menſe.
Anne Maſon born October 8th, 1658; baptiſed October 12th, eodem menſe.
Elizabeth Maſon born the 20th of Auguſt, 1660; and baptiſed 26th day in the ſame month.
Dol Maſon born September 9th, 1663; and baptiſed 14th day in the ſame month.
George Maſon born May 17th, 1665; baptiſed 23d day of the ſame month.
Will. Maſon born January 14, 1666; baptiſed 18th day of the ſame month.
Here the Doctor's writing ends; and his Widow begins:
March the 26th, 1668, my deare huſband died.
November the 14th, 1677, my youngeſt ſon Will Maſon died.

3. Elizabeth, born Aug. 20, 1660; died ſingle, 1680.

4. Dorothy, born Sept. 9, 1663; married ..... Ewin; by whom ſhe had three daughters; 1. Joan, married firſt to .... Wyndham, and afterwards to .... Wray; 2. Mary, married to Thomas Neal; and 3. Elizabeth, to William Worrall.

In the will of William Jarman, late of Houghton on the Hill, mercer, deceaſed, bearing date the 30th of September, 1699, executed in the preſence of La. Carter, Simon Stokes, and Samuel Bakewell, and proved the 9th of April, 1703, by Dorothy Maſon, the ſole executrix, is contained, inter alia, as follows: Imprimis, I give unto my ſon in law Mr. John Burdett the ſum of fifty pounds, to be paid within twelve months next after my deceaſe, and to him and his wife ten pounds to buy them mourning. Item, I give unto my grandſon in law Mr. William Picke and Anne his wife ten pounds to buy them mourning. Item, I give to the poore of Houghton aforeſaid five pounds, to be diſtributed amongſt them by my executrix. Item, I doe hereby give unto my granddaughter Dorothy Maſon the two ſeveral hundred pounds ſecured to be raiſed and paid in and by one indenture quadrupartite, bearing date the ſixth day of May laſt paſt before the date hereof, made about the time of the marriage of the ſaid William Picke and his wife; and I do hereby, according to the power to me reſerved in and by the ſaid indenture, and by virtue thereof, direct and appoint Joſeph Birkhead, Clerk, and John Burdett, Gent. therein named, and the ſurvivor of them, and the executors and adminiſtrators of the ſurvivor of them, according to the truſt in them repoſed by the ſame indenture, within the ſpace of one year next after my deceaſe, to levy and raiſe the ſum of one hundred pounds, and pay the ſame unto the ſaid Dorothy Maſon within one month after the levying and raiſing thereof; and alſo within the ſpace of ſeven years next after my deceaſe, to levy and raiſe the further ſum of one hundred pounds, and pay the ſame unto the ſaid Dorothy Maſon within the ſpace of one month next after the levying and raiſing thereof, unto whom I give and diſpoſe of both the ſaid hundred pounds ſecured to be paid in or by the ſaid indenture. And as to all the reſt and reſidue of my perſonal eſtate, I give unto the ſaid Dorothy Maſon, and make her ſole executrix hereof. In witneſs, &c.

May the 30th, 1683, my third daughter Elizabeth Maſon died.
February the 23, 1690-1, my ſon Richard Maſon died.
March the 29, 1693, my ſon Courtis died.

Mrs. Courtis proceeds:

Feb. the 28, 1706-7, my deare mother Mrs. Emme Maſon died.
June the 6th, 1728, my daugater Hooper died, in the ſixty-ſixth year of her age.

Extracts from the Memorandum Books of the late THOMAS STAVELEY *, ESQ.

OCTOBER 4th, 1662. Alexander Cotes, of Leiceſter, vintner, did acknowledge that my brother Oneby did leave 100l. with him, to pay to Mr. Thomas Armſton, when Mr. Armſton did ſeal a note, which my brother left to be ſealed at the payment of the mony; but Mr. Armſton, by importunity, got the mony out of his hands, and refuſed to ſeal the note, which Mr. Cotes was very unwilling to pay, untill Mr. Armſton promiſed to ſave him harmleſs, if it ſhould coſt him 1000l. for doeing the ſame.

Oct. 18th, 1662. My cozen John Oneby did let by parol his windmill in Leiceſter Field to Mr. Bierley and Goodman Ward, of Leiceſter, baker, for ſeven years from Michaelmas laſt, they paying 4l. 10s. per ann. rent, and to leave it in as good repair as now it is, and Mr. Oneby was to provide four new ſail cloths.

Mem. My brother King and John Keſtian are bound to mee in two bonds of 100l. apiece for the payment of 51l. 10s. Sept. 10, 1663, and 51l. 10s. Oct. 17, 1663. This is my brother William's money; and he hath the bonds.

May 11, 1664. I received of my brother Oneby, at Quenby, ſeveral writings, deeds, and accounts, concerning Mr. Armſtrong. Of all which I have given him a receipt uuder my hand, &c. &c.

Mem. to ſpeak to my cozen Oneby to proſecute the execution againſt Herrick of Houghton and Herrick of Harborough, for my brother Oneby, *effectivè*.

Mem. to inquire for an annuity for brother Oneby for 21 years. Mem. to ſpeak to Sir W. Hartop for that.

Received of my brother Oneby one diamond ring, which Mr. Armſtrong pawned to him for 10l. the ſame to be delivered to Mr. Armſtrong upon his payment of the 10l. with intereſt.

Received alſo a bond of 500l. and accounts, whereby Sir W. Hartop ows my brother Oneby 120l. &c.

Direct your letters to Mr. John Onebye, at Mrs. Rye's, at the ſign of the Two Angels and Crown, in Fuller's Rents, near Gray's Inne.

* Of Mr. Staveley a full account has been given in the Hiſtory of Hinckley, p. 152; and his epitaph in p. 346*. A few dates ſhall here be ſupplied. Mr. Staveley was married, at Coſſington, by Juſtice Pratt: his eldeſt ſon Thomas, admitted of Emanuel college, Cambridge, May 20, 1675, was buried at St. Andrew's, in that town, July 27, 1676. The ſecond ſon William, baptiſed May 7, 1661, died in 1723, and was buried at Holt, April 13; having not long ſurvived his wife, who was buried Auguſt 17, 1722. He was ſtyled, in his laſt will, (ſee p. 360*,) "William Staveley, of Medburne in the county of Leiceſter, Eſq." George Staveley, the younger ſon of Thomas, was rector of Medburne, where he was buried Auguſt 1, 1709. Of the four daughters, 1. Mary was married to Mr. Brudenell, May 15, 1678; and was buried Oct. 18, 1729. 2. Anne, baptiſed May 19, 1663; buried July 15, 1694. 3. Chriſtiana, baptiſed Nov. 30, 1667; married to Mr. Walker, at Abington, in Northamptonſhire, Dec. 17, 1689. (They had two ſons, 1. Joſhua, born Oct. 8, baptiſed Oct. 12, 1690; died about 1710. 2. Thomas, born Oct. 11, 1695. He was rector of Bletſoe, where he married Anne Tilly April 6, 1735, and died Sept. 25, 1770. The rev. Tilly Walker was his only ſon.) 4. Jane, baptiſed Oct. 12, 1669 (the day on which her mother was buried), died Nov. 11, 1705.

Mar. 28, 1664. An account of what moneys my brother Oneby then owed to my mother. 40l. due Mar. 25, 1664, by bill under his hand and ſeal. 40l. due Sept. 29, 1664, per bill under his hand and ſeal. 40s. due Sept. 29, 1664, upon his bond of 30l. dated Sept. 8, 1663, conditioned to pay to her 40s. yearly, on Sept 29, during her life.

Dec. 31, 1664. I owed to my mother Oneby 1l. 10s. for intereſt mony which I received for her, and then I gave to Mr. Hall 5l. for my mother, in part for the monument, ſoe that now ſhe owes me 3l. 10s. which ſince by her order I payd to Ralph Myles.

Jan. 28, 1664. I received 30s. of my brother King, intereſt for Robert Ferryman, &c.

Sept. 16, 1665. I payd my mother Oneby 10l. that I received of Adcock for her, &c. &c.

Nov. 4, 1665. Brother King payd 3l. for intereſt for half a year for a 100l.

Nov. 11, 1665. Mem. I layd down 5l. to make up the ſum of 50l. for my mother Oneby, which G. Paget hath, &c. &c.

Jan. 29, 1665. By order from my brother Oneby, I took out of a bag, left by him with Mr. Newton at the Red Lion, 35l. which was the ſum due to me upon Ric. Kirby's mortgage, whoſe lands my brother Oneby hath bought.

Mar. 2, 1665. I made all reckonings even with my brother Oneby, &c. &c.

Mem. May 4, 1666. My brother Oneby payd Mrs. Aſhby 3l. for intereſt due for half a year from my cozen Pheaſant, &c. &c.

June 23, 1666. I payd my uncle Whatton 4l. by my ſiſter Roſſes appointment, &c. &c.

June 23, 1666. I reckoned with my mother Oneby for ſome things which was bought for her at London, &c.

I ſent, July 7, 1666, 5l. to my ſiſter Hayman, &c.

Sept. 19, 1666. I payd my mother Oneby 30s. &c. &c.

Jan. 9. I ſent my ſiſter Roſſe 3l. for my brother Oneby's intereſt by Ed. Staveley.

Spent in houſekeeping in three years; viz. 1664, 44l. 3s.; 1665, 49l. 16s. 6d.; 1666, 42l. 10s.

Mem. the 100l. borrowed by my cozen of Mrs. Aſhbie, &c.

Mem. the 100l. borrowed by uncle Babington, &c. &c.

Mem. Will. Aſtill of Beeby paid me 3l. intereſt for half a year for 100l. to my brother, about the beginning of June, 1667, which I payd my brother Wright.

Sept. 6, 1667. I lent my cozen Jo. Oneby 40s. at Leiceſter aſſizes.

Aug. 27, 1668. I payd my brother William 30s. for brother King's intereſt, &c.

Sept. 1. 1668. My wife owed my ſiſters Hayman and Hungerford 1l. 12s. &c.

Mem. My aunt Whatton appointed my cozen Oneby to pay me 5l. for her uſe; of which I received—of him 10s.—of Mr. Byerley 2l. 5s.—of W. Oneby, Aug. 1, 68, 1l. 2s. 6d.—of Mr. Wood, Sept. 30, 68, 1l. 2s. 6d.

Mem. My mother Onebye gave my wife 5l. to be retained by me out of her intereſt money, &c.

Feb. 13, 1668. It was agreed between Sir Thomas Beaumont and my ſiſter Maſon, that Mrs. Maſon ſhould entertain the Judges at her houſe at the next two aſſizes

aſſizes; and whereas the rent of her houſe was 7l. per ann. ſhe ſhould retain one year's rent for it, and alſo ſhould have the little parlour for that year, which is valued at 20s.; ſoe Sir Thomas gives her 8l. for the uſe of her houſe: and hee is alſo to provide beer, 20 hundred of coles, 8 hundred of wood for the Judges' uſe, and to give Mrs. Maſon a good pair of gloves beſides.

May 19, 1669. I delivered to my ſiſter Wright the ſecurities for the moneys lent unto Mr. Thomas Babington, Sir Thomas Beaumont, Mr. Hacket, Mr. Thiſtlethwait, Mr. Pecker, and Mr. Watts.

Mem. Jane went to nurſe Oct. 15, 1669; and it was agreed, that the nurſe ſhould have 2 ſhillings a week, and 6 pounds of candles, 6 pounds of ſoap, and 4 pound of ſugar, for a year.

Kate came at Michaelmas; and her wages 40s.

Funeral charges: For cakes and bread, 4l. 10s.—for gloves and jonkes, 1l. 1.—a coffin, 10s.—the clark, 2s. 6d.—for wine, 1l. 18s.

Nov. 18, 1669. Agreed with Mr. Andrew Hull, that hee ſhould be under-ſheriff, that he ſhould give bonds to pay 120l. viz. 60l. at the firſt aſſizes, and 60l. at the next. That he ſhould be at charges of ſuing out the patent, commiſſion, and paſſing the account for the high ſheriff; that he ſhould be at charges for beer, coles, and wood, for the Judges at both aſſizes; that the high ſheriff ſhould diſpoſe of Sparkinho hundred and the gaol.

Feb. 26, 1669. I reckoned with my ſiſter Wright, &c. &c.

William Burdett, of Mowſley, com. Leic. gen. mortgage to Emma Maſon, all that cloſe of paſture in Laughton called Saintley's Cloſe, &c. on condition to pay 100l. at one year's end, with intereſt.

Nov. 3, 1668. Sir William Jeffon paid to me, for my ſiſter Maſon, for one year's intereſt for 60l. the ſum of 3l. 12s.; then I payd him for a picture-frame 1l. 15s.

Dec. 8, 1668. Mem. I owe my brother William 50l.; alſo received of b. King, for his uſe, 2l.

May 10, 1670. Kate Northorn came; her wages 40s.

No great bridg built by our anceſtors without a chappell built on or near it. Camb. Gloceſterſhire, and Derbyſhire.

Mem. I am to account to my brother Oneby for 10s. for a copy of the fee farm rents.

Jan. 7, 1671.	Siſter Wright	-	0	14	6	Similar entries frequent.
—— 14,	Siſter Wright	- -	0	12	6	
—— 21,	Siſter Wright	-	0	10	0	
—— 28,	Siſter Wright	- -	0	10	0	
—— 28,	Tom's Potation	-	1	0	0	

Mem. July 23, 1671. I owe

To ſiſter Roſſe, for what ſhe is to pay for me to my brother Hungerford and Arthur - - - -	10	0	0
To brother Babington - - - -	10	0	0
To ſiſter Roſſe and mother Oneby - - -	20	0	0

Sept.

Sept. 19. Mr. Eyerley's intereſt due to ſiſter Maſon.

Oct. 28th. I paid ſiſter Maſon 3l. 10s. for one year's intereſt for Sir W. Jeſſon for 60l.

Nov. 11, 1671. I paid my mother Oneby 3l.

Mr. Ed. Palmer, jun. hath 50l. of my mother Oneby's on bond dated May 7, 1670. D. W.

About May 1, 1671. I lent to Thomas Halſe 100l. part whereof, viz. 20l. I borrowed of my ſiſter Wright.——I have paid my ſiſter Wright her 20l.

Mem. upon the bills of Mr. Daws:

To brother Oneby due	21	1	0
Mr. Scampion's bill	7	4	0
Siſter Wright's intereſt	45	15	0
Jo. Oneby's bill	2	3	3

Jane went to nurſe Oct. 15, 1669.

Jan. 15, 1669. Nurſe payd, 26s.

Oct. 18, 1670. Nurſe payd, 3l. 18s.; being all due for one year ending Oct. 15, 1670.

Enquire of Mr. Window his brother in town, at the Queen's Head in Gruter's ſtreet, for Mr. Rd. Breton.

Dec. 13, 1670. Jo. Oneby owes one year's intereſt for 100l.

My mother owes brother Sibbald for intereſt, 10l. 10s.

April 20, 1672. I payd my ſiſter Maſon 3l. her half-year's intereſt for 100l.; ergo my coz. Babington owes me ſo much.

Mem. I received of my coz. Billins, by order of my couſin Pheaſaunt, 74l. 16s. 6d.

Nov. 16, 1672. I received of my couſin Babington 3l. for intereſt due to my ſiſter Maſon in Auguſt and Oct. laſt, for two fifty pounds, and this 3l. by my ſiſter Maſon's order I payd to my ſiſter Wright, ſhe having laid down ſo much and other moneys for her.

Jan. 30, 1670. I payd my bro. Oneby 3l.

Nov. 1, 1670. I owe bro. Anth. 3l. 10s.

Nov. 13, 1670. I payd my ſiſter Maſon 3l. 12s. to be payd me again by Sir W. Jeſſon.

Mich. 1673. At Hinkly court I payd my ſiſter Maſon 3l. for Mr. Byerley's half-year's intereſt, &c.

Mem. Mich. 1671. My ſiſter Wright and myſelf agreed, that ſhe ſhould pay Kate Northern her wages, viz. 50s. per ann. from Mich. 1671, and to allow me for board of herſelf and daughter and Kate, 8s. per week.

Nov. 26, 1673. I payd Mrs. Vander Eyden 50s. towards the pictures.

Sept. 30, 1672. Agreed between Sir Jo. Oneby and Will. Underwood, that Sir Jo. ſhould take his ſtock at the rates following, &c. &c.

My bro. Oneby's account from Sept. 29, 1672, &c. &c.

Sept. 9, 1673. I accounted with Sir Jo. Oneby at Hinkley, &c. &c.

The moneys to be returned to Sir Jo. Oneby is to be payd to Mr. Tho. Brown, a ſcrivener in Cornhill, near Maſon's coffee-houſe.

Bro. Oneby mortgages Burton farm to ſiſter Wright: the mortgage is dated Feb. 4, 1672, &c. &c.

My mother lends bro. Oneby 200l. He gives her bond dat. Jan. 20, 1672, &c.

My ſiſter Maſon lends b. Oneby 100l. &c. &c.

Oct. 4, 1673. I received of W. Burdett for Sir Jo. Oneby, 10l.

Dec. 1674. I accounted with Sir Jo. Oneby, and then it appeared that I owed him 1l. 16s.

Mem. My ſiſter Wright owes 40s. for four months intereſt to my bro. Sibbalds for 100l.

Jan. 26, 1673. I ſent to Vander Eyden 30s.; the receipt for it is on backſide of his letter on the file.

April 4, 1674. Upon account with co. Burdett for Sir Jo. Oneby, it appeared by his bill. that he received about Burton buſineſſes, from Sept. 20, 1672, to Oct. 25, 1673, 124l.

Mem. to ſpeak to coz. Babington about ſiſter Hayman's buſineſs.

May 20, 1675. Tom was admitted at Immanuel colledge in Cambridg, Mr. Lee, tutor.

I left then with Mr. Lee	5	0	0
July 3d, 1675. I ſent Mr. Lee	10	0	0
Oct. 16, 1675. I ſent Mr. Lee	15	0	0
Feb. 12. I ſent Mr. Lee	15	0	0
July 8, 1676. Sent Mr. Lee	9	0	0

Aug. 14, 1675. I payd my ſiſter Wright 1l. 2s. for Sam. Walker for Mall's peticote.

Aug. 14, 1679. I paid coz. W. Penford 35l. in part of 50l. hee paid to my bro. Bab.

Oct. 19. My ſiſter Wright left with me Mr. Churchman's bond for 20l. Mr. Gilbert's bond for 10l. and 56l. in money, to be made up 100l. as ſoon as we can, and put forth for my coz. Dorothy.

Aſſigned to Mrs. Dorothy Wright, for her portion, 500l. in Capt. Cole's hand on mortgage.

Oct. 19. My coz. Wright left with me a trunk, in it writings concerning Queniborough, Sutton, Barleſton, and Broughton, Mr. Jarvis morgage deeds, Sir W. Hartop's and Mr. Hallet's morgage deeds. And allſo writings concerning Mr. Farmer ſent by Mrs. Palmer, and Mr. Templer's and Mr. Crook's mortgage deeds.

Oct. 13, 1675. Jo. Oneby payd 50l. part of the 100l. he owed to my ſiſter Roſſe.

Feb. 7, 1675. By Sir Jo. Oneby's order, I ſent by Leic. carryer to my coz. Nat. Wright at London, a box of writings concerning Underwood's farm at Burton, &c.

Aug. 23, 1676. All accounts even till this day,

per me,

NATH. WRIGHTE.

Charges

Charges at my mother's funerall, which was Oct. 3, 1680.

To the miniſter -	1	0	0	More bread - -	1	2	0
Maid's wages - -	1	2	0	Wine - -	4	0	0
To the clark -	0	5	0	Mr. Noble - -	7	18	0
For bread - -	1	12	0	Mr. Ourring -	1	15	0
For ale - - -	1	10	0	Mr. Martin - -	1	8	0

My mother's debts and legacys.

A communion cup	2	10	0	ington Staveley, Wm.			
Poor of Coſſington	4	0	0	Staveley, and Anne Stave-			
Poor of Ilſton	4	0	0	ley, 40s. each	8	0	0
Siſter Roſſe	2	0	0	To the ſervants	2	0	0
Bro. Arthur	2	0	0	To brother Wm. the furniture of her			
Siſter El. Staveley	2	0	0	chamber.			
Bro. Babington	2	0	0	To her 4 daughters her cloths and lin-			
Siſter Hayman	10	0	0	nens and wollens.			
Siſter Hungerford	2	0	0	To ſiſter Sibbald her diamond ring.			
To her 4 grand-children,				Her gold to be divided according to a			
Walter Hungerford, Bab-				note.			

Mem. April 25, 1681. I lent my ſiſter Wright 40l. for my coz. Wright's occaſion; and I then left with her a bag of gold to keep for me.

Mem. Capt. Drury orders to be payd 100l. at London, which he owes to my ſiſter Roſſe. This is payd there to my bro. Arthur; and I have ordered him to pay 14l. to my ſon, and 6l. 16s. to my lady Oneby, and 25l. to Mrs. Eliz. Hull.

William Stavely, of Medburn in the county of Leiceſter, Eſq. had an eſtate at Ilſton on the Hill, Leiceſterſhire; gives to his couſin, Mary Welſtead, daughter of Thomas Welſtead, gent. 10 l. to be paid at 21, or marriage; gives to Mr. Gill, who formerly lived with Mr. George Maſon, a mercer, at the Hen and Chickens on Ludgate Hill, 5l.; to his couſin George Maſon's widow, or to her daughter, 5 l.; gives to Mrs. Mary Stafford, alias Stavely, if living, 80 l., provided ſhe executes a general releaſe to his executor of all her intereſt and demand on the eſtate of him the ſaid William Stavely; appoints John Wafforne ſole executor; dated Sept. 17, 1722, and proved Sept. 10, 1723, by the ſaid John Wafforne.

P. 147, l. 2. Mrs. Lelis Cranmer was a dreſſer to the Queen in 1677.

Ibid. l. 4. Mr. Thomas Webb had *four daughters*; of whom a particular account will be exhibited in the annexed pedigree.

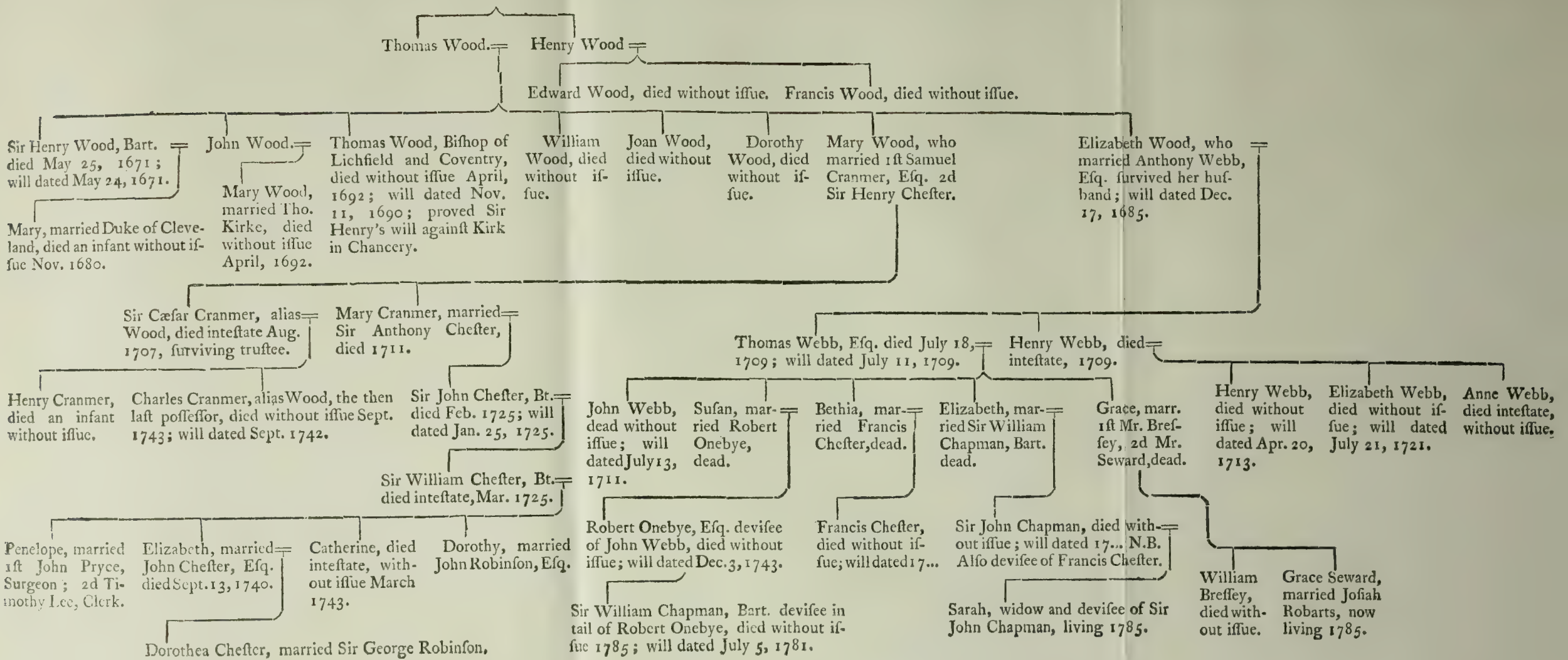
Ibid. l. 31. The Mr. Gower, who was killed by Mr. Oneby in Feb. 1725, was ſon of Mr. Gower, a Roman Catholic gentleman, worth 12000l. a year. Gent. Mag. 1736, p. 355.

*** *The remainder of the Additions to the* Hiſtory of Hinckley *will be given in p.* 369, *& ſeqq.*

For

PEDIGREE of Dame SARAH, Widow of Sir JOHN CHAPMAN; and of GRACE, Wife of JOSIAH ROBARTS.

[Appendix to HINCKLEY, to face p. 360*.]



Leicester Grange, the Seat of John Foster Esq.r

For the following Particulars of

LEICESTER GRANGE,

I am obliged to my Friend Mr. JOHN ROBINSON.

ADJOINING to the pariſh of Burbach, on the ſouth-ſide of the Watling-ſtreet road, in the county of Warwick, lies *Leiceſter Grange* [1], ſo called from its vicinity to the county of Leiceſter, and to diſtinguiſh it from Horeſton Grange [2], in Warwickſhire, about three miles to the ſouth-weſt. It is ſituated on high ground, in a free and open air, and reputed to be in the middle of England, being near to the famous Roman ſtation called *High Croſs*, at the junction of the two interſecting Roman roads, the *Foſs* and the *Watling Street*. It ſtands alſo in the center of the following places, viz. the city of Coventry, and the market towns of Nun Eaton, Atherſtone, Hinckley, Market Boſworth, Leiceſter, Lutterworth, and Rugby. By its elevated ſituation, it commands a very extenſive view of the

[1] A *Grange*, in its original ſignification (from *grana gerendo*), meant the farm-houſe of a monaſtery, from which it was always at ſome little diſtance. One of the monks was uſually appointed to inſpect the accounts of the farm. He was called the prior of the Grange; in barbarous Latin *Grangiarius*. Being placed at a diſtance from the monaſtery, and not connected with any other buildings, Shakſpeare with his wonted licence (in Meaſure for Meaſure, and again in Othello) uſes it in the ſenſe of a ſolitary farm-houſe. I quote this note from Mr. Malone's (unpubliſhed) edition of Shakſpeare, vol. II. p. 73.

[2] Of which, ſee a ſhort account in p. 352.

counties of Warwick and Leiceſter. To the Weſt particularly is a fine view of the houſe and park of Sir Roger Newdigate, baronet; the houſe and park of John Ludford, eſquire; and the elegant ſeat of Rowland Oakover, eſquire; alſo of Edmund Cradock Hartop, eſquire, and others; likewiſe of ſeveral towns and villages, and eſpecially of a very fine arch of Nun Eaton abbey, ſaid by that exquiſite poet the reverend Mr. Dyer to be one of the fineſt arches in Europe. To the eaſt may be diſcerned the ſeat of Sir John Palmer, baronet, at Carlton, near Market Harborough, in Leiceſterſhire, being the diſtance of about 20 miles, with views of the intervening churches and villages.

This manor or lordſhip, in Edward the Confeſſor's days, belonged *(inter alia)* to one *Alricus*, and after the Norman invaſion it came to the hands of *Robert de Viſe*; and in Henry the Second's time Henry de Newburgh *Earl of Warwick* conveyed it to *Ivo de Harcourt*, who diſpoſed of it to *Beatrice* his ſiſter on her marriage with *Robert Baſſett*, who, by the conſent of the ſaid Beatrice his wife, granted it to the monks of Combe (who were of the Ciſtercian order), with paſture to the ſame belonging, which was confirmed by king Henry the Second. Hence the manor is to this day a free warren, and exempt from the payment of tithes. Reginald Baſſett, the ſon of Robert, confirmed to the monks of Combe his father's grant of Leiceſter Grange, and added thereto, of his own gift, paſture for 500 ſheep on Wolvey Heath, which is contiguous to this lordſhip. In 1459, the abbot of the monaſtery of St. Mary de Combe leaſed this manor of Leiceſter Grange to *John Perkyns* and others, for their lives, at the yearly rent of 40s. On the diſſolution of monaſteries, in the 31ſt year of Henry the Eighth, this, with other manors belonging to monaſteries, abbies, and religious houſes, was veſted in the crown; and in the 32d of that king's reign it was granted by letters patent unto *Mary Richmond*, dutcheſs

dutcheſs of Richmond and Somerſet and counteſs of Nottingham, being deſcribed as parcel of the then late ſuppreſſed monaſtery of Combe.

This manor in the reign of king Charles the Second (who is ſaid to have paid a viſit to Leiceſter Grange in one of his progreſſes) became the eſtate of Sir *William Perkyns*, knt. who, in the 7th year of king William the Third, was, with Sir John Friend and others, convicted, attainted, and executed, for High Treaſon, April 3, 1696; and, by an inquiſition taken at Warwick, in the 12th year of the reign of that king, it was found, that the ſaid Sir William Perkyns died poſſeſſed of the manor of Leiceſter-Grange, which, by virtue of the ſaid inquiſition, was ſeized by the crown; and 13 William III. it was granted to Lady *Perkyns*, widow of the ſaid Sir William Perkyns, in fee-ſimple. Lady Perkyns the next year conveyed the ſaid manor to her eldeſt ſon *Blackwell Perkyns* eſq. who died July 17, 1721 [1]. In 1733, the lordſhip became the property of *George Aldrige*, M. D. who in 1735 mortgaged it to the then right honourable *William* lord *Craven*, which mortgage afterwards veſted in the preſent *William* lord *Craven*, baron Craven of Hampſtead Marſhal, in the county of Berks, who in 1774 purchaſed the equity of redemption and fee-ſimple of the lordſhip, and in 1775 ſold the manor to the right honourable *Baſil* earl of Harpſburgh, Denbigh, and Deſmond; and in 1780, it became the property of the preſent poſſeſſor *John Foſter*, eſquire, eldeſt ſon of John Foſter, heretofore of Burbach, gentleman, deceaſed, by Dorothy his wife, daughter of Samuel Parr, late vicar of Hinckley, and rector of Stoke Golding, who was the eldeſt ſon of John Foſter, late of Hinckley, gentleman, alſo deceaſed (a very eminent attorney at law); and he was the eldeſt ſon of Robert Foſter, for-

[1] See an inſcription to his memory, p. 260.

merly of Great Glenn, in the county of Leiceſter, gentleman; in which family, ever ſince the 2d of Henry the Fourth, 1401, down to the preſent Mr. Foſter, hath lineally decended a conſiderable perſonal eſtate at Knighton, in Leiceſterſhire, their ancient place of reſidence. In 1696, the grandfather of the preſent Mr. Foſter married Mary the daughter of George Purefoy, eſquire, of Wolverſhill Hall, near Leiceſter Grange, to whom Mr. Foſter is heir at law in right of his grandmother the ſaid Mary Purefoy.—George Purefoy was a lineal deſcendant of Michael Purefoy, eſquire, a former proprietor of Caldecote Hall [1], in Warwickſhire, now the ſeat of

[1] See in the Hiſtory of Hinckley, p. 236, an epitaph on George Abbott, the gallant defender of this manſion againſt the forces of prince Rupert. The particulars ſhall here be given, from Vicars's Parliamentary Chronicle, p. 153.

'About the middle of Sept. 1642, the parliament was enformed of the great 'outrages and inſolencies of the cavaliers arraymen, in Warwickſhire, Worceſter-'ſhire, Glouceſter, and Cheſhire. But one paſſage among the reſt, being very 'remarkable and worthy of particular remembrance, may not be here omitted, 'which fell out in Warwickſhire, and was this. The cavaliers having notice, and 'thereupon informing prince Rupert of a worthy gentleman's houſe and habitation, 'by name Mr. William Purfrey, of Caldecot, in Warwickſhire, a worthy member 'of the Houſe of Commons, and a gentleman of a fair eſtate, who lived in a very 'ſtrong and well-built houſe of ſtone; upon which intelligence given to this prince 'of plunderers, he, with above 500 of his forces, upon a Sunday morning, a 'little before prayer-time (a fit day, and time of the day for ſuch prophane theeves 'and robbers to act their wicked deſigns of thefts and rapines), came to Caldecot 'aforeſaid, and beſet this gentleman's houſe, with an intent to plunder and pillage 'it, himſelfe being abſent from home, and there being within onely the miſtreſſe 'of the houſe, one or two daughters, one *Mr. George Abbott* her ſon in law, a 'very reſolute and ſtout young gentleman, three ſerving-men, and three maid 'ſervants. The prince being come to the houſe, ſends unto them to open the 'gates, and to deliver up the houſe unto him; the gentleman and all within with 'him being very courageous and cheereful, and having good ſtore of muſkets, 'powder, and ſhot, in the houſe, refuſed ſo to doe, but ſtood upon their guard, 'reſolving, by God's aſſiſtance, to fight it out, rather than to yield themſelves 'to the perfidious cruelty of him and his accurſed cavaliers; and thereupon the 'young gentleman tooke forth a dozen muſkets, and taught the women how to 'charge the muſkets whiles he and the other men diſcharged them. Prince Rupert 'thus affronted, gives command to his cavaliers to ſet upon the houſe, and to 'break

Thomas Fiſher, eſquire. George Purefoy had two uncles, who were own brothers, born at Wolverſhill Hall; one of them a major in the ſervice of king Charles the Firſt, the other at the ſame time a colonel in the ſervice of Oliver Cromwell, who

'break open the outmoſt gates to come into the yard or court; but as his 'captains and ſouldiers entered in, the ſaid Mr. Abbot and his men ſhot ſo thick 'and quick at them, and ſhewed themſelves (by God's aſſiſtance) ſuch notable 'marks-men, that at the very firſt onſet, they ſlew one captain Mayford, and captain 'Shute, and after that one captain Steward, and ere they had done, about 15 more 'of their ſoldiers, whereof ſome were other officers in armes, the men within ſtill 'ſhooting at them without intermiſſion, and the women, who had aptly learnt 'their art, did their work, and acted their parts, moſt nimbly and cheerfully; and 'when their bullets began to faile, they fell to melting all their houſhold pewter; 'and, having bullet moulds in the houſe, ſpeedely made more, and notably ſup-'plyed that want faſter than they could be ſpent, and thus the buſineſſe was ſo 'plyed, and with ſuch dexterity by them all in their appointed wayes, God won-'derfully enabling them, that prince Rupert was very ſorely put to it, and having 'ſeen ſo many of his men ſlaine, and ſeeing he could not ſo eaſily enter the houſe 'as he and his company expected, he fired the barnes, ſtables, and outhouſes, 'which cauſed a mighty ſmoke, and began to ſmother them much in the houſe, 'and to hinder their ſight from acting as they did before, and now alſo their ſtore 'of powder was well nigh all ſpent; hereupon therefore, Miſtris Purfrey herſelfe, 'the miſtris of the houſe, opened her doores, and iſſuing forth, fell upon her 'knees, and craved quarter for herſelf and her family onely: whereupon it pleaſed 'the Lord to moliſie the princes heart toward her, who aſked her what ſhe would 'deſire of him? She anſwered, her owne life and the lives of thoſe that ware 'within with her, certifying him, who and what number they were, and that onely 'her ſon in law Mr. Abbot, and his three ſervants, were all the men or male kinde 'in the houſe; which when prince Rupert heard, and underſtood for certain of the 'paucity of their number, and conſidered their brave valour and reſolution, he 'admired and wondered at it, raiſed the gentlewoman from her knees, ſaluted her 'kindly (the greateſt act of humanity, if not the onley, that ever I yet could 'heare he expreſſed to any honeſt Engliſh), and granted her requeſt fully and freely, 'notwithſtanding the ſlaughter of ſo many of his men, and ſome commanders, as 'aforeſaid, went into the houſe to ſee Mr. Abbot and the reſt who had ſo bravely 'behaved themſelves, whom when he ſaw, and that 'twas ſo indeed, he was much 'taken with their moſt notable valour, ſaved their lives, and houſe from plundering; 'ſaying to Mr. Abbot, that he was worthie to be a chief commander in an armie, 'and proferred him ſuch a place in his army if he would go with him, but he 'modeſtly refuſed it. However, here the ſaid prince fairly performed his promiſe, 'and would not ſuffer a pennyworth of his goods in the houſe to be taken from 'them, and ſo departed.'

died

died poſſeſſed of a large eſtate at Clembullock, in the kingdom of Ireland; but the major diſſipated a conſiderable fortune in the line of his profeſſion. Mr. Foſter, in the year 1765, married Mary Milward, one of the daughters of Thomas Milward, eſquire, of Waleſcott, in Worceſterſhire, by whom he has one ſon (John) now living. He afterwards, in the year 1776, married with Judith Gueſt, only daughter of Edward Gueſt, eſquire, a merchant of London, by whom he has one ſon (Robert) now about ſix years of age. Mr. Foſter ſerved the office of high ſheriff for the county of Worceſter in 1779, and was called to the bar by the honourable Society of the Middle Temple in 1780.

The following may ſerve for an explanation of the annexed plate, where the manſion preſents its ſouth-weſt front; and eaſtward, at the diſtance of little more than one mile, Burbach ſpire ſhews itſelf among the trees as though ſituated in a wood, being ſurrounded by many ſmall incloſures, and putting on a pleaſing rural appearance; and weſtward, the houſe occupied by Mr. Spires, at the Three Potts, cloſe by the Watling Street, on riſing ground, has a pleaſing effect. Theſe views on the ſouth-weſt are finely contraſted with a rough view of Wolvey Heath, which aſſumes a romantic appearance. A ſpring of water riſes near this place, ſo ſituated, that its water may with equal eaſe be directed to run either through the county of Warwick, or through the county of Leiceſter into the river Trent.

Having mentioned many of the external objects, I ſhall now give ſome account of the internal parts of Leiceſter Grange. Within theſe laſt ſeven years, ſome of the talleſt and fineſt cluſter pines in England were thought to grow at this place; on a ſmall ſpot called *The Grove* were 140, which meaſured one with another 90 feet in height. Leiceſter Grange has been greatly

embelliſhed and improved by the preſent owner and poſſeſſor, and ſome new building has been added to the manſion and out-offices; and likewiſe at a proper diſtance a compleat farm-yard, with barns, hovels, and other neceſſaries, together with a houſe for the farmer. Theſe buildings form a ſquare, or rectangle, which is entered by a large arched gateway; and the farmer has his conveniences at hand. They are finiſhed in a ſtyle of taſte, being ornamented with Gothic arches, windows, and embattled, &c. If the word *Grange*, as it is generally underſtood, ſignifies a place for a granary, and fodder for horſes, &c. theſe new-erected buildings might bear the name with the greateſt propriety. At ſome diſtance to the eaſtward, at the gate opening into the Watling Street, is built a ſmall houſe, or lodge, for the ſhepherd. This and the dog-kennel, which is ſouthward, are embelliſhed in the ſame ſtyle and taſte as the former. The new garden-wall takes in a large area of ground, and the aſpects are ſo laid out, as to be the moſt approved and advantageous for fruit-trees. They are $1\frac{1}{2}$ brick length in thickneſs all the way up, built without pillars on both ſides, and covered with a handſome ſtone coping, and the height about 12 feet; it was built in 1784. The walls are planted on both ſides with fruit trees, and the whole encompaſſed by a border of about 12 feet, with a gravel walk round its circumference, and that again ſurrounded with a ſpacious graſs-plot, ſhrubbery, &c. ſecured by a ſunk fence. If we therefore ſuppoſe the outer walls covered with fruit trees, and the borders ornamented with ſhrubs, flowers, and herbage, in high vegetation, and ſurrounded with cattle of various kinds, cropping the tender herbage of the fields, the ſheep at the ſame time ſounding their various muſical notes from their tuned bells, with which many of them are furniſhed, and likewiſe a fine view of the waters and plantations, with a near proſpect of the heath, together with the buildings juſt mentioned—when we

we behold all theſe in perfect harmony, concord, and union, we have indeed a very great and pleaſing variety collected into one point of view; ſtriking the mind with various ſpeculations, which I ſhall leave for the reader or obſerver. Theſe buildings have not been completed without an immenſe quantity of bricks; but they have all been made upon the ſpot, for although the land in general conſiſts of light ſoil, it produces excellent brick clay.

Leiceſter Grange is planted with ſeveral ornamental clumps of trees at proper diſtances; conſiſting of Larch, Beech, Pine, Spruce, and Silver Firs, &c. On the ſouth boundary of the Grange, adjoining to Wolvey Heath, is a young plantation of trees of various kinds, ſtretching along by the waters, affording an amuſing and pleaſant walk; on the lower and moiſter land are willows, poplar, &c. and as the land riſes, many young aſh trees. This tree generally incommodes the farmer, for it is apt to ſend ſome running roots into the upper ſoil, hindering the plough, &c. and is therefore rejected by him; but there are many places where it may be planted without this inconvenience. There are many who, on account of its being common, and of all deciduous trees leafing lateſt in the ſpring, and loſing its leaves earlieſt in the autumn, entertain a worſe opinion of it than it really deſerves; as it poſſeſſes ſome medical qualities, and the wood is excellent for many purpoſes, and has a fine effect contraſted with other trees. To the ſtudent of nature I would recommend this tree for its elegant neatneſs, as it is ſeldom ſo maſſy in its foliage as to give only a general effect of light and ſhade; its ſlender and graceful branches eaſily admit the light to paſs through all parts, affording to the painter an excellent opportunity of diſplaying the neatneſs and preciſion of his pencil; the eye may diſtinguiſh every leaf, affording a ſharpneſs and delicacy hardly to be equalled. This tree, as well as many others in this part of the country in general, makes but a very mean and pitiful appearance, chiefly owing

to

to the injudicious diſcipline they receive from their owners, whereby they frequently grow cankered, moſſy, full of knots and deformity. To preſerve trees in beauty, and at the ſame time to accelerate their ſpeedy growth, pruning ſhould be uſed very ſparingly; but if a ſtrong branch puſhes out too near the head, or leading ſhoot, it may be carefully taken off with a ſmall ſaw, obſerving not to ſplit or looſen the bark of the tree.

I come now to ſpeak of the ſource or head of the river Soar, that runs to Leiceſter, and takes its riſe at this place. When Doctor Aldrige was the owner and poſſeſſor, he built at the ſpring, at the head of the Soar, a bath for the uſe of his patients, as the water is ſaid to poſſeſs ſeveral medical qualities. The ſpring is now covered over, and its water ſerves to feed a line of canals, being ſix in number, deſcending gradually, and diſcharging their water with another current, near the dog-kennel, into a large baſon; whence the collected water falls into the lake, a ſpacious water covering many acres; and from the lake it runs to Soar ſtone, taking the name of *Soar brook*.

Bright Sol, ariſing from fair Thetis' lap,
With beams refulgent uſhers in the morn,
And, with his chearful vivifying ray,
Adorns the hills, the woods, and meads around:
The dew-drops, hanging on the tender leaf,
With rays refracted, trembling ſtrike the eye;
And from the boſom of yon ſhining lake,
Reflected rays in ſparkling troops ariſe.
The ſhepherd now leads forth his fleecy care,
With bells attun'd and gently tinckling round.
The feathered choir, from yonder tender ſpray,
With ſwelling throats reſound melodiouſly.
Flora decks forth the variegated ſcene,
Ambroſial airs ariſe, by Zephyrs blown;
Let Fancy now lead forth the muſing mind
To rural ſpeculations, juſtly choſe
At morning's leiſure hour; when I unbend
To theſe fair ſcenes by Nature gayly deckt,
With thee, the Muſes' friend, benevolent,
In pleaſing contemplation let me ſtray!

About a mile from Leiceſter Grange, lived in the reign of queen Mary, at a place called Shelford (formerly Shirford), Sir Walter Smith, knight, who was murdered by his own lady; and as the circumſtances of the murder are very memorable, it may not be amiſs in this place to take notice of them. Sir Walter being an old man at the death of his firſt wife, and conſidering on a marriage for his ſon Richard, propoſed to Mr. Chetwin, of Ingeſtre, in Staffordſhire, an alliance between his ſon and Mr. Chetwin's daughter; the old knight, going thereupon to ſee Mr. Chetwin and the young lady, was quite captivated with her beauty, and made ſuch liberal offers to Mr. Chetwyn, that he prevailed on his daughter to marry Sir Walter. Soon after the marriage, the lady's affections wandering after other men; in order to remove all impediments of her pleaſure, ſhe corrupted her own maid and one of the grooms to aſſiſt her to murder her huſband; and ſhe reſolved by their help to ſtrangle him in bed, and watching him till he was aſleep, ſhe let into the room the aſſaſſins, and, caſting a long towel about her husband's neck, made the groom lie upon him to prevent his ſtruggling, whilſt herſelf and maid ſtrained the towel to ſtop his breath: having diſpatched him, they carried him into another room, and placed him upon a night-ſtool; and after the groom and maid had left the room about an hour, in order to palliate the buſineſs, the lady made a great out-cry, wringing her hands, pulling her hair, and weeping extremely, pretending ſhe had miſſed him ſome time out of bed, that ſhe went to ſee what was the matter, and found Sir Walter in that poſture, which ſubtile and feigned ſhews of ſorrow prevented all ſuſpicion of his violent death. But, within two years after, this woeful deed of darkneſs was brought to light by the groom, who, continuing to live with Mr. Smith, the ſon of the knight, happening to get very much in liquor, went to his maſter, and told him many circumſtances of the

murder of his father; upon which confeſſion, he was ſent priſoner to Warwick, as was alſo the lady and her maid; upon this arraignment, the groom publickly acknowledged the fact, and juſtified what he had confeſſed to be true to the face of the lady and maid, who at firſt, with much ſeeming confidence, pleaded their innocency; till at length, ſeeing the particular circumſtances thus diſcovered, they both confeſſed the fact. Sentence of death being pronounced upon all of them; the lady was burnt at a ſtake, near the Hermitage [1], on Wolvey Heath; where, in the latter end of the ſummer 1784, I took a view of the ſpot; it is a round hillock, and appears at the top to have been thrown up in the form of a croſs, in the center of which, I ſuppoſe, the ſtake was fixed.

[1] On this heath, which abounds with wild thyme and other aromatic plants, there was formerly a Hermitage, 100 yards weſtward of the road leading from Nun Eaton towards Cloudeſley Buſh; the preſentation to which was determined in 1412 to be in common between the abbot of Combe and Giles de Aſtley. Sixteen years before, the ſaid Giles, by conſent of the abbot, had admitted one William de Scregham to this Hermitage, there to live a heremetical life, in the ſervice of God, and to pray for the ſouls of him the ſaid Giles, his anceſtors, and all the founders and benefactors of the monaſtery of Combe. When the Hermitage was firſt founded, is unknown; but it appears by this inſtrument of admiſſion to have been long before inhabited by hermits. In 1501 John Iddezeard was preſented to it by William Aſtley, the great grandſon of Giles. "The Hermitage," ſays Mr. Robinſon, "is near the town of Wolvey, and is in part ſtanding at this day, and not "unworthy of a viſit from the curious; it is ſituate in a valley, and ſurrounded "by a moat which incloſes a ſmall piece of ground; adjoining to it is a fiſh pool, "which probably was uſed for the Hermitage; the rooms are very low, and it is "at preſent inhabited by a poor family. The wall to the eaſt appears to be one "of the original walls, as alſo ſome of the timber in the roof; the other walls have "been filled up with mud, &c."

HORESTON

HORESTON GRANGE,

which is here introduced for the purpoſe only of diſtinguiſhing it from Leiceſter Grange, was originally part of the lordſhip of Nun Eaton; but thereof, ſays Dugdale, I have not ſeen any particular mention till 19 Edw. I. where it is called, "*The Grange of Horeſton* [1]," belonging then to the nuns, and certified to contain ſix carucates of land, which, by the ſurvey [2] in 26 Hen. VIII. were valued at xvl. ixs. viiid. and paſſed [3] with the monaſtery unto Sir *Marmaduke Conſtable* knight, in 32 Hen. VIII. which Sir Marmaduke ſold [4] the Grange itſelf, with certain lands thereto belonging, unto one *Jaſper Fiſher* eſquire, who died [5] ſeiſed thereof in 21 Eliz. leaving *Katherine Norwood* widow, and Anne the wife of *Richard Wolriche*, his couſins and heirs: but the grounds called Horeſton Fields, together with Horeſton Wood, were aliened [6] in 4 Eliz. by *Richard Conſtable*, ſon and heir to Sir Marmaduke, unto *Stephen Hales* eſquire.

[1] MS. in Scac. penes Rem. R.
[2] MS. penes S. A. eq. aur. f. 37. a.
[3] Pat. 32. H. VIII. p. 3.
[4] Eſc. 2 Eliz.
[5] Lib. 4. cedul.
[6] Pat. 4 Eliz. p. 9.

THE

THE HISTORIE OF HENRY THE SEVENTH.

AS FAR AS RELATES TO BOSWORTH-FIELD.

By CHARLES ALEYN.

ACESAR, or that Maximilian,
Who was our Henries learn'd contemporary,
And his owne Annaliſt and Hiſtorian,
Could onely pen out Henries commentary.
For only light itſelfe, itſelfe can ſhow,
And none but Kings can write, what Kings can doe.

Yet if thoſe heights, which with aſpiring looke
Doe over-top the reſt, are eaſilier found,
And with more certaine obſervation tooke
By thoſe who ſtand upon the lower ground:
Then Henries fame ſhall not diſparrag'd be,
Although his Altitude be tooke by me.

Richard, whoſe gummes his Birth-day armed ſaw,
(Preſage of cruelty), will needes make true
That dreaded ſigne; for he againſt the Law,
After confinement Gray and Rivers ſlew.
For he the Devils axiome did know,
If you depreſſe you muſt confound your foe.

Rivers and Gray muſt ſacrificed be,
The ſad oblation to Haſtings power;
But, to appeaſe divine Aſtrea, He
Is offer'd next: a Scaffold at the Tower
His Altar was; curſes his Obits were,
And for the Prieſt an Executioner.

But here's a ſtory ſcarſe hath parallell;
For at the time thoſe two deſtruction met,
At the ſame day and houre Haſtings fell:
As in a clocke you ſee a 'larum ſet,
So was his ruine ſet: Heav'ns vengefull power,
Wheel'd Haſtings fate, and ſtrooke him at an houre.

'Twas policie Haſtings ſhould ſuffer next,
For he had done his worke, when they were ſlaine.
Richard this doctrine borrow'd from a Text
In Machiavell, who did this knowledge gaine
From Cæſar Borgia: Whom you doe imploy
In miſchiefe, when 'tis done, you muſt deſtroy.

Then Richard did the Prince and Yorke oppreſſe,
For in the method of confuſion,
Th' other were humble premiſes unleſſe
The Prince and Yorke be the concluſion.
It ſeemes he would by their pure crimſon ſhed,
Turne Yorkes White Roſe to the Lancaſtrian Red.

Such teares which from ſcorcht Phaetons ſiſters fell,
And in their fall did into amber turne,
Would with their aſhes be proportion'd well,
Rich aſhes, worthy of ſo rich an urne.
For ſuch ſweete corpſes, and ſuch limmes as theirs,
No tombe is fit but one congeal'd of teares.

Twin-brethren in their deaths; what had they done?
O, Richard ſees a fault that they were in;
It is not Actuall, but a Mortall one,
They Princes were, 'twas their Originall ſinne.
Why ſhould ſo ſweete a paire of Princes lacke
Their Innocents-day in th' Engliſh Almanack?

Now here ſtand ſtill, and gaze: their Father did
Richard inſtruct, Henry the ſixt to kill:
Their Father taught him by the blood he ſhed,
The art, how he his childrens blood ſhould ſpill.
Who valew others blood at a low rate
Make their owne cheaper to be higgled at.

The ſword of vengeance, which a ſingle twine
Held over Richards head, muſt now drop downe
With ruine at the point; the Eye divine
Hath ſpied a hand, that muſt lop off his Crowne.
Henry like Meleager muſt come o'er,
And combat with this Caledonian Bore.

Fourth Edwards Queene and Henries mother plot
The Union of her daughter and her ſonne;
Both muſt be ſet as Flowers in Hymens knot,
And the two Roſes be conjoyn'd in one.
In Henries Royall Crowne there's not a ſtone,
Gives it ſuch luſtre, as this Union.

Fate did this Union to Henry owe;
In whom there was a union more rare:
The Heavens doe not ſuch a Conjunction ſhow,
When the two higheſt Planets married are;
Scarſe had the world ſeene ſuch a union yet,
Where Wiſdome, Valour, and where Fortune met.

But though the Queene and Lady had contriv'd
Their Cabinet of councels cloſe as his,
Who vow'd to burne his ſhirt, if it conceiv'd
But his leaſt plot: Yet all unlocked is
By ſome falſe key. Kings have long hands and eares,
And then heare beſt, when they have greateſt feares.

Buckingham flies for this; and monie's bid
For's head; curs'd Baniſter the bargaine made,
And made his Lord his ware; and baſely did
Sell him for money, which he ne'er was payd.
Ingratefull ſervant, thou to him didſt owe
All that thou couldſt, and all thou couldſt not doe.

Puiſſant Gold! Red earth at firſt made man,
Now it makes villaine; this refined clod
Can what nor love, nor time, nor valour can,
Jove could doe more in Gold, than in a God.
Deſtruction ſurer comes, and rattles lowder,
Out of a Mine of Gold, than one of Powder.

But Baniſter hath his merit; this offence
And treacherous act his progenie betray'd
To Heaven's revenge. But why muſt Innocence
Suffer for him? ſtay there: the Ancients made
Divine Revenge to be the child of Night,
Shut to the earths, but open to heav'ns ſight.

Th' immediate hand of Heav'n did ſcourge this ſinne;
One ſonne was drown'd, one ſonne with lameneſſe took;
White leprous ſcales rough-caſt his daughters ſkin;
His eldeſt ſonne was with a madneſſe ſtrooke,
And ſo unfit to be an heire, that he
Had not his portion of humanitie.

But here I wonder Richard did not pay
Such Traytors: how can Richard juſtly looke
For more ſuch agents, others to betray?
Fabius this councell of his father tooke.
For if, ſayd he, their payments be deny'de,
You teach them how to leave, not chuſe your ſide.

Now Henry is aboard; now under ſayle,
Both ſhip'd, and man'd from Brettaigne; but the Sea,
Vexed with a ſcolding ſtorme and thwarting gale,
Proroges his executing Heav'ns decree.
'Though toſſ'd, none were afraid; for all did know,
They carry'd Henry and his fortune too.

Or Eole with his ſpeare did ſtrike his Cave,
(The Gaole of winds) and gave them liberty,
The Watry God in his owne court to brave:
Or Henries friends, by ſome faire augury,
Foreſaw his danger, if he landed then,
And ſent their ſighes to blow him backe agen.

The Morning ſhew'd him all the ſhores beſet
With walking ſteele; Henry his ſhip-boate ſent,
To know if they in Henries cauſe were met:
Ambiguouſly they ſend him their intent.
They ſayd he ſhould to Buckingham be led,
And ſo he ſhould, for Buckingham was dead.

But Henries wiſe diſtruſt did bid him ſtay
(They were not Lizzards in the graſſe did lye,
But Evets): a beleefe had made the way
To his repentance, not recovery.
Truſt makes us our owne Traytors: nor could He
Be ſav'd by faith, but infidelity.

Henry thus cros'd by ſea, and yet thus bleſt
To ſcape a wracke at land, and wracke at ſea,
Makes ſayle to Brettaigne his aſſured reſt;
Where Engliſh meeting, ſweare him fealty,
And pawning to him both their ſelves and ſtate,
Will take their owne in following Henries fate.

At this on Richards thoughts worſe ſtormes did fall,
Than Henry had at ſea, or ever reſe
Charm'd by a Lapland witch; which made him call
A Councell, and declare them Englands foes,
Who were her friends. Thus if the Lyon doe
Say Eares be Hornes, they muſt be deemed ſo.

Then offers richly to have Henry ſlaine,
But Henries lands muſt be the murderers fee;
A cunning chapman, he would Henry gaine
At the beſt rate: what's Henries owne, muſt be
Henries owne price; as if you would him pay
The Lyons ſkinne, that would the Lyon ſlay.

"What will you give me?" is the common cry
In Treaſons mart; by rule of relatives
There will be ſome to ſell, if ſome to buy:
Landoſe was chapman, and the ſale contrives.
In this deſigne he will the engin prove,
But ſilver weights muſt make the engin move.

But Mortons piercing eye deſcried the plot
Through the thicke night of cloſeneſſe, and did bring
Light to the danger Henry dreamed not;
Wiſe Counſellours ſhine neareſt to the King,
Upon this lower orbe; as in the ſkie
Sol conſtantly is neareſt Mercury.

Sav'd by this light, Henry to France did make,
Hid in his mans apparell chang'd for his:
Fam'd Barclay made his Poliarchus take
A vizzard, in his high-writ Arginis.
Nay, gods they ſay have done it, to eſcape,
Leſſe truſting to their deitie, than ſhape.

Richard, informed that the Earle was fled
From Brettaigne his beſt hold, nor could expect
Succours from France, will not allow his head
The notion of a foe, but let neglect
Lull him in danger; like a ſeale that ſleepes,
When an enfranchis'd tempeſt ſcares the deepes.

And, to be th' extract of ſecuritie
His fleet's diſcharg'd, Welch to the coaſts aſſign'd;
To ſhut all landing from the Enemie;
But Henry is their Countryman, and friend.
They will not cloſe to Henry: when he ſhone,
They were the flowers that opened to this ſunne.

This fatall ſlackneſſe Richards party made
Apt for impreſſion, ſupple to receive
The Characters of a victorious blade,
Which Henry muſt imprint; the Heavns doe leave
Some parts for him to act. Who would be great,
He muſt court fame not in perfume, but ſweate.

But

But now this newes arrives; Richard would wed
Elizabeth, by whom Henry muſt claime:
Feare at this newes 'mongſt Henries ſouldiers ſpread,
Without his ſetled ſoule had ſpoyld their aime.
But he, wiſe Marksman, bids them quickly on,
Leaſt hands ſhould tremble, or the marke be gone.

To ſcape the tempeſt threatened by theſe clouds,
Henry from Hartflew ſetteth ſayle to ſea;
The windes tuned by Heav'n ſung in the ſhrowds,
Preſaging that he ſhould victorious be.
You would have thought, he came ſo fairely in,
He had the winds charm'd in a Dolphins ſkin.

Bleſt Milford Hav'n whoſe ſemicircling bayes
With amorous embraces hug'd his fleet:
From thence was giv'n the ſignall that did raiſe
Our hopes depreſt under a Tyrans feete.
And happie Milford ſhall triumph in this,
Henry was Englands Haven, Milford was his.

Sir Rice ap Thomas with his Britiſh power
Firſt mix'd his influence with Henries ſtarres;
Which act enſtil'd him, Wales her Governour;
This honour crown'd his merit in theſe warres:
Thus Hercules in Heav'n is fixed downe
Next to the ſtarres call'd Ariadnes Crowne.

Then Talbot joining with two thouſand ſtrong,
The volume is enlarg'd: their forces grow
With new additions, as they march along,
As bellowing Volga iſſuing from Franow,
Whilſt in his ſtreame he new ſupplies doth take,
Payes ſeventy inlets to the Caſpian Lake.

Richard is mad Henry meets no controule;
Cholericke heate ſhakes his diſtemper'd nerves,
Blood dies his veines, and fury goades his ſoule.
Choler, they ſay, as armes for valour ſerves:
But weapons ſeldome have beene faſhion'd thus,
We rule our other weapons, this rules us.

His thickned blood about his heart did ſeeth,
His heart which in revenging heate did ſend
His ſpirits out, his ſpirits which did breath
Fire in his eyes, his eyes which did portend
Ruine like Comets, or like Beacons flame,
To tell that Henry and their danger came.

But Henry in a dump marching behind
(Having more thoughts in's Company than men)
Was loſt i'th' night, nor could his Armie finde,
But in the morning came to it agen
To bring it day; for without Henries light,
Although the Sunne had ſhind, it had beene night.

Yet when the ſunne was ſet, it was not night
In Richards conſcience; that light ne'er goes out:
Or Divels limn'd by his fancie did affright,
And ſeem'd to teare, and hale Richard about.
Or elſe they reall were, and came to ſee,
What diffrence 'twixt his Tent and Hell might be.

Morpheus, that doth phantaſticke Idols feigne,
Never with dreames th' Atlantic people frights;
Becauſe they feede not upon what is ſlaine,
Such diet had made Richard calmer nights.
But Richard had been fleſh'd, and blooded deepe,
And ſpight of poppie blood will breake a ſleepe.

The markes of feare were in his lookes impreſt,
Which though in wiſedome he would have defac'd;
Yet in thoſe lookes the index of his breſt
Some figures of deſtraction were ſo plac'd,
That a deciphrer might without a key,
Read the deſtracted characters in's eye.

Now he's by Boſworth pitch'd, whence he ſent o'er
A charge to Stanly to advance his power,
And joyne with him, or by Chriſts Paſſion ſwore
His ſonne, his hoſtage, ſhould be ſlaine that houre.
He anſwer'd, "he had more:" 'Twas highly done,
To prove his faith by offering of his Sonne.

Strange he ſhould Stanly a Commander make;
His match with Henries Mother did him binde
To Henry; hence weake Policie might take
The Criſis of his fall: to be ſo blinde
Was deaths unerring ſymptome: when we dye,
Death with her lead doth firſt arreſt our eye.

Then Richard, like a man that firſt would taſte,
And then carowſe in blood, puts Stanlies ſonne
I'th' headſman's hand; his Councell ſtayd the haſte
Of th' execution till the field was won.
Where Richard falling, Stanly freedome got,
And Richards bane, was Stanlies antidote.

Thus Julian vow'd to offer Chriſtians blood
If he his Perſicke victory did gaine;
But Heav'n his vow and victory withſtood,
For Julian's ſelfe was in the battaile ſlaine.
The Chriſtians ſcaped then, young Stanly now,
Julian, and Richard, had like fate, like vow.

Now in the glaſſe of time, that ſand by courſe
Began to runne, which ſhould begin the time
Of Richards fall, who ſat upon a horſe
All white, whiter than he that ſat on him.
It ſeem'd an emblem offerd to the ſenſe
Of Guilt, triumphing over Innocence.

Then drawing out his men, he did commend
The forward to Old Norfolke to be led,
Which in a ſhapeleſſe length he did extend,
That ſeeming greater it might ſtrike more dread.
But ſtrongeſt bodies wier-drawne in length,
What they doe get in terrour, loſe in ſtrength.

In his battalia ſtood his tryed forces,
Who being us'd to danger did not uſe
To feare her lookes: on either ſide his horſes
Stood out for wings; this ſtrength himſelfe did chuſe.
Which upon Henry had victorious beene;
But naked Vertue can beate armed Sinne.

Then like thoſe Generalls, whoſe examples are
Precepts for leaders, for the times to come:
In an Oration of more pow'r in warre
Than the wild rhetoricke of fife and drum,
He to his men his cauſe and mind did breake,
And thus did ſpeake, or thus was made to ſpeake.

Chiefetaines and friends; they were your hands that made
This Garland for me, & your ſwords that ſet it
Upon this head; then let it ne'er be ſayd,
That others hands and ſwords ſhould ever get it.
Be jealous of this right, that onely you,
Who firſt did crowne it, can uncrowne this brow.

This Throne, ſince I ſat in't, hath beene the Throne
As well of Juſtice, as of Royaltie;
My rule hath beene Tyrannicall to none,
Directed by the line of Equitie.
My morning red 'gainſt all aſtronomie,
Turn'd to a day full of ſerenity.

'Tis true that through a ſea of blood I did
Arrive at this wiſh'd port: much blood was ſpilt
To waft me hither; yet the tears I ſhed,
I truſt, did expiate my purple gilt.
Then guard me, and if teares did me attone,
What neede my veines doe what my eyes have done.

Shut up your hearts to feare, but keepe your eyes
Open to danger. This before you ſet,
'Tis alike hard to keepe, as win a prize,
And no leſſe vertue to maintaine, than get.
See in this diadem this truth enrold,
That which my ſweat did get, my blood muſt hold.

But if your ſqueamiſh appetites have beene
Sated with my mild government, and long
For Richmonds ſecond ſervice, bring him in
And taſte his certaine ſharpneſſe: for among
All that from Exile did a Kingdome gaine,
Not one that did not like a Tyranne reigne.

Feare not his ragged Regiments, which are
But fumes, and exhalations drawne out
By his falſe heate; and He himſelfe's the Starre,
That leads theſe ſtragling Meteors about;
Which, like thoſe hayrie blazings in the ſkie,
Shine alwayes 'gainſt the Sunne of Majeſtie.

He forfeiteth his reaſon that expects
From ſuch a raſcall herd of men as they
For any thing but ruinous effects;
Your lives, as well as livings are their prey.
Like robberies men on foote, and women doe,
Their ſafety is to rob, and murder too.

Their mercy muſt not be your hope, but ſcorne:
It is their fate to take, and yours to give:
You cannot be legitimately borne,
If it ſhall be their favour that you live.
Th' engagement is more glorious to owe
Your lives unto yourſelves, than to your foe.

The wounds they give are generall, each blow
Strikes through your children, and your wives, but yet
It hits but you: that doe not onely throw
At you, nor you alone at hazzard ſet.
Here's greater game, England is ſtak'd at this,
And as your vertue ſuch her fortune is.

There Richard ſtay'd, there would ſome ſouldiers ſtay,
And to the action the ſame period ſet,
That he did to his ſpeech: for what can they
Hope from ſo poore an enemie to get.
And he's unwiſe that to a mercat goes,
Where there is nothing to be ſold but blowes.

Booty doth more the common ſouldier move,
Than a diſcourſe of proweſſe, or high thought
Of magnanimity, or th' inbred love
Of naturall vertue: and the Engliſh fought
On leſſe advantage for the Spaniſh plate,
Than e'er they did for the poore Iriſh State.

Richard's imbattail'd, what ſhall Richmond doe,
Who ne'er ſaw armie, never armour wore,
A novice, and mued up in Brettaigne too.
'Twas a rare ſpectacle unſeen before
To play his maſter-prize upon the ſtage
At the firſt day of his apprentiſage.

One therefore did to the Lord Stanly goe,
To begge his ayde in ordering of the fight.
Stanly ſaid, Richmonds ſelfe that worke ſhould doe,
Which ſeized Richmonds minde with ſuch affright,
And croſſe diſtraction, that he needed then,
One to arrange his thoughts, more than his men.

But he did both, and to himſelfe did owe
The ordering of them both. Extremity
Is a ſhrewd Miſtreſſe: the moſt Arts we know
Derive their being from neceſſitie.
She tutour'd Henry, and her pow'r divine
Out-did experience and old diſcipline.

The fore-ward (which his numbers did allow
To be but ſingle) in the fore-front hath
Men that were well experienc'd in the bow,
Truſted to Oxfords fortune, and his faith.
The arrowes look'd like rayes diffus'd about,
And Oxford was the ſunne, that glanc'd them out.

Salvage and generous Talbot did appeare
Out at the wings; whoſe pinions were all hard,
Conferred with themſelves: and yet they were
Flagges, and ſicke-feathers, if with them compar'd.
Theſe were the Principals, that did them carry,
And ſet them, where a Kingdome was the quarry.

Then the maine battaile Richmond did beginne
To faſhion out; for he, like Nature, meant
To make his beſt productions laſt; and in
The body of the armie Richmond went.
A head thus in a body ſet, did ſhow
Like a ſtrange prodigie, portending woe.

Then

Then Richmond ſpok (for though ſome think no more
Speeches can ſoldiers make, than a tune heard
Can a Muſitian) Cæſar would deplore
When th' Enemies approach his ſpeech debar'd.
Needs muſt that want be great that could conſtraine
A man ſo great as Cæſar to complaine.

And thus he ſpoke: If puniſhment and ſinne
Are borne at once, then cannot Richard dreame,
But that in Heav'n his hath for vengeance beene:
For murders have lowd voyces, and the ſteame
Whichfumesfromblood,doth teare thecloudsinſunder:
Such exhalations can breed nought but thunder.

Thinke that you heare his ſlaughtered Brother cry,
And beg your almes of vengeance on his brother:
Thinke that you ſee his Nephews ſmothered lye
In Bed, exchanging one ſleepe for another.
And now heele wed his Neece, as if he wou'd
Be more alli'de by ſinne, than by his blood.

On Crooke-backe as a malefactour looke,
Abſtracted from the title of a King:
But view yourſelves as inſtruments, are tooke
By Heav'ns corrective hand vengeance to bring.
Be bold: there can be no reſiſtance made,
When Juſtice ſtriketh with a Soldiers blade.

This is the point of time: you muſt ſtrike home;
Judgement holds execution by the hilt:
His ſinnes are ripe, and to their growth are come;
His blood is now prepar'd to waſh his gilt.
Vengeance doth ſurely, 'though but ſlowly tread,
And ſtrikes with iron, 'though it walkes with lead.

Dare, what they thinke you dare not: for that thought
Makes the act eaſie, 'cauſe they think not ſo:
The ends at which we levell will be brought
Under command, if we but dare to doe:
The hardneſſe of an act as often ſprings
From our imagination, as the things.

If you feare death, you ſhall decline that feare
By change of object: pitch your thoughts upon
Thoſe garlands, which victorious you ſhall weare:
Graſpe conqueſt in your apprehenſion.
No other qualities can be expreſt,
When the inſtruments of ſenſe are prepoſſeſt.

You manage death by facing it; blowes ſhun
Thoſe that preſent themſelves to meete a wound:
Death's a coy Miſtreſſe, court her ſhe's not wonne,
Of thoſe which ſought her, ſhe was rarely found.
Who ſhewes his backe to danger ſooneſt dies,
The ſhadow of death from her purſuer flies.

Though his aſſaults be feirce, the charges hot
Partaking of that wild-fire, which doth glow
In Richards boſome; yet conceit them not
Certaine preſages of an overthrow.
Sharpe maladies, and hardeſt to endure,
Have not in Phyſicke their predictions ſure.

Feare not his numbers: Victories conſiſt
In mindes, not multitudes: moſt of their part
Favour our cauſe, and coldly will reſiſt:
Feare not the hand, aſſured of the heart.
Be wiſely bold, and like a Center ſtand,
And fly with Brutus, not with foote, but hand.

Flight may be their ſecurity, and though
They vanquiſh not, they know there is a meane
Betweene a Trophee and a Grave: but you
Are in a certeine deſperateneſſe betweene
Conqueſt and Death: you muſt not doubt to dye,
Though Fortune doubts to give the Victory.

That word pronounced laſt, impreſſion made:
(So the laſt ſounds reſult moſt forcibly,)
Loſt in the mazes of their eares it play'd,
Till they were raviſh'd into valiancie.
For valour was infus'd at this Oration,
As at a Fiat, or ſome new Creation.

Then, or to give an omen of th' event,
Or make their courage to their General knowne;
Shouts breathing forwardneſſe to Heav'n were ſent.
If winged Victory through the aire had flowne,
They had ſo rent the aire with that vaſt ſound,
That before battaile ſhe had drop'd to ground.

Aſſurance now having arm'd all their hearts
With proofe 'gainſt feare, not danger; they prepare
To arme themſelves compleately at all parts,
Offenſive and defenſive: one might ſweare
They did ſuch motions to their armour give,
That iron breathed, and that ſteele did live.

Albert whoſe ſpeaking ſtatue with a ſtroke
Of Aquin fell, A worke of Art (cryd out)
Of thirty years is broke: but here were broke
Workes, which ev'n Nature was as long about:
Blows to their principles reſolve agen,
Naturall ſtatues, artificiall men.

The Archers ſtrip their ſleeves, who muſt define
The controverſie here debated on:
The ſun of Richmonds hopes was in the ſigne
Of Sagittarius, and there chiefely ſhon.
The feathers of their ſhafts ſung as they went
Being newly ſet to the one-ſtring'd Inſtrument.

Next theſe, men of exalted valour come,
Whom their Commanders fiers did ſublime;
Who ſcorning the incouragement of drum,
Their pulſes beate a march: but diſcipline
Bad them expect the trumpet, whoſe ſhrill breath
Some ſpirits rais'd to glory, ſome to death.

Betweene both armies a great mariſh lay,
(A loving bar to hatefull union)
Which Richmond on his right ſide kept to ſtay
And breake their charges: from his backe the Sun
Faced the foe, ſo that you might ſurmiſe, (plies.
That Heav'n and Earth brought Richmond their ſup-

But

But Richard, ſeeing how his plot did lye,
Breakes through the Marſh: the Archers then begin
To let their ſhafts like winged ſerpents flye,
With their heads forward, and their ſtings therein;
Nor ſtung they like the ſelfe-diſarming drone,
They had more ſtings, when their firſt ſtings were gone.

As when the thorny porcupine's purſued
(Whoſe ſelfe is her owne quiver, and her bow;
And ſhafts, and ſtrings) the dammage is renued
Of her loſt quils, which by ſucceſſion grow.
And ſuch their quivers were, as if th' had beene,
Made of the hide of an arm'd porcupine.

Here Cæſars was good councell. Strike the face,
For in this field brothers with brothers fought,
Sires with their ſonnes; and ſo when wounds eraſe
The lookes, and teare the markes of kindred out:
They having loſt the knowledge of each other,
Nor duty ſtays the ſonne, nor love the brother.

While th' Archers from their liberall quivers doe
Diſtribute death, the men at armes ruſh thither;
Nor ſtaying 'till they're aſk'd, match with the foe,
Whom hatred doth more firmely wed together
Than others love: divorc'd not till they dye,
This knot is to be cut, not to unty.

There active Oxford did like lightning fly
Delivered from the priſon of a cloude:
Men with his ſword, as planet-ſtroke did dye,
His ſpritful heate did blaſt them; and he ſhow'd
Valour ſo much to ſpare above one glory
Might fetch a coward out of purgatory.

There one ſuch wondrous executions did,
That with thoſe arguments you might have prov'd
That miracles were yet continued:
Some of them thought that Mars himſelfe had mov'd
Down from his ſphere: thus wondering who't ſhold be:
At laſt one cry'd a Talbot, and 'twas He.

By Talbots ſide, Salvage a name of warre,
(Whoſe valour impd one of the wings) flyes out.
The actions of his arme derived are
From ſtrength in th' abſtract: doe not call them ſtout,
Mighty, magnanimous, fatall; for as yet
Rhetorick hath not found a fit epithet.

There Pembroke holding out a head eſpie,
Perſeus holds out Meduſas in this faſhion:
Had he then beene tranſlated to the ſkie,
He had blaz'd out in ſuch a Conſtellation,
That our Aſtronomers had hardly ſeene,
Which had bin Perſeus, which had Pembroke beene.

And Richards men as well as theſe can fight,
But moſt of them for feare fought valiantly,
You would have thought this paradox were right:
That feare breads courage; for his flaming eye
Did fright them into valour, and none dar'd
Act there a cowards part, he was ſo ſcar'd.

Norfolke (a glorious ſtarre) that rul'd that day,
Like ſomething more than man, did men purſue:
Without the ayde of fire he'de make away
Through th' Alpes: nay prove Philoſophy untrue
Which thinkes there cannot a third nature lye
Betweene an Angell and Humanity.

With ſhield and ſword, Ferrars did next appeare,
(The emblem both of ſafety and of death;)
Marcellus, and ſtayd Fabius, who were
The ſword and ſhield of Rome, in him did breath;
Mars would have thought, had Mars his actions ſeene,
Himſelfe the tranſ-ſumpt, this the patterne beene.

There lay an Archer whom that arrow ſlew
Which he ſhot laſt: for fall'n another tooke
That arrow, and apply'd it to his yew,
Which with a re-ſalute the owner ſtrooke,
And did ſo ſodainely returne againe,
That he was onely by reflection ſlaine.

Here ſee a breſt cut open with a wound
Wider than death. He, who mans ſhape did blame,
Cauſe in his breſt there was no window put
To have his heart diſcerned through that frame,
Would have confeſs'd, had he beene in thoſe parts,
Such windowes needleſſe to diſcover hearts.

There ſee an arme ſunder men by the ſides:
One inſtrument by a compendious way
Makes two divorces, and at once divides
Their bodies from themſelves, and ſoules; you may,
But that incorporeity controules,
Feare there had beene diſſection of ſoules.

There (as if birth-rights had beene queſtion'd) ſtood
The wombe at war with't ſelfe, and brethren fought:
There kinſmen fought, and ſtreaming forth their blood
Into one chanell found their kindred out,
And prov'd, without the ayde of Heraldry,
How neere they were by conſanguinity.

Sword upon ſword, a ſhield upon a ſhield,
A ſource of blood below, and one appeare
Above: yet was there not in all that field
A ſoleciſme, in Armory, nor there
Did it abate, but make the honour fuller
Metall upon metall, colour upon colour.

Philoſophers who have ſo anxious beene
Inquiring where the ſoule doth chiefe reſide
Within the heart or braine: if they had ſeene
How weapons were by all the ſouldiers ply'd,
The queſtion then had beene no longer ſcand;
They had defin'd the ſeate had beene the hand.

But ſee how Richard fumes, is if he could
Turne men to incenſe with his fiery eyes,
The evil ſpirit of his fury would
Be expiated by ſuch Sacrifice.
Like to thoſe gods the heathen did adore,
With hecatombes of men, and humane gore.

If

If when the ſoules from bodies are divorc'd
They tranſmigrate, and others doe endue,
By an aſſumption; Richards would be forc'd
To wander, and be deſperate of a new;
Pythagoras had beene pos'd, and ne'er could finde
A body, ſuitable to ſuch a minde.

Into the fanges of danger he did goe,
(Arm'd with the doctrine of fatalitie
As ſtrongly as all Turkie): every foe
Did feele him, for he prov'd ubiquitie,
And bodies unconfin'd: he like a ſoule
Was both in every part, and in the whole.

As if he had drunke opium that day
With madded fits he furied on the foe;
In a magnanimous ſcorne, that fame ſhould ſay,
That Richard would outlive his overthrow.
Or that he did the rule authenticke hold,
That Generalls ſhould not dye, till they were old.

This Eagle catch'd no flies: ſtoop'd at men like
Brandon, and mighty Cheney; nor would bate
At a ſlight quarrie, much more ſcorn'd to ſtrike:
It ſeem'd his actions did prognoſticate
The ſweating ſickeneſſe, which enſued ere long,
Which ſcorning weake ones, onely ſeiz'd the ſtrong.

But Chenies foyle Cheney could not appall:
He roſe with Deaths inſcription in his face,
Moſt terrible of terribles; his fall
Enfir'd his ſpirits, chaf'd with the diſgrace.
Thus from the Earth Antheus did recoyle,
With powers reenforc'd from every foile.

But Brandon fell till Doomes-day, and there lyes,
His colours might his winding ſheete become;
A Phenix from the Phenix did ariſe;
Brandon, that demigod, that Charles, in whom
Th' eſſenſe of fortitude ſo plainely ſhind,
Had you ſayd Brandon, it had beene defind.

This breviarie of conſuming ire
And commonplace, of what is called ſtout,
Grew by their oppoſition, and his fire
Got heate by thoſe, which ſtrove to put it out.
Force not oppos'd would languiſh; ſo would he,
Mountaines that burne doe border on the Sea.

He like a Bore (his bearing was the Bore)
(A cogniſance which with his minde agrees)
Broke up the rankes to Richmonds ſelfe, and tore
Men up like trees; men that are like to trees
Inverſt; but Richmond he extirped not.
"*Non tibi ſpiro*," was this Roſes mott.

There an untutour'd fortitude did try
Experimentall valour, perſonall ſtrength;
That is, ſoft Richmond Richard did defie,
And warded the Bores tuſkes at his ſwords length.
You could not have a cleaner valour ſeene,
Though Magnanimity had incarnate beene.

And his impreſſion in his ſouldiers hearts
Made them his medals; he like chymicke fire
Put ſoules of Gold into their Earthy parts;
And by his mountures taught them to aſpire.
Actions of Kings are precepts; what they doe
Seeme to be precedents, and warrants too.

Exempli gratias teach not but compell;
There's no ſuch Canon, as Authoritie;
They do their doctrine tacitly refell,
Who with their acts doe not exemplifie.
Men practiſe what they ſee by Leaders done,
Not Cæſars *Ito* but his *Veni* won.

Now Conqueſt with her wings fand every ſide
With equall hope, and ſtrooke with equall feare:
Like ſcales with conſtant motion they ſlide,
Now that is upward, and now this is there.
And Henries faith with feares, yet hopes was mix'd,
Like to thoſe ſtarres which tremble, yet are fix'd.

The Ancients gave a ſpheare to Victory,
On which her feete ſtand giddie, and uneven;
But hence juſt cauſes draw alacrity,
Her hands are holden by the hand of Heaven.
Here's Henries feare, ſhe on a ſpheare doth ſtand:
Here's Henries hope, Jove holds her by the hand.

As thus the queſtion doubtfully did ſtand,
And unconcluded: Stanly did come on
With ſword, and a deciſion in his hand:
Thus under the Equator, when the Sunne
With hotteſt flames toſteth the peoples ſkinne,
The conſtant breeze brings a coole reſcue in.

The caſe at worſt Stanley determines it,
The ſouldiers cries this martial court adjourne;
And temper Danger in her higheſt fit,
Were Daphne woman ſtill, ſhe'd ſooner turne
A Laurell to crowne him, than to eſcape
The luſtfull charges of Apollos rape.

Yet Richard with ſuch rage himſelfe commits
With the whole hoaſt, that he may make the ſtory
Queſtion'd 'though writ by Truth: but theſe ſtrong fits
Were lightnings before death; for this worlds glory
Is figur'd in the Moone, they both waxe dull,
And ſuffer their Eclipſes in their full.

And now I ſee him ſinke: his eyes did make
A ſhot like falling ſtarres: flaſh out, and done:
Groaning he did a ſtately farewell take,
And in his night of death ſet like the ſunne.
For Richard in his Weſt ſeem'd greater, than
When Richard ſhin'd in his Meridian.

Three yeares he acted ill, theſe two houres well,
And with unmated reſolution ſtrove:
He fought as bravely, as he juſtly fell.
As did the Capitoll to Manlius prove,
So Boſworth did to him, the monument
Both of his glory, and his puniſhment.

Here leave his duſt incorporate with mould;
He was a King, that challengeth reſpect;
Paſſe by his Tombe in ſilence, as of old
They did their Heroes Temples, and erect
An Altar to Oblivion, while I
Another build to Henries Memory.

This fortune ſweld not Henry to a brave,
Mercy ſtep'd in, and brought a prohibition;
Thoſe are beſt temper'd fortitudes, which have
Some graines of pittie in their compoſition.
Valour's the iron vertue; yet abates
Nought of herſelfe with ſilke upon her plates.

The wreath of Conqueſt in a generous minde
Is an inducement to a moderation;
In all exalted ſpirits you ſhall finde
Something of humbleneſſe for mitigation.
And Old Rome, built as Marius thought beſt
The Fane of Honour lower than the reſt.

He conquer'd, yet lay proſtrate in the field;
(His ſacred Campe did like a Temple looke;)
Where Henry firſt did ſtand, now Henry kneel'd,
And chang'd his ſword into a Prayer-booke;
And ſolemnely did a *Te Deum* ſay,
Heaven's a kinde Creditour, whom thankes can pay.

Care and his Crowne met at his head together;
He is no ſooner King, but he muſt be
An Oedipus, and ſolve this riddle; whether
He'le claime by Wife, or Birth, or Victory.
But for this Triple Knot, Henry had ſtor'd
A triple wedge, and broke this threefold cord.

If by his Wife, he in effect had ſayd
The line of Yorke was better than his owne;
Or why ſhould man, who is the womans Head,
To a womans hand doe homage for a Crowne?
And Henry thought it an unkingly thing,
To have his Crowne indebted to his Ring.

Nor would he claime by Conqueſt, or give part
Unto the ſword: for that would but affright
The Realme to forc'd obedience, and ſtart
Men into giddy ſubjects; for it might
Make their faith ſtagger, and obedience reele,
If Henries Scepter had beene made of ſteele.

At laſt his love to himſelfe made the caſe plaine
That Titles Royall in his blood did flow;
And every veine was a baſilick veine;
This made him abſolute: Henry did know
That Princes were moſt independent, when
Their Crowne doe hold of Nature, not of men.

Having thus defin'd, which ſodainely was done
(For's conſultation and his choyſe did goe
Together) in a Progreſſe he ſet on
For London, in a coach unſeene, and ſo
Appearing not, ſome God appear'd to be,
Whom men adore, and yet no ſhape doe ſee.

Then Oriſons and Hymnes at Pauls were ſung,
And (as before) *Te Deum* ſung agen,
His Banners in the Church for offrings hung.
When Henry pray'd in th' Armie, the Campe then
Appear'd a Church: when he his Banners rear'd
Within the Church, the Church a Camp appear'd.

Suſpicion now whiſper'd theſe aires about,
That Henry was not reall: every head
That could not cleare, yet could create this doubt,
That Henry never would with England wed,
And joyne with Yorke. How can a ſheete enfold
Two houſes, which a Kingdome could not hold?

This doubt had ground; for he had given ſome hope
To match with Brettaigne: But his caſe requir'd
Some reſervation, and another ſcope,
Than he pretended, or than they deſir'd.
In common tracts great actions muſt not goe
Here that's the Kings highway, which feweſt know.

To huſh this talke, he promis'd faithfully
To match at home: and make this noiſe appeare
A fable, gotten in adultery,
Betweene a ſcandalous tongue and itching eare.
Bad them truſt Henry, not the buzze of Fame,
Which, like ſome hound, opens where is no game.

His Coronation then he haſtened,
Which (that the title might be all his owne)
Before the marriage was accompliſhed,
Leaſt ſhe might ſeeme a ſharer in the Crowne.
For though in other loves 'tis ſtrange, yet he
Knew that his love might here his Rivall be.

And for his glory, and his ſafety too,
He did erect the Guard; Henry conjoin'd
Things different in themſelves; what none could doe,
The two diſcordant Roles he combin'd.
And which have rarely beene allied by fate,
He did unite ſecurity and ſtate.

Then call'd a Parliament, ſo to proclaime
That Juſtice was the Rule he'de governe by;
And that a Crowne alone was not his ayme.
Thus Hercules conſtelled in the ſkie
Though with one hand he at the Crowne doth reach,
He doth the other to the Balance ſtretch.

There with a generall pardon he allaies
The feares of th' adverſe party: he did finde
That feare lodg'd in a ſubjects breſt can raiſe
A dangerous paſſion: as we ſee combind
Th' order of cauſes in the chaine of Fate;
So 'tis in paſſions; if we feare, we hate.

Statues 'gainſt Riots were enacted then
By penalties to cruſh ſedition
I'th' ſhell: for a confuſed maſſe of men
Is as the Chaos whence Rebellion
Is firſt created; and all Riots are
The ſeedes and elements of Civil Warre.

BOSWORTH

BOSWORTH-FIELD, A POEM.

By Sir JOHN BEAUMONT, Bart.

THE Winter's ſtorm of Civil War I ſing,
Whoſe end is crown'd with our eternal Spring,
Where roſes join'd, their colours mix in one,
And armies fight no more for England's throne.
Thou Gracious Lord, direct my feeble pen,
Who (from the actions of ambitious men)
Haſt by thy goodneſs drawn our joyful good,
And made ſweet flowers and olives grow from blood,
While we, delighted with this fair releaſe,
May climb Parnaſſus, in the days of peace.
The King (whoſe eyes were never fully clos'd,
Whoſe mind oppreſt with fearful dreams ſuppos'd
That he in blood had wallow'd all the night)
Leaps from his reſtleſs bed, before the light:
Accurſed Tirell is the firſt he ſpies,
Whom threatning with his dagger, thus he cries;
" How dar'ſt thou, Villain, ſo diſturb my ſleep,
" Were not the ſmother'd children buried deep?
" And hath the ground again been ript by thee,
" That I their rotten carkaſes might ſee?"
The wretch aſtoniſht, haſtes away to ſlide,
(As damned ghoſts themſelves in darkneſs hide)
And calls up three, whoſe counſels could aſſwage
The ſudden ſwellings of the Prince's rage:
Ambitious Lovell, who, to gain his grace,
Had ſtain'd the honour of his noble race;
Perfidious Catesby, by whoſe curious ſkill,
The law was taught to ſpeak his maſter's will:
And Ratcliffe, deeply learn'd in courtly art,
Who beſt could ſearch into his Sovereign's heart;
Affrighted Richard labours to relate
His hideous dreams, as ſigns of hapleſs fate:
" Alas! (ſaid they) ſuch fictions children fear,
" Theſe are not terrors, ſhewing danger near,
" But motives ſent by ſome propitious power,
" To make you watchful at this early hour;
" Theſe prove that your victorious care prevents
" Your ſlothful foes, that ſlumber in their tents,
" This precious time muſt not in vain be ſpent,
" Which God (your help) by heav'nly means hath lent."
He (by theſe falſe conjectures) much appeas'd,
Contemning fancies, which his mind diſeas'd,
Replies: " I ſhould have been aſham'd to tell
" Fond dreams to wiſe men: whether heav'n or hell,
" Or troubled nature theſe effects hath wrought:
" I know, this day requires another thought,
" If ſome reſiſtleſs ſtrength my cauſe ſhould croſs,
" Fear will increaſe, and not redeem the loſs;
" All dangers clouded with the miſt of fear,
" Seem great far off, but leſſen coming near.
" Away, ye black illuſions of the night,
" If ye, combin'd with fortune, have the might
" To hinder my deſigns: ye ſhall not bar
" My courage ſeeking glorious death in war."
Thus being chear'd he calls aloud for arms,
And bids that all ſhould riſe, whom Morpheus charmt
" Bring me (ſaith he) the harneſs that I wore
" At Teuxbury, which from that day no more
" Hath felt the batt'ries of a civil ſtrife,
" Nor ſtood between deſtruction and my life"
Upon his breaſt-plate he beholds a dint,
Which in that field young Edward's ſword did print:
This ſtirs remembrance of his heinous guilt,
When he that Prince's blood ſo foully ſpilt.
Now fully arm'd, he takes his helmet bright,
Which, like a twinkling ſtar, with trembling light
Sends radiant luſtre through the darkſome air;
This maſk will make his wrinkled viſage fair.
But when his head is cover'd with the ſteel,
He tells his ſervants, that his temples feel
Deep piercing ſtings, which breed unuſual pains,
And of the heavy burden much complains.
Some mark his words, as tokens fram'd t' expreſs
The ſharp concluſion of a ſad ſucceſs.
Then going forth, and finding in his way
A ſoldier of the watch, who ſleeping lay;
Enrag'd to ſee the wretch neglect his part,
He ſtrikes a ſword into his trembling heart,
The hand of death, and iron dulneſs takes
Thoſe leaden eyes, which nat'ral eaſe forſakes:
The King this morning ſacrifice commends,
And for example, thus the fact defends;
I leave him as I found him, fit to keep
The ſilent doors of everlaſting ſleep.
Still Richmond ſlept: For worldly care and fear
Have times of pauſing, when the ſoul is clear;
While Heav'n's director, whoſe revengeful brow
Would to the guilty head no reſt allow,
Looks on the other part with milder eyes:
At his command an Angel ſwiftly flies
From ſacred Truth's perſpicuous gate, to bring
A cryſtal viſion on his golden wing.
This Lord, thus ſleeping, thought he ſaw and knew
His lamb-like uncle whom that tiger ſlew,
Whoſe powerful words encourage him to fight:
' Go on, juſt ſcourge of murder, Virtue's light,

'The combat, which thou shalt this day endure,
'Makes England's peace for many ages sure,
'Thy strong invasion cannot be withstood.
'The earth affists thee with the cry of blood,
'The heaven shall bless thy hopes, and crown thy joys,
'See how the fiends with loud and dismal noise
'(Presaging vultures, greedy of their prey)
'On Richard's tent their scaly wings display.'
The holy King then offer'd to his view
A lively tree on which three branches grew:
But when the hope of fruit had made him glad,
All fell to dust: at which the Earl was sad;
Yet comfort comes again, when from the root
He sees a bough into the North to shoot,
Which nourisht there, extends itself from thence,
And girds this Island with a firm defence:
There he beholds a high and glorious throne,
Where sits a King by laurel garlands known,
Like bright Apollo in the Muses quires,
His radiant eyes are watchful heavenly fires,
Beneath his feet pale Envy bites her chain,
And snaky Discord whets her sting in vain.
'Thou seest (said Henry) wise and potent James,
'This, this is he, whose happy union tames
'The savage feuds, and shall those sets deface,
'Which keep the bord'rers from a dear embrace;
'Both nations shall in Britain's Royal Crown,
'Their differing names, the signs of faction drown;
'The silver streams which from this spring increase,
'Bedew all Christians' hearts with drops of peace;
'Observe how hopeful Charles is born t' assuage
'The winds, that would disturb this Golden Age.
'When that great King shall full of glory leave
'The earth as late, then may this Prince receive
'The diadem, without his father's wrong,
'May take it late, and may possess it long;
'Above all Europe's Princes shine thou bright,
'O God's selected care, and man's delight."
Here gentle Sleep forsook his clouded brows,
And full of holy thoughts and pious vows,
He kist the ground as soon as he arose.
When watchful Digby, who among his foes
Had wander'd unsuspected all the night,
Reports that Richard is prepar'd to fight.
Long since the King had thought it time to send
For truly Norfolk, his undaunted friend,
Who, hasting from the place of his abode,
Found at the door a world of papers strow'd;
Some would affright him from the Tyrant's aid,
Affirming that his master was betray'd;
Some laid before him all those bloody deeds,
From which a line of sharp revenge proceeds
With much compassion, that so brave a Knight
Should serve a Lord, against whom Angels fight,
And others put suspicions in his mind,
That Richard most observ'd was most unkind.
The Duke awhile these cautious words revolves
With serious thoughts, and thus at last resolves;
'If all the camp prove traytors to my Lord,
'Shall spotless Norfolk falsify his word?
'Mine oath is past, I swore t' uphold his crown,
'And that shall swim, or I with it will drown.
'It is too late now to dispute the right;
'Dare any tongue, since York spread forth his light,
'Northumberland, or Buckingham defame,
'Two valiant Cliffords, Roos, or Beaumont's name,
'Because they in the weaker quarrel die?
'They had the King with them, and so have I.
'But ev'ry eye the face of Richard shuns,
'For that foul murder of his brother's sons:
'Yet laws of knighthood gave me not a sword
'To strike at him, whom all with joint accord
'Have made my Prince, to whom I tribute bring:
'I hate his vices, but adore the King.
'Victorious Edward, if thy soul can hear
'Thy servant Howard, I devoutly swear,
'That to have sav'd thy children from that day
'My hopes on earth should willingly decay;
'Would Gloucester then my perfect faith had tried,
'And made two graves, when noble Hastings died!"
This said, his troops he into order draws,
Then doubled haste redeems his former pause:
So stops the sailor for a voyage bound,
When on the sea he hears the tempests sound,
Till pressing hunger to remembrance sends,
That on his course his household's life depends:
With this he clears the doubts that vext his mind,
And puts his ship to mercy of the wind.
The Duke's stout presence and courageous looks
Were to the King as falls of sliding brooks,
Which bring a gentle and delightful rest
To weary eyes, with grievous care oppress:
He bids that Norfolk and his hopeful son,
(Whose rising fame in arms this day begun)
Should lead the vantguard: for so great command,
He dares not trust, in any other hand;
The rest he to his own advice refers,
And as the spirit in that body stirs,
Then putting on his crown, a fatal sign,
(So offer'd beasts near death in garlands shine,)
He rides about the ranks, and strives t' inspire
Each breast with part of his unwearied fire,
To those who had his brother's servants been,
And had the wonders of his valour seen,
He saith, 'My fellow soldiers, though your swords
'Are sharp, and need not whetting by my words;
'Yet call to mind those many glorious days,
'In which we treasur'd up immortal praise,
'If when I serv'd, I ever fled from foe,
'Fly ye from mine; let me be punisht so:
'But if my father, when at first he try'd,
'How all his sons could shining blades abide,

'Found

'Found me an eagle, whose undazzled eyes
'Affront the beams which from the steel arise,
'And if I now in action teach the same,
'Know then, ye have but chang'd your Gen'ral's name,
'Be still yourselves, ye fight against the dross
'Of those, that oft have run from you with loss:
'How many Somersets, Dissention's brands,
'Have felt the force of our revengeful hands?
'From whom his youth, as from a princely flood,
'Derives his best, yet not untainted, blood;
'Have our assaults made Lancaster to droop?
'And shall this Welshman, with his ragged troop,
'Subdue the Norman and the Saxon Line,
'That only Merlin may be thought divine?
'See what a guide these fugitives have chose,
'Who, bred among the French our ancient foes,
'Forgets the English language, and the ground,
'And knows not what our drums and trumpets sound.'
To others minds their willing oaths he draws,
He tells his just decrees, and healthful laws,
And makes large proffers of his future grace.
Thus having ended, with as chearful face
As Nature, which his step-dame still was thought,
Could lend to one without proportion wrought,
Some with loud shouting make the vallies ring,
But most with murmur sigh, God save the King!
Now careful Henry sends his servant Bray
To Stanley, who accounts it safe to stay,
And dares not promise, lest his haste should bring
His son to death, now pris'ner with the King.
About the same time Brakenbury came,
And thus to Stanley saith, in Richard's name,
'My Lord, the King salutes you, and commands
'That to his aid, you bring your ready bands,
'Or else he swears, by Him that sits on high,
'Before the armies join, your son shall die,'
At this the Lord stood like a man that hears
The Judge's voice, which condemnation bears,
Till, gath'ring up his spirits, he replies:
'My fellow Hastings' death had made me wise,
'More than my dream could him, for I no more
'Will trust the tushes of the angry Boar;
'If with my George's blood he stain his throne,
'I thank my God, I have more sons than one:
'Yet, to secure his life, I quiet stand
'Against the King, not lifting up my hand.'
The messenger departs of hope deny'd.
Then noble Stanley, taking Bray aside,
Saith: 'Let my Son proceed, without despair,
'Assisted by his mother's alms, and prayer,
'God will direct both him and me to take
'Best courses, for that blessed woman's sake.'
The Earl, by this delay, was not inclin'd
To fear nor anger, knowing Stanley's mind,
But, calling all his chief commanders near,
He boldly speaks, while they attentive hear.

'It is in vain, brave friends, to shew the right
'Which we are forc'd to seek by civil fight.
'Your swords are brandish'd in a noble cause,
'To free your country from a Tyrant's jaws.
'What angry planet, what disastrous sign
'Directs Plantagenet's afflicted line?
'Ah! was it not enough, that mutual rage
'In deadly battles should this race engage,
'Till by their blows themselves they fewer make,
'And pillars fall, which France could never shake?
'But must this crooked monster now be found,
'To lay rough hands on that unclosed wound?
'His secret plots have much increas'd the flood,
'He with his brother's and his nephew's blood
'Hath stain'd the brightness of his father's flowers,
'And made his own white Rose as red as ours.
'This is the day whose splendor puts to flight
'Obscuring clouds, and brings an age of light.
'We see no hindrance of those wished times,
'But this usurper, whose depressing crimes
'Will drive him from the mountain where he stands,
'So that he needs must fall without our hands.
'In this we happy are, that by our arms
'Both York and Lancaster revenge their harms.
'Here Henry's servants join with Edward's friends,
'And leave their private griefs for public ends.'
Thus ceasing, he implores th' Almighty's grace,
And bids, that every Captain take his place.
His speech was answer'd with a general noise
Of acclamations, doubtless signs of joys
Which soldiers utter'd as they forward went,
The sure forerunners of a fair event;
So when the Winter to the Spring bequeaths
The rule of time, and mild Favonius breathes,
A choir of swans to that sweet music sings,
The air resounds the motion of their wings:
When over plains they fly in order'd ranks,
To sport themselves upon Caister's banks,
Bold Oxford leads the vanguard up amain,
Whose valiant offers heretofore were vain,
When he his love to Lancaster exprest,
But now, with more indulgent fortune blest,
His men he toward Norfolk's quarter drew,
And straight the one the other's ensigns knew,
For they in several armies were display'd,
This oft in Edward's, that in Henry's aid:
The sad remembrance of those bloody fights
Incens'd new anger in these noble Knights;
A marish lay between, which Oxford leaves
Upon his right hand, and the sun receives
Behind him, with advantage of the place,
For Norfolk must endure it on his face,
And yet his men advance their spears and swords,
Against this succour which the Heaven affords,
His horse and foot possest the field in length,
While bow-men went before them for their streng

Thus marching forth, they ſet on Oxford's band,
He fears their number, and with ſtrict command
His ſoldiers cloſely to the ſtandard draws:
Then Howard's troops amaz'd begin to pauſe,
They doubt the ſlights of battle, and prepare
To guard their valour with a trench of care.
This ſudden ſtop made warlike Vere more bold,
To ſee their fury in a moment cold;
His ranks he in a larger form diſplays
Which all were archers counted in thoſe days,
The beſt of Engliſh ſoldiers for their ſkill,
Could guide their ſhafts according to their will,
The feather'd wood they from their bows let flie,
No arrow fell, but caus'd ſome man to die:
So painful bees with forward gladneſs ſtrive,
To join themſelves in throngs before the hive,
And with obedience till that hour attend,
When their commander ſhall his watch-word ſend:
Then to the winds their tender ſails they yield,
Depreſs the flowers, depopulate the field:
Wiſe Norfolk, to avoid theſe ſhafts the more,
Contrives his battle thin and ſharp before,
He thus attempts to pierce into the heart,
And break the orders of the adverſe part,
As when the cranes direct their flight on high,
To cut their way, they in a trigon fly,
Which pointed figure may with eaſe divide
Oppoſing blaſt, through which they ſwiftly glide.
But now the wings muſt haſte to Oxford's aid,
The left by valiant Savage was diſplay'd,
His luſty ſoldiers were attir'd in white,
They move like drifts of ſnow, whoſe ſudden fright
Conſtrains the weary paſſenger to ſtay,
And, beating on his face, confounds his way.
Brave Talbot led the right, whoſe Grandſire's name
Was his continual ſpur to purchaſe fame:
Both theſe ruſh'd in, while Norfolk, like a wall,
Which oft with engines crack'd diſdains to fall,
Maintains his ſtation by defenſive fight,
Till Surrey preſſing forth, with youthful might,
Sends many ſhadows to the gates of death.
When dying mouths had gaſp'd forth purple breath,
His father follows: age and former pains
Had made him ſlower, yet he ſtill retains
His ancient vigour; and with much delight
To ſee his ſon do marvels in his ſight,
He ſeconds him, and from the branches cleaves
Thoſe cluſters which the former vintage leaves:
Now Oxford flies (as lightning) through his troops,
And with his preſence chears the part that droops:
His brave endeavours Surrey's force reſtrain
Like banks at which the Ocean ſtorms in vain.
The ſwords and armours ſhine as ſparkling coals,
Their claſhing drowns the groans of parting ſouls;
The peaceful neighbours, who had long deſir'd
To find the cauſes of their fear expir'd,
Are newly griev'd, to ſee this ſcarlet flood,
And Engliſh ground bedew'd with Engliſh blood.
Stout Rice and Herbert lead the power of Wales,
Their zeal to Henry moves the hills and dales,
To found their country-man's beloved name,
Who ſhall reſtore the Britiſh offspring's fame;
Theſe make ſuch ſlaughter with their glaves and hooks,
That careful bards may fill their precious books
With praiſes, which from warlike actions ſpring,
And take new themes, when to their harps they ſing.
Beſides theſe ſoldiers born within this Iſle,
We muſt not of their part the French beguile,
Whom Charles for Henry's ſuccour did provide
A lord of Scotland, Bernard was their guide,
A bloſſom of the Stuarts happy line,
Which is on Britain's throne ordain'd to ſhine:
The ſun, whoſe rays the Heav'n with beauty crown,
From his aſcending to his going down,
Saw not a braver leader in that age;
And Boſworth-Field muſt be the glorious ſtage,
In which this Northern Eagle learns to flie,
And tries thoſe wings which after raiſe him high,
When he beyond the ſnowy Alpes renown'd,
Shall plant French lilies in Italian ground;
And cauſe the craggy Appenine to know
What fruits on Caledonian mountains grow.
Now in this civil war the troops of France
Their banners dare on Engliſh air advance,
And on their launces' points deſtruction bring
To fainting ſervants of the guilty king;
When heretofore they had no power to ſtand
Againſt our armies in their native land,
But melting fled as wax before the flame,
Diſmay'd with thunder of St. George's name.
Now Henry with his uncle Pembroke moves
The rearward on, and Stanley then approves
His love to Richmond's perſon and his cauſe;
He from his army of three thouſand draws
A few choice men, and bids the reſt obey
His valiant brother, who ſhall prove this day
As famous as great Warwick, in whoſe hand
The fate of England's crown was thought to ſtand:
With theſe he cloſely ſteals to help his friend,
While his main forces ſtir not, but attend
The younger Stanley, and to Richard's eye,
Appear not parties, but as ſtanders-by.
Yet Stanley's words ſo much the King incenſe,
That he exclaims: 'This is a falſe pretence:
'His doubtful anſwer ſhall not ſave his Son,
'Young Strange ſhall die: See, Catesby, this be done.'
Now like a lamb, which, taken from the folds,
The ſlaughter-man with rude embraces holds,
And for his throat prepares a whetted knife;
So goes this harmleſs Lord to end his life,
The axe is ſharpen'd, and the block prepar'd,
But worthy Ferrers equal portion ſhar'd,

Of

Of grief and terror which the pris'ner felt,
His tender eyes in tears of pity melt,
And, hasting to the King, he boldly said;
'My Lord, too many bloody stains are laid
'By envious tongues upon your peaceful reign;
'O may their malice ever speak in vain!
'Afford not this advantage to their spite,
'None should be kill'd to-day, but in the fight:
'Your crown is strongly fix'd, your cause is good;
'Cast not upon it drops of harmless blood;
'His life is nothing, yet will dearly cost,
'If, while you seek it, we perhaps have lost
'Occasions of your conquest; thither flie,
'Where rebels arm'd with cursed blades shall die,
'And yield in death to your victorious awe;
'Let naked hands be censur'd by the law.'
Such pow'r his speech and seemly action hath,
It mollifies the Tyrant's bloody wrath,
And he commands that Strange's death be stay'd.
The noble youth (who was before dismay'd
At death's approaching sight) now sweetly clears
His cloudy sorrows, and forgets his fears.
As when a steer to burning altars led,
Expecting fatal blows to cleave his head,
Is by the priest for some religious cause
Sent back to live, and now in quiet draws
The open air, and takes his wonted food,
And never thinks how near to death he stood:
The King, though ready, yet his march delay'd,
To have Northumberland's expected aid.
To him, industrious Ratcliffe swiftly hies:
But Percy greets him thus: 'My troubled eyes
'This night beheld my father's angry ghost,
'Advising not to join with Richard's host:
'Wilt thou (said he) so much obscure my shield,
'To bear mine azure lion in the field
'With such a General? Ask him, on which side
'His sword was drawn when I at Towton died.'
When Richard knew that both his hopes were vain,
He forward sets with curling and disdain,
And cries, "Who would not all those Lords detest?
"When mercy changeth, like the moon his crest?'
This speech the heart of noble Ferrers rent:
He answers: 'Sir, though many dare repent,
'That which they cannot now without your wrong,
'And only grieve they have been true too long,
'My breast shall never bear so foul a stain,
'If any ancient blood in me remain,
'Which from the Norman Conquerors took descent,
'It shall be wholly in your service spent;
'I will obtain to day, alive or dead,
'The crowns that grace a faithful soldier's head.'
'Blest be thy tongue (replies the King)! in thee,
'The strength of all thine ancestors I see,
'Extending warlike arms for England's good,
'By thee they heir, in valour as in blood.'

But here we leave the King, and must review
Those sons of Mars, whose cruel blades imbrue
In rivers sprung from hearts that bloodless lie,
And stain their shining arms in sanguine dye.
Here valiant Oxford and fierce Norfolk meet,
And with their spears each other rudely greet;
About the air the shiver'd pieces play,
Then on their swords their noble hands they lay,
And Norfolk first a blow directly guides
To Oxford's head, which from his helmet slides
Upon his arm, and, biting through the steel,
Inflicts a wound, which Vere disdains to feel,
He lifts his fauchion with a threat'ning grace,
And hews the bever off from Howard's face.
This being done, he, with compassion charm'd,
Retires, asham'd to strike a man disarm'd:
But straight a deadly shaft sent from a bow
(Whose matter, though far off, the Duke could know)
Untimely brought this combat to an end,
And pierc'd the brain of Richard's constant friend.
When Oxford saw him sink, his noble soul
Was full of grief, which made him thus condole:
'Farewell, true Knight, to whom no costly grave
'Can give due honour: would my tears might save
'Those streams of blood, deserving to be spilt
'In better service! Had not Richard's guilt
'Such heavy weight upon his fortune laid,
'Thy glorious virtues had his sins outweigh'd.'
Courageous Talbot had with Surrey met,
And after many blows begins to fret,
That one so young in arms should thus unmov'd,
Resist his strength to oft in war approv'd.
And now the Earl beholds his Father fall;
Whose death like horrid darkness frighted all:
Some give themselves as captives, others flie,
But this young lion casts his gen'rous eye
On Mowbray's lion painted in his shield,
And with that king of beasts repines to yield:
'The field (saith he) in which the lion stands,
'Is blood, and blood I offer to the hands
'Of daring foes; but never shall my flight
'Die black my lion, which as yet is white.'
His enemies (like cunning huntsmen) strive
In binding snares to take their prey alive,
While he desires t' expose his naked breast,
And thinks the sword that deepest strikes is best.
Young Howard single with an army fights,
When mov'd with pity two renowned Knights,
Strong Clarendon and valiant Coniers, trie
To rescue him, in which attempt they die;
For Savage, red with blood of slaughter'd foes,
Doth them in midst of all his troops inclose.
Where though the Captain for their safety strives,
Yet base hands deprive them of their lives.
Now Surrey, fainting, scarce his sword can hold,
Which made a common soldier grow so bold,

To

To lay rude hands upon that noble flower;
Which he disdaining (anger gives him power)
Erects his weapon with a nimble round,
And sends the peasant's arm to kiss the ground.
This done, to Talbot he presents his blade,
And saith, 'It is not hope of life hath made
'This my submission, but my strength is spent,
'And some perhaps of villain blood will vent
'My weary soul: This favour I demand,
'That I may die by your victorious hand.
'Nay, God forbid that any of my name
'(Quoth Talbot) should put out so bright a flame,
'As burns in thee, brave youth; where thou hast err'd,
'It was thy father's fault, since he preferr'd
'A Tyrant's crown before the juster side.'
The Earl, still mindful of his birth, replied,
'I wonder, Talbot, that thy noble heart
'Insults on ruins of the vanquish'd part:
'We had the right; if now to you it flow,
'The fortune of your swords hath made it so:
'I never will my luckless choice repent,
'Nor can it stain mine honour or descent.
'Set England's royal wreath upon a stake,
'There will I fight, and not the place forsake:
'And if the will of God hath so dispos'd,
'That Richmond's brow be with the crown inclos'd,
'I shall to him or his give doubtless signs,
'That duty in my thoughts, not faction, shines.'
The earnest soldiers still the chase pursue:
But their commanders grieve they should imbrue
Their swords in blood which springs from English veins;
The peaceful sound of trumpets them restrains
From further slaughter, with a mild retreat
To rest contented in this first defeat.

The King intended, at his setting out,
To help his vantguard; but a nimble scout
Runs crying; 'Sir, I saw not far from hence,
'Where Richmond hovers with a small defence,
'And, like one guilty of some heinous ill,
'Is cover'd with the shade of yonder hill.'
The raven almost famish'd joys not more,
When restless billows tumble to the shore
A heap of bodies shipwreck'd in the seas,
Than Richard with this news himself doth please:
He now diverts his course another way,
And, with his army led in fair array,
Ascends the rising ground, and, taking view
Of Henry's soldiers, sees they are but few:
Imperial courage fires his noble breast,
He sets a threat'ning spear within his rest,
Thus saying: 'All true knights on me attend,
'I soon will bring this quarrel to an end:
'If none will follow, if all faith be gone,
'Behold, I go to try my caute alone.'
He strikes his spurs into his horse's side,
With him stout Lovell and bold Ferrers ride;
To them brave Ratcliffe, gen'rous Clifton haste,
Old Brakenbury scorns to be the last:
As borne with wings, all worthy spirits flie,
Resolv'd for safety of their Prince to die;
And Catesby to this number adds his name,
Though pale with fear, yet overcome with shame.
Their boldness Richmond dreads not, but admires;
He sees their motion like to rolling fires,
Which by the wind along the fields are borne
Amidst the trees, the hedges, and the corn,
Where they the hopes of husbandmen consume,
And fill the troubled air with dusky fume.
Now, as a careful lord of neighb'ring grounds,
He keeps the flame from ent'ring in his bounds,
Each man is warn'd to hold his station sure,
Prepar'd with courage strong assaults t' endure:
But all in vain; no force, no warlike art,
From sudden breaking can preserve that part,
Where Richard like a dart from thunder falls:
His foes give way, and stand as brazen walls
On either side of his inforced path,
While he neglects them, and reserves his wrath
For him whose death these threat'ning clouds would clear,
Whom now with gladness he beholdeth near,
And all those faculties together brings,
Which move the soul to high and noble things.
Ev'n so a tiger having follow'd long
The hunter's steps that robb'd her of her young:
When first she sees him, is by rage inclin'd
Her steps to double, and her teeth to grind.

Now horse to horse, and man is join'd to man
So strictly, that the soldiers hardly can
Their adversaries from their fellows know:
Here each brave champion singles out his foe.
In this confusion Brakenbury meets
With Hungerford, and him thus foully greets:
'Ah, traytor, false in breach of faith and love,
'What discontent could thee and Bourchier move,
'Who had so long my fellows been in arms,
'To flie to rebels? what seducing charms
'Could on your clouded minds such darkness bring,
'To serve an Out-law, and neglect the King?'
With these sharp speeches Hungerford enrag'd,
T' uphold his honour, thus the battle wag'd:
'Thy doting age (said he) delights in words,
'But this aspersion must be try'd by swords.
Then leaving talk, he by his weapon speaks,
And drives a blow, which Brackenbury breaks
By lifting up his left hand; else the steel
Had pierc'd his burgonet, and made him feel
The pangs of death; but now the fury fell
Upon the hand that did the stroke repel,
And cuts so large a portion of the shield,
That it no more can safe protection yield.
Bold Hungerford disdains his use to make
Of this advantage, but doth straight forsake

His

His maſſy target, render'd to his 'Squire,
And ſaith, 'Let cowards ſuch defence deſire.'
This done, theſe valiant Knights diſpoſe their blades,
And ſtill the one the other's face invades,
Till Brakenbury's helmet giving way
To thoſe fierce ſtrokes that Hungerford doth lay,
Is bruis'd and gapes, which Bourchier, fighting near,
Perceives and cries: 'Brave Hungerford, forbear,
'Bring not thoſe ſilver hairs to timeleſs end,
'He was, and may be once again, our friend.'
But, oh, too late! the fatal blow was ſent
From Hungerford, which he may now repent,
But not recal, and digs a mortal wound
In Brakenbury's head, which ſhould be crown'd
With precious metals, and with bays adorn'd
For conſtant truth appearing, when he ſcorn'd
To ſtain his hand in thoſe young Princes' blood,
And like a rock amidſt the ocean flood
Againſt the Tyrant's charms and threats unmov'd,
Though death declares how much he Richard lov'd.
Stout Ferrers aims to fix his mighty launce
In Pembroke's heart, which on the ſteel doth glance,
And runs in vain the empty air to preſs:
But Pembroke's ſpear obtaining with'd ſucceſs,
Through Ferrers' breaſt-plate and his body ſinks,
And vital blood from inward veſſels drinks.
Here Stanley and brave Lovell try their ſtrength,
Whoſe equal courage draws the ſtrife to length,
They think not how they may themſelves defend;
To ſtrike, is all their care; to kill, their end.
So meet two bulls upon adjoining hills
Of rocky Charnwood, while their murmur fills
The hollow crags, when, ſtriving for their bounds,
They waſh their piercing horns in mutual wounds.
If, in the midſt of ſuch a bloody fight,
The name of friendſhip be not thought too light,
Recount, my Muſe, how Byron's faithful love
To dying Clifton did itſelf approve:
For Clifton, fighting bravely in the troop,
Receives a wound, and now begins to droop:
Which Byron ſeeing, though in arms his foe,
In heart his friend, and hoping that the blow
Had not been mortal, guards him with his ſhield
From ſecond hurts, and cries, 'Dear Clifton, yield;
'Thou hither cam'ſt, led by unluckie fate,
'Againſt my firſt advice, yet now, though late,
'Take this my counſel.' Clifton thus replied:
'It is too late, for I muſt now provide
'To ſeek another life: live thou, ſweet friend,
'And when thy ſide obtains a happy end,
'Upon the fortunes of my children look,
'Remember what a ſolemn oath he took,
'That he whoſe part ſhould prove the beſt in fight,
'Would with the Conqueror try his utmoſt might,
'To ſave the other's lands from ravenous paws,
'Which ſeize on fragments of a luckleſs cauſe.
'My Father's fall our houſe had almoſt drown'd,
'But I by chance a board in ſhipwreck found.
'May never more ſuch danger threaten mine!
'Deal thou for them, as I would do for thine.'
This ſaid, his ſenſes fail, and powers decay,
While Byron calls; 'Stay, worthy Clifton, ſtay,
'And hear my faithful promiſe once again,
'Which if I break, may all my deeds be vain!'
But now he knows that vital breath is fled,
And needleſs words are utter'd to the dead;
Into the midſt of Richard's ſtrength he flies,
Preſenting glorious acts to Henry's eyes,
And for his ſervice he expects no more
Than Clifton's ſon from forfeits to reſtore.
While Richard, bearing down with eager mind,
The ſteps by which his paſſage was confin'd,
Lays hands on Henry's ſtandard as his prey;
Strong Brandon bore it, whom this fatal day
Marks with a black note, as the only knight,
That on the conquering part forſakes the light.
But time, whoſe wheel with various motion run,
Repays this ſervice fully to his ſon,
Who marries Richmond's daughter, born between
Two Royal Parents, and endow'd a Queen.
When now the King perceives that Brandon ſtrives
To ſave his charge, he ſends a blow that rives
His ſkull in twain, and, by a gaping hole,
Gives ample ſcope to his departing ſoul,
And thus inſults; 'Accurſed wretch, farewell;
'Thine enſigns now may be diſplay'd in Hell:
'There thou ſhalt know it is an odious thing,
'To let thy banner fly againſt thy King.'
With ſcorn he throws the ſtandard to the ground,
When Chency, for his height and ſtrength renown'd,
Steps forth to cover Richmond, now expos'd
To Richard's ſword. The King with Cheney clos'd,
And to the earth this mighty Giant fell'd;
Then, like a ſtag, whom fences long with-held
From meadows, where the ſpring in glory reigns,
Now having level'd thoſe unpleaſing chains,
And treading proudly on the vanquiſh'd flowers,
He in his hopes a thouſand joys devours:
For now no power to croſs his end remains,
But only Henry, whom he never deigns
To name his foe, and thinks he ſhall not brave
A valiant champion, but a yielding ſlave.
Alas! how much deceiv'd, when he ſhall find
An able body and courageous mind!
For Richmond boldly doth himſelf oppoſe
Againſt the King, and gives him blows for blows,
Who now confeſſeth, with an angry frown,
His Rival not unworthy of the Crown.
The younger Stanley then no longer ſtay'd,
The Earl in danger needs his preſence aid,
Which he performs as ſuddenly as the light:
His coming turns the balance of the fight.

So threat'ning clouds, whoſe fall the plow-men fear,
Which long upon the mountains top appear,
Diſſolve at laſt, and vapours then diſtill
To watery ſhowers that all the vallies fill.
The firſt that ſaw this dreadful ſtorm ariſe
Was Catesby, who to Richard loudly cries:
'No way but ſwift retreat your life to ſave,
'It is no ſhame with wings t' avoid the grave.'
This ſaid, he trembling turns himſelf to fly,
And dares not ſtay to hear the King's reply,
Who, ſcorning his advice, as foul and baſe,
Returns this anſwer with a wrathful face;
'Let cowards truſt their horſes nimble feet,
'And in their courſe with new deſtruction meet!
'Gain thou ſome hours to draw thy fearful breath:
'To me ignoble flight is worſe than death.'
But, at th' approach of Stanley's freſh ſupply,
The King's ſide droops: ſo generous horſes lie,
Unapt to ſtir, or make their courage known,
Which under cruel maſters ſink and groan.
There at his Prince's foot ſtout Ratcliffe dies,
Not fearing, but deſpairing, Lovell flies;
For he ſhall after end his weary life
In not ſo fair, but yet as bold a ſtrife.
The King maintains the fight, though left alone:
For Henry's life he fain would change his own,
And, as a lioneſs, which, compaſs'd round
With troops of men, receives a ſmarting wound
By ſome bold hand, though hinder'd and oppreſt
With other ſpears, yet ſlighting all the reſt,
Will follow him alone that wrong'd her firſt
So Richard, preſſing with revengeful thirſt,
Admits no ſhape but Richmond's to his eye,
And would in triumph on his carcaſe die:
But that great God, to whom all creatures yield,
Protects his ſervant with a heavenly ſhield,
His power in which the Earl ſecurely truſts,
Rebates the blows, and fallifies the thruſts.
The King grows weary, and begins to faint,
It grieves him that his foes perceive the taint:
Some ſtrike him, that till then durſt not come near,
With weight and number they to ground him bear,
Where, trampled down, and hew'd with many ſwords,
He ſoftly utter'd theſe his dying words:
'Now ſtrength no longer Fortune can withſtand,
'I periſh in the centre of my land.'
His hand he then with wreaths of graſs infolds,
And bites the earth, which he ſo ſtrictly holds,
As if he would have borne it with him hence,
So loth he was to loſe his right's pretence!

On the Honoured Poem * of his Honoured Friend Sir J. Beaumont, Bart.

THIS Book will live; it hath a Genius: This
Above his Reader, or his Praiſer, is.
Hence, then, prophane: Here needs no words expence
In Bulwarks, Ravelins, Ramparts, for defence,
Such, as the creeping common Pioners uſe
When they do ſweat to fortify a Muſe.
Though I confeſs a Beaumont's Book to be
The bound and frontier of our Poetry;
And doth deſerve all monuments of praiſe,
That art, or engine, on the ſtrength can raiſe.
Yet, who dares offer a redoubt to rear?
To cut a dike? or ſtick a ſtake up, here,
Before this work? where Envy hath not caſt
A trench againſt it, nor a battery plac'd?
Stay, till ſhe make her vain approaches. Then
If maimed, ſhe come off, 'tis not of men.
This Fort of ſo impregnable acceſs,
But higher Power, as ſpight could not make leſs,
Nor Flattery! but ſecur'd, by the Author's name,
Defies what's croſs to piety, or good fame,
And, like a hallow'd Temple, free from taint
Of Ethniciſm, makes his Muſe a Saint.

Ben Jonson.

* Prefixed to this Poem (which was publiſhed, with "a Taſte of the Variety of other Poems," by the author's ſon Sir John Beaumont, Bart who dedicated it to King Charles I.) are commendatory verſes by Thomas Nevill, Thomas Hawkins, John Beaumont, Francis Beaumont, George Forteſcue, Ben Jonſon, Michael Drayton, Ph. Kin. and Ja. Cl. Thoſe of Ben Jonſon may ſuffice for a ſpecimen of the reſt.

ADDITIONS TO HINCKLEY.

P. 27. On the 5th of June, 1786, was revived at Hinckley, Whitmonday ſhew-fair, which formerly uſed to be kept at that place, but had been diſcontinued about 40 years. A ſelect band of muſic was engaged; a choice company of woolcombers, frame-work knitters, &c. attended, with variety of fancy dreſſes, devices, and alluſions to their ſeveral profeſſions, with the reſpective officers of the town in fancied and expreſſive habits. The ancient banner of the town was carried in the proceſſion, and the hero Hugo de Grentemaiſnell appeared in repreſentation.

P. 39. The following inſcription is intended to be placed on a braſs plate under the monument of JOHN ONEBYE, Eſq. in the chancel of HINCKLEY Church:

A. D. MDCCLXXXVI.
MONUMENTI PROXIME ADJACENTIS,
VIRI PRAESTANTIS VIRTUTIBVS SACRI,
PRISCUM NITOREM,
TEMPORIS INJURIA ALIQUANTULUM DETRITVM,
OFFICII PIETATISQUE MEMORES,
RESTITUERE VOLUERUNT
THOMAS BRETON, DE NORTHAMPTON, ARMIGER,
ROBERTUS-LLOYD BRETON, THOMAE FILIUS,
GEORGIUS WRIGHTE, DE GAYHURST IN AGRO BUCKINGHAMIENSI, ARMIGER,
GULIELMUS MORRIS, DE MELTON MOWBBAY IN AGRO LEICESTRENSI,
ANNA MASON, VIDUA, GULIELMI MORRIS SOROR,
ANNA ET SARAH NICHOLS, JOHANNIS TYPOGRAPHI LONDINENSIS FILIAE,
CATHARINA, EDWARDI BROMHEAD, DE LINCOLN, CLERICI, UXOR,
MARIA-CHRISTIANA, THOMAE PULTON, DE WINDSOR, CLERICI, FILIA,
PHILIPPUS BLISS, DE DODDINGTON IN AGRO GLOCESTRIENSI, CLERICUS,
MARIA-WELSTEAD, JOSEPHI MOORE, DE SYSTON IN AGRO LEICESTRIENSI, GEN. UXOR,
TILLY WALKER, DE MEARS-ASHBY IN AGRO NORTHAMPTONIENSI, CLERICUS,
ELIZABETHA, RICHARDI GIFFORD, DE DUFFIELD IN AGRO DERBIENSI, CLERICI, UXOR,
ROBERTI ONEBYE,
OLIM DE BARWELL, PAROCHIA ADJACENTE,
NUPER DE LOWDHAM IN AGRO SUFFOLCIENSI, ARMIGERI,
JURE ET EX TESTAMENTO
HAEREDES.

P. 40.

P. 40. The following inſcription is intended to be placed in the chancel:

In a Vault
Near the Font in this Church,
By the Remains of her late Huſband,
Are depoſited thoſe
of
ANNE MORRES,
Widow of the Reverend THOMAS MORRES;
After his death
She ſpent the reſidue of her life,
As in the practice of every Chriſtian duty,
So eſpecially
In a moſt tender and conſtant attention
To the welfare of her Children;
Who in gratitude and reverence
For ſo excellent a Parent,
Whoſe example is worthy of imitation,
Have cauſed this Monument to be erected
To her Memory.
She died the XI day of December,
In the year of our Lord MDCCLXXXV.
And in the LXIV of her age.

P. 51. Some additional epitaphs in the church-yard may be ſeen in p. 303. Thoſe which here follow have been placed there ſince that page was printed.

1. To the memory of JOHN TURNER, who departed this life Jan. 22, 1769, aged 73 years. SARAH the wife of JOHN TURNER, who departed this life Feb. 6, 1784, aged 78 years.

2. Sacred to the memory of JOSEPH NEAL, who departed this life the 4th day of April 1782, aged 66 years. Alſo, SUSANNAH the daughter of JOSEPH NEAL, who departed this life, Feb. 8, 1782, aged 66 years.

3. Near this place lieth the remains of THOMAS BAINS, who died Auguſt 5, 1782. Alſo the remains of ROBERT BAINS his brother, who died Oct. 26, 1784, aged 27. Alſo RICHARD, ſon of the ſaid ROBERT BAINS, who died in his infancy.

Huſband and wife death did divide,
Caſt off a tender branch beſide;
Then old and young prepare to die,
That you may live eternally.

4. To the memory of THOMAS COOPER, who departed this life the 30th day of March, 1783, aged 79 years.

5. To the memory of WILLIAM WOOD, who departed this life July 24, 1784, aged 39 years.

Praiſes on tombs are vainly ſpent,
Virtue alone 's the greateſt ornament.

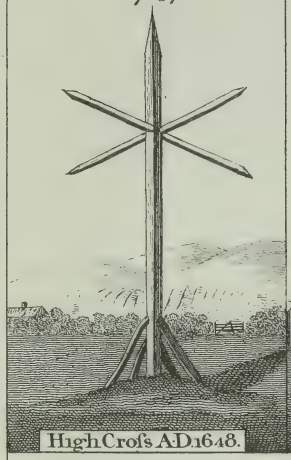
6. To the memory of ANN SLINGSBY *, who died April 10, 1786, aged 75 years.

Afflictions ſore long time I bore,
Phyſicians were in vain;
Till God did pleaſe, Death ſhould me ſeize,
To eaſe me of my pain.

* Who ſpent a long life in the uſeful and laborious occupation of a ſchool-miſtreſs.

P. 77.

p. 371.



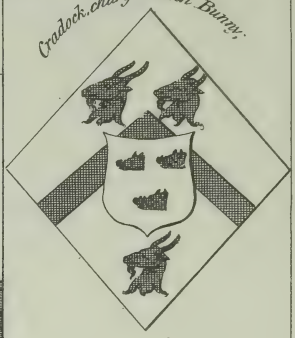
High Cross A.D. 1648.

S.E. Hinckley Church.

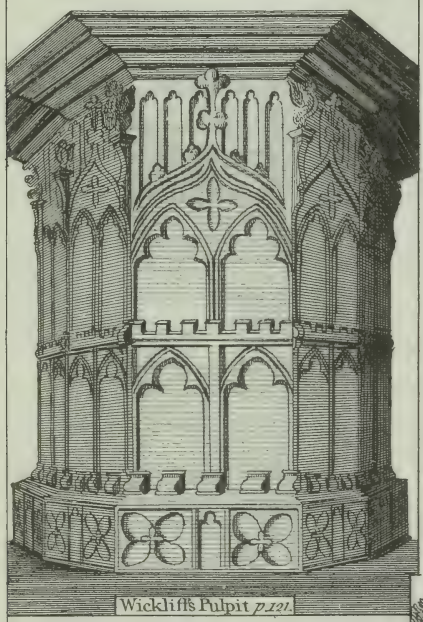
1598

Date on a Brick from Hinckley Priory.

Cradock, charged with Bunny.

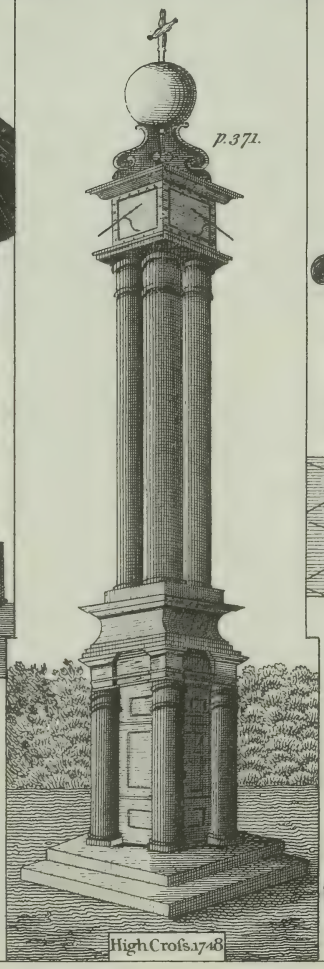


p. 396.

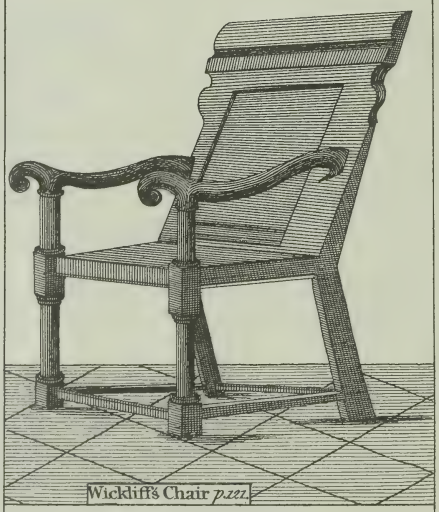


Wickliffs Pulpit *p. 221.*

p. 371.

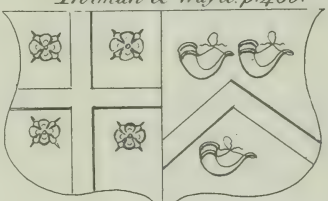


High Cross 1748.



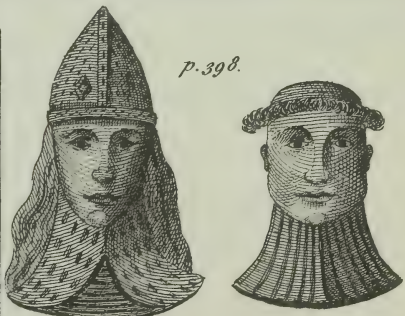
Wickliffs Chair *p. 221.*

Trotman & Wayte. p. 460.



Arms in Clerkenwell.

p. 398.



Abbot and Monk in Burbach Church.

J. Pridden del. 1786.

P. 77. note, l. 14. r. "September 2, 16,8."

P. 121. A repreſentation of the High Croſs may be ſeen in the annexed miſcellaneous plate.

P. 144. Edmund Brudenell, Eſq. of the Newark, Leiceſter, was buried Feb. 14, 1686; his wife, Oct. 18, 1729. Their ſon Robert died July 21, 1722. Richard Brudenell, Eſq. of the Newark (whoſe will, dated Feb. 28, 1687, was proved 1688) was brother to Edmund.

Ibid. For "John Alſop, clerk," read "George Alſop, clerk." He was buried Aug. 19, 1724. Catharine his wife, baptiſed April 2, 1685, was buried Feb. 17, 1723. Their ſon Nathanael, who was patron of Church Langton, was baptiſed there, April 10, 1716, and buried March 10, 1737.—Nathanael Alſop, B. D. of Brazen-noſe College, Oxford, was rector of Church Langton in 1680, and publiſhed in 1682 an Aſſize Sermon preached at Leiceſter, March 23, 1681 *.

Ibid. Chriſtopher Pegge, of Staniſhope, co. Staff. was of Catharine Hall, Cambridge; B. A. 1736; M. A. 1740. He married July 2, 1741, Mary Alſop, by whom he had one poſthumous daughter, Maria-Chriſtiana, baptiſed July 16, 1742; married July 18, 1775, to the Rev. Mr. Pulton; and buried March 14, 1778. She left one infant daughter, who is ſtill living.

Ibid. Philip Bliſs, M. A. rector of Warmington, co. Warwick, and of Church Langton, co. Northampton, 1734, was preſented in 1735, by Thomas Peach, Gent. to the vicarage of Acton Turville, co. Glouc. He married Joanna Alſop, July 2, 1741; by whom he had the Rev. Philip Bliſs, born Nov. 14, 1742, and married (whilſt this ſheet was printing) Oct. 28, 1786, to Miſs Mitchell, of Sodbury.

Ibid. The laſt-mentioned Thomas Walker was rector of Bletſoe in Bedfordſhire. See p. *355. His ſon, the Rev. Tilly Walker, is the preſent rector of Mears Aſhby in Northamptonſhire.

Ibid. The firſt-named rector of Loughborough ſhould have beeu called *John*. He had four ſons; 1. John, baptiſed Sept. 22, 1677; buried Jan. 5, 1698.—2. Thomas; who ſucceeded his father in the rectory of Loughborough; married Penelope, youngeſt daughter of Sir Anthony Cheſter, of Chichley, Bucks; and died July 13, 1761, without iſſue; leaving his niece Elizabeth Woodhouſe (now the wife of the Rev. Richard Gifford of Duffield in Derbyſhire), his heir.—3. Thomas, baptiſed April 23, 1704; buried Dec. 14, 1704.—4. Richard, baptiſed Nov. 10, 1705; buried Nov. 13, 1705.

P. 146. Sir Henry Wood's daughter died Nov. 15, 1680.

P. 147. Mr. Thomas Webb (ſee p. *342) bequeathed to his only ſon John ten pounds for mourning. That ſon going to reſide with Mr. Robert Onebye, who had married his ſiſter Suſannah, was godfather to their firſt child, and by will. dated July 13, 1711, left to his godſon, then only one year old, the reverſion of all his eſtates, which young Onebye lived to enjoy, and bequeathed to his own RIGHT HEIRS, the preſent ſucceſſors, enumerated in p. 369.

* Wood, Faſt. Ox. II. 181.

P. 149. The Regiſter of Thurcaſton, in Leiceſterſhire, begins in 1653; and after a birth in that Regiſter, March 31, 1658, is this entry:

" John Frere the Regiſter did not write down any more that I could ever hear of. " John Freer died 1673, 5 years after I came to be parſon. All theiſe pages " foregoing being written by him, I have taken out of his booke, and ſtitched " them into this booke. *Ita teſtor*, Rt. Alefounder, Rect' Eccliæ."

Ezekiel Wrighte, B. D. born at Dennington, co. Suffolk, was elected fellow of Emanuel College, Cambridge, 1625, and enjoyed the rectory of Thurcaſton, the living being in the gift of that college, from the deceaſe of Mr. Alefounder till his own death, May 22, 1688. He married Dorothy Onebye, then in her 25th year, Dec. 31, 1650. Robert, their eldeſt ſon, was born April 15, 1652; and died June 3, 1658. Nathan, their next ſon, afterwards Lord Keeper, was born in 1653. Their third ſon, Ezekiel, was a ſtudent of the Inner Temple.

Ibid. " *Nottingham*, April 6, 1688. This town having pitched upon Nathan Wrighte, of Leiceſter, Eſquire, (a ſober gentleman and of good abilities in his profeſſion) for their Deputy Recorder, and having obtained his Grace the Duke of Newcaſtle's concurrence and approbation, he was accordingly ſettled therein." *Publick Occurrences truly ſtated*, N° 8, April 10, 1688.

" Dr. Wood, Biſhop of Lichfield and Coventry (ſee p. 146) is lately dead, leaving behind him very great eſtate in lands and money." *Ibid.*

The following poem was addreſſed to Sir Nathan, while he held the ſeals:

" The Country Parſon's honeſt Advice to that judicious Lawyer, and worthy Miniſter of State, my Lord Keeper Wrighte, 1705.

" BE wiſe as Somerſet, as Somers brave,
As Pembroke airy, and as Richmond grave;
Humble as Orford be; and Wharton's zeal
For Church and Loyalty would fit thee well;
Like Sarum, I would have thee love the Church,
He ſcorns to leave his mother in the lurch.
For the well-governing your family,
Let pious Haverſham thy pattern be:
And if it be thy fate again to marry,
And S—y—r's daughter will thy year out-tarry,
May'ſt thou uſe her as Mohun his tender wife,
And may ſhe lead his virtuous lady's life.
To ſum up all; Devonſhire's chaſtity,
Bolton's merit, Godolphin's probity,
Halifax his modeſty, Eſſex's ſenſe,
Mountague's management, Culpepper's pence,
Teniſon's learning, and Southampton's wit,
Will make thee for an able Stateſman fit."

Mr.

Mr. Rayner has a manuſcript, intituled, "Rules of Practice in the Court of "Chancery," with a complete index, and the following memorandum cloſes it: "N. B. This tract was drawn up for the uſe of Sir Nathan Wrighte, when "he was made lord keeper."

P. 150. Lady Wrighte, wife to the Lord Keeper, died at their houſe in Lincoln's-Inn Fields, Oct. 21, 1705. By this lady he had ſix ſons and three daughters; George, Robert, Nathan, Ezekiel, William, Thomas, two Dorothys *, and Elizabeth †. Their eldeſt ſon, George was born at Barwell, May 25, 1677; and married, Jan. 16, 1700, Mary, daughter of T. Bedford, of Doctors Commons; died at his houſe in New James Street, Red Lion Square, March 9, 1724, and was buried at Gothurſt. Their youngeſt ſon, a ſtudent of Brazen-noſe College, Oxford, is buried in the cloiſters of that college, with this inſcription:

"H. S. E.
THOMAS WRIGHTE,
Magnæ ſpei Juvenis,
Filius natu ſextus honoratiſſimi
Dni Dni NATHAN WRIGHTE, Equitis Aurati,
Nuper Magni Sigilli Cuſtodis,
Obiit Julii 8, Anno { Dni 1710. / Ætat. 18."

Ibid. One daughter of the Recorder Wrighte was married to the famous John-Gilbert Cooper, Eſq.

P. 151. The baronetage deſcended from the ſecond-mentioned Nathan, who died in 1727, to his ſon Nathan, who died of a conſumption at Bath in 1737. He married a daughter of Sir Francis Lawley, knt. by whom he left two daughters coheireſſes. The title then deſcended to his half-brother Samuel; who dying ſoon after ſingle, the baronetage became extinct. His ſiſter and heir, wife of the late General Oglethorpe, is now living, and is poſſeſſed of Cranham Hall, and other eſtates of Sir Nathan.—Paulet Wrighte, who died in 1779 or 1780, left an uncle Nathan, who ſucceeded to the Englefield eſtate, and is alſo now living.

P. 152. Of Mr. Staveley, ſee more in p. *355. His "Hiſtory and Antiquities of "the ancient Town and once City of Leiceſter," which was preſented by his ſon William to Dr. Kilby of Leiceſter, is now, by the favour of Dr. Farmer, in my poſſeſſion, and ſhall be given to the publick, with "Three Hiſtorical Eſſays: viz. "1. Proves the Title of the Kings of England to the Crown of France; and vacates "the Law Salique. 2. Delineates to the Titles of the Houſes of York, and Lan-"caſter, to the Crown of England: with the great Miſchiefs and chief Reaſons "of the alternate Succeſſes of thoſe Titles. 3. Derives the Title of King Henry "the Seventh, with his Pedigree and Iſſue. The Union of the two Houſes in

* One of them died young, the other married to Henry Grey, 3d earl of Stamford.
† Lady of Sir Samuel Van Acker Sambrook.

" him; with the Union of the two Kingdoms in King James: how far he pro-
" ceeded therein to the farther uniting of them: and how far it was profecuted in
" King Charles the Second's Time. Written ſome years ſince by Thomas Staveley,
" Eſq. 1703." This publication will be accompanied with good portraits of Mr. Staveley and his Lady *, engraved at the expence of Mr. and Mrs. Gifford.

The following verſes by Mr. Staveley are now for the firſt time printed:

On the much-lamented Death of his honoured Father-in-Law JOHN ONEBYE, Eſq.

NOE ſullen Fate away did tear
His precious ſoul in diſmall fear:
Noe ſwift infectious influence
Hath hurryed him away from hence:
His comely ſtructure fell not down,
By any deluge overthrown;
By ſudden fire, or feaver burn'd,
Nor by ſome dreadful ſtorm o'return'd.
But Heaven in mercy oft did ſend
Such ſigns of his approaching end,
That hee fore-warned, was fore-arm'd,
And Death's fierce ſting thereby ſo charm'd,
That hee put off mortalitie,
Even by a fair Euthanaſie:
When hee too good for Earth was grown,
Heaven thus reſum'd him as its own:
His Graces with his years increaſt,
Each ſtriving not to be the leaſt:
And as ſeven cittys once had ſtrife,
Which gave to the fam'd Homer life;
And many places ſtill lay claime,
Of Virgil's urn to have the fame;
Soe here the Graces did conteſt,
Which unto him had title beſt:
And firſt Faith thus her claim did give,
That he by Faith alone did live:
But then hee's mine, ſaid Charitie,
For hee made others live by me:
Then Temp'rance challeng'd him of right,
'Cauſe ſhe was allways his delight:
Juſtice claim'd next, for where ſhe ſate,
Hee was her faithfull Advocate:
Humilitie then ſaid, hee's mine,
For I made all his Graces ſhine:
The World's great Judg this ſtrife did view,
And found that all their pleas were true;
But ſeeing that noe humane laws
Could arbitrate this holy cauſe,
And that to all right might be given,
It was adjourn'd to th' court of Heaven,
Where being come, this inventory
Of Graces ſtrait turn'd all to Glory:
Which chang doth, Janus like, diſcloſe
Forwards his gain; backwards it ſhows
Our loſſes, which now throng ſo faſt,
That they do quite confound our haſt,
To grieve for one when wee begin,
Another loſſe then ſtrait ſteps in,
And of our tears doth challeng more
Than that wee grieved for before:
Our private paſſions are too ſmall
Enough t' expreſſe this loſſe withall,
The publicks ſhare in it was chief,
It then requires a publick grief,
Which yet comes ſhort of what we owe,
For ſhould our tears like rivers flow,
Yet would they no proportion bear
To th' ocean of his vertues clear.
To Heaven reacht his Pietie:
To all did ſpread his Charitie:
His Learning deep: but Grace alone
Exceeded all dimenſion:
As would our ſorrow, but his gain
Forbids us further to complaine;
For, if in grief wee now exceed,
Wee doe betray and ſhame our Creed.
Reſt then in peace, ſweet ſoul, whilſt wee
Take vertue from thy memorie,
And as thy life a mirror gave,
By it wee dreſſe us for our grave.
Stay, Muſe, and weep the reſt, leaſt all to write,
Like to his vertues, ſhould ſeem infinite.

Fecit Admiratio verſum.—THO. STAVELEY.

* She died Oct. 12, 1669.

P. 154.

P. 154. Having had occaſion to enquire more particularly after the family of Welſted, the reſult of my reſearches is here ſubmitted to the reader, as an enlargement of the former article. Leonard Welſted, M. A. elected from Weſtminſter ſchool to Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1677, occurs as rector of Abingdon* in Northamptonſhire in 1685; and reſigned that living on being preſented to the vicarage of St. Nicholas, at Newcaſtle upon Tyne, 1692 †; where he was buried Nov. 15, 1694. He married, Dec. 12, 1686, Anne‡ the ſecond daughter of Thomas Staveley §, Eſq. a celebrated antiquarian writer, and Steward of the court of records at Leiceſter; and by her left two ſons and a daughter. By his laſt will, dated Nov. 7, 1694, proved Oct. 1, 1695, he ſays, "As to my worldly "eſtate, I give, deviſe, and bequeath the ſame unto my three children, Leonard, Tho- "mas, and Anne Welſted, equally to be divided amongſt them, ſhare and ſhare alike; "and I do hereby commit the tuition, guardianſhip, and care of my ſaid children, un- "til they ſhall attain the reſpective ages of one and twenty years, unto my loving "brothers and ſiſter, Joſhua Walker, Rector of Great Billing in the county of "Northampton; George Staveley, Clerk; and Mary Brudenell, in the New-work "in Leiceſter, widow; whom I make executors of this my will, in truſt for my "ſaid children; requiring my ſaid executors that upon all occaſions, and as need "ſhall require, in any thing relating to my ſaid children and eſtate hereby be- "queathed them, that they do conſult with, and purſue the advice of, my worthy "friend Nathan Wrighte, of Leiceſter, Serjeant at law, who I doubt not but will "be aiding and aſſiſting to my ſaid executors and my children."

Leonard Welſted, his eldeſt ſon, admitted a King's ſcholar at Weſtminſter in 1703, was thence elected to Trinity college, Cambridge, June 12, 1707 ‖. There is reaſon to think he did not remain long at the Univerſity; as he was very young when he married a daughter of the famous Harry Purcell. Early in life he obtained a place in the office of one of the ſecretaries of ſtate, by the intereſt of the earl of Clare, to whom, in 1715, he addreſſed a ſmall poem (which Jacob calls "a very good one"), on his being created duke of Newcaſtle. Mr. Welſted was afterwards** appointed one of the clerks extraordinary to Leonard Smelt, Eſq.

* The following extracts are taken from the pariſh regiſters of Abingdon: "1686, Dec. 12. "Rev. Leonard Welſted of Abington, and Anne Staveley of Coſſington, married at Abington.— "1688, June 3. Leonard the ſon of Leonard Welſted, rector, and of Anne his wife, was "baptiſed.—1689. Thomas the ſon of Leonard Welſted and Anne his wife was baptiſed.—1692. "Anne Welſted, daughter of Leonard Welſted, rector of this pariſh, and Anne his wife, "chriſtened Aug. 21, 1692."

† He was ſucceeded at Abingdon, in 1692, by W. Davis. See Bridges's Northamptonſhire, vol. I. p. 400.

‡ This lady, who was baptiſed May 19, 1603, was buried July 18, 1694.

§ See p. 373.

‖ "Junii 12°, 1707, admiſſus Leonardus Welſted penſ. annos natus 18, patre Leon. Welſted, generoſo, de Abington, in agro Northampton', de ingenio. In hoc collegium cooptatus e ſcholâ regiâ Weſtmonaſterienſi, ſub præceptore Doctore Knipe; Magiſtro Baker Tut'." College Regiſter.

** I do not know the exact date of this appointment. It is plain that he enjoyed it in 1725; and I believe he had it not much ſooner.

Clerk

Clerk of the Deliveries in the office of ordnance, and in conſequence had a houſe in the Tower of London, which he celebrates in a poem, inſcribed to the Duke of Dorſet, intituled, Οἰκογραφία, dated Nov. 30, 1725, lamenting the emptineſs of his cellar. The Duke took the hint, and ſent him a handſome preſent of Hermitage wine; and this is called in the notes on the Dunciad "a poem either "in praiſe of a cellar or garret." Pope has in other places ſtrongly wreſted ſome things, even againſt his own knowledge, for the ſake of abuſing Welſted *. The poem itſelf, however, being characteriſtic of our author, and deſcriptive of his friends, ſhall be given at length at the end of this article. In 1730 he was advanced in the Ordnance-office (probably through the intereſt of Biſhop Hoadly †) to the office of Clerk in ordinary; and on the 18th of May, 1731, was appointed one of the Commiſſioners for managing the State lottery. Both theſe employments he enjoyed till his death, which happened in the Tower, in 1746-7. By his firſt wife, Mr. Welſted had one daughter, who died, about Auguſt 1726, at the age of 18, unmarried; and whoſe loſs he lamented in "A Hymn to the Creator; written "by a Gentleman on occaſion of the death of his only daughter ‡." Mr. Cooke, the tranſlator of Heſiod, addreſſed to him, on this diſtreſſing event §, the epiſtle tranſcribed

* For example, Orator Henley publiſhed a piece called "Oratory Tranſactions," written by Mr. *Welſtede* ſpelt with an *e* at the end, as an evaſion, if Mr. Welſted ſhould call upon him for uſing his name, when he knew nothing of rhe piece; and that Mr. Pope could not but know; and yet he quotes Welſted in ſeveral places as the author of theſe Oratory Tranſactions.

† In the "Letters of Eminent Perſons," vol. III. p. 72, is the following one from Mr. Welſted, dated from his office in the Tower, Jan. 18, 1730-31, expreſſive of the utmoſt gratitude to Biſhop Hoadly:—"Though I do not think it proper at this time to trouble my great Patron, with a letter on the ſubject we lately talked of, I cannot however excuſe myſelf from letting you know the ſenſe of his goodneſs to me. I do not remember, he ever refuſed me any thing I aſked of him; but this laſt inſtance of his favour came unaſked, and was indeed in itſelf, and in the manner of it, ſo generous an exertion of humanity, that nothing can come up to it except my own gratitude. I am ſcarce able, as things now are with me, in any way to expreſs to you what I thought or felt in that favourable inſtant when I received by your hands ſo gracious a mark of [the] lord biſhop of Saliſbury's friendſhip; but be aſſured, that when I recount the days of my adverſity, I ſhall leave that out of the number; and when I call to mind what I moſt approve of myſelf, I ſhall dwell with pleaſure on the ſentiments I then had with reſpect to him. The happineſs he is poſſeſſed of in the conſciouſneſs of ſuch actions is ſincere and inviolable, and the memory of them will ſit ſweetly on him in extreme old age. I beg, Sir, as I doubt not you have inclination for it, that you will take all opportunities to cultivate in this great and good man thoſe kind diſpoſitions, of which I ſo lately received ſo great a proof. Occaſion may probably bring it in your way to throw out, in converſation, ſomewhat of more force and happineſs for expreſſing my acknowledgements, than I can ſay myſelf. I would fain appear to him, at leaſt, to be of a ſincere and grateful ſpirit; and nothing would go nearer me than to be thought either not to ſee, when I met with handſome and kind uſage, or not to have a heart that was duly affected with it.

"I am, &c. LEONARD WELSTED."

‡ Publiſhed by J. Walthoe, Dec. 5, 1726, Price 6d. Of this poem I have not been able to meet with a copy.

§ "Dear Sir, *Sept.* 27, 1726.

"I perceive you are ſtill obſtinate in your grief for the death of your daughter: a crime, I can never pardon in you; and a misfortune, I can never enough regret, to myſelf. While you are laviſh

tranſcribed below. His ſecond wife, Anna-Maria, a remarkable beauty, and the ZELINDA of his poems, was ſiſter to Sir Hoveden Walker, and to Dr. George Walker the

laviſh in your lamentations for the dead; for the dead, who is inſenſible of all your woes, who is beyond the reach of the calamities we are ſubject to; you make the living mourn. What comfort can I propoſe to you, otherwiſe than to adviſe you to make uſe of, what you are always maſter of, Reaſon; the ſovereign remedy, to which we muſt all apply in the hour of diſtreſs? But, methinks, you anſwer, there was not an hour of the day that was not full of ſome pleaſing action of my child; an action peculiar to each hour: ſo that every hour paints her in your mind. I grant you all: the moſt tender images which can be formed! But thoſe are excuſes only fit for weak and vulgar minds; for men who have nothing ſuperior to their paſſions. Livia was inconſolable for the death of Druſus; but Livia was a woman, without the aid of philoſophy. How did Cato bear the loſs of his ſon, and Brutus that of his wife? They were men of exalted ſouls, like you; like them ſhould you bear the common accidents of life. Cato ſhed a tear, and then again was Cato; in that is Cato ſuperior to you: Brutus ſhed none; in that is Brutus ſuperior to Cato. Let me prevail on you to read that ſcene of Shakſpeare, in Julius Cæſar, where Brutus receives the news of his wife's death; I am ſure you will approve of both the Hero and the Poet. What lectures could I give you from your darling claſſics! How redundant is your favourite Horace with thoſe wiſe and wholeſome leſſons; at the ſame time ſhewing the neceſſity of death, and the folly of exceſſive grief! Miſtake me not in what I have hitherto ſaid, nor think I have been ſpeaking againſt the workings of nature. I am ſenſible they will have their vent; and I can weep an hour, or a day; but more would be offenſive to myſelf: and doubtleſs the Stoicks I before mentioned had theſe workings, at the ſame time they had a greater ſtrength of ſpirits than ordinary to ſuppreſs them. I have nothing more to add, than to beg you would eſteem the incloſed copy of verſes as a token of my ſincere reſpect; and to believe me, dear Sir, your moſt faithful friend, and humble ſervant,

THOMAS COOKE.

" WHILE on the winding banks of Thames
I rove,
Or chuſe, for ſilence more profound, the grove;
Or in the flowery vale enamour'd ſtray,
Where Innocence and Truth direct the way;
While charm'd ſublimely by the various ſcene,
The Muſe propitious, and the mind ſerene;
What, to a mortal ſo divinely bleſs'd,
Can ſtrike ſo deeply as a friend diſtreſs'd!
Ev'n now, dejected, I thy lot deplore;
And the gay proſpect can delight no more.
In vain to me the gilded landſkips riſe,
While the tears fall from my Horatio's eyes.
Well is my ſoul for friendſhip form'd, or love;
In concert to my friend my paſſions move.
Ev'n now the ſovereign balm, that never fail'd,
That always o'er the heavy heart prevail'd,
That ever charm'd me in the mournful hour,
Ev'n thy own lays, my friend, has loſt their power.
Oh! how I long to let our ſorrows flow,
And mingle in the tender ſtrife of woe!

'Tis done,—and lo! the debt of nature's paid:
Soft lie the duſt, and happy reſt the maid!
And now the laſt, the pious, tear is ſhed,
The unavailing tribute to the dead;
No longer let thy faithful friends complain:
See, they demand thee to themſelves again.
Petronius, now, allures thy ſoul to eaſe,
A happy man! by nature form'd to pleaſe:
Whoſe virtues well may call Horatio friend;
Whom love and mirth-diſpelling care attend.
In him, to full perfection met, we ſee
All that the wiſe, or gay, can wiſh to be.
In the ſad hour from him I find relief,
With him forget that I have cauſe for grief.
Haſte to enjoy the hours I've heard you
prize,
Thoſe hours known only to the good and wiſe:
To ſacred Friendſhip be thy days aſſign'd,
Be to thyſelf, and thy aſſociates, kind.
Or if the ſoul, all-reſolute in woe,
Still bids the wakeful eye of ſorrow flow;

the defender of Londonderry*. She ſurvived him but a few months. Thomas, his only brother, who married Alice Throne †, widow, was buried at St. Mary's, Leiceſter, May, 2, 1713 ‡. Their ſiſter Anne, to whom adminiſtration of the Poet's effects was granted Nov. 1747, died Oct. 9, 1757; and was buried at Halloughton in Leiceſterſhire, where the following epitaph preſerves her memory §:

"ANNE daughter of
the Rev. LEONARD WELSTED,
late vicar of Newcaſtle upon
Tyne, having lived in this pariſh
the laſt 20 years of her life,
in exemplary piety and charity,
and a moſt intimate friendſhip
with ELIZABETH widow
of the Rev.
BENJAMIN BEWICKE ‖,
deſired to reſt here—with
her—in the hope of
a joyful reſurrection thro'
Jeſus Chriſt; and
in that hope departed,
Oct. 9, 1757, aged 63."

Make Reaſon, the great guide of life, thine aid:
Say, is the frenzy grateful to the maid?
Or could the virgin-ſhade perceive thee mourn,
Would ſhe, embody'd, to thy arms return?
Whatever cauſe, my friend, concludes her date,
The courſe of nature, or the work of fate,
Let this the burden of thy heart relieve,
'Tis weakneſs or impiety to grieve.
What though her charms might ſavage Rage compoſe,
And vye in ſweetneſs with the Syrian roſe,
What though her mind beſeem'd her angel's face,
Where every virtue met, and every grace;
Yet think, my friend, the heavy falling ſhower,
Without diſtinction lays the loveliеſt flower.
Trace every age, in every age you find
A thouſand weeping fathers left behind;
The common lot of all is fall'n to thee,
What was, what is, and what ſhall always be.
To duſt reduc'd ſhall thy Zelinda lye;
And know, thyſelf, thy dearer ſelf, ſhall die.
Know this, and ſtop the fountain of thine eyes;
Exceſs of ſorrow ill becomes the wiſe."

* Dr. Walker, rector of Donoghmoore, in the county of Tyrone, and governor of Derry, publiſhed "A true Account of the Siege of Londonderry, 1689," 4to. By this gallant atchievement, for which he received a letter of thanks from King William, he acquired ſuch a military taſte, that he ſacrificed his life at the battle of the Boyne: it was thought that, had he lived, he would have been promoted to the ſee of Derry, vacant by the death of Biſhop Hopkins three days before. The late Dr. Brown, who did all he could to reform and revive us, republiſhed his account of this ſiege, Lond. 1758, 8vo, "as an uſeful leſſon to the preſent times, with a prefatory addreſs to the public." Britiſh Topography, vol. II. p. 807, 808.

† A native of Ireland, and daughter of Edward Cloyne (who was buried at St. Martin's, Leiceſter, April 26, 1713, aged 64). By Mr. Thomas Welſted ſhe had an only daughter, Mary, (ſee p. *360) baptiſed Jan. 3. 1711; married Jan. 30, 1732, to Edmund * Baſſet, ſon of Henry Baſſet, of Blaby, in the county of Leiceſter; buried Jan. 5, 1733. Her huſband (who had afterwards a ſecond wife, and two daughters, Elizabeth and Eleanor) was buried Dec. 19, 1766. Their daughter, Mary-Welſted Baſſet, baptized Jan. 5, 1733, was married Feb. 4, 1759, to Mr. Joſeph Moor of Syſton, by whom ſhe has three ſons and five daughters.—The widow of Mr. Thomas Welſted had afterwards (April 18, 1714) a third huſband, John King, ſenior. She died Jan. 26, 1753; and her huſband on the 11th of October following.

‡ Adminiſtration to his effects, with a will annexed, was granted at Leiceſter, 1714.

§ Her will was proved at the archdeacon's court at Leiceſter.

‖ The Rev Mr. Bewicke, rector of Halloughton, died, aged upwards of 70, Aug. 21, 1730. His eſtate, which was conſiderable, deſcended to his nephew Mr. Calverley Bewicke, a Portugal merchant in London.

* This Edmund, who was born in 1709, had a brother, named John.

Whilſt

Whilſt yet a boy at Weſtminſter, Mr. Welſted wrote the celebrated little poem called "Apple Pye *," which was univerſally attributed to the facetious Dr. King of the Commons, and as ſuch has been incorporated in the laſt edition of his Works. In 1709 he publiſhed "A Poem occaſioned by the late famous Victory of Audenarde; humbly inſcribed to the Hon. Robert Harley," folio; in 1710, "A Poem to the Memory of the incomparable Mr. Philips, humbly inſcribed to the Right Hon. Henry St. John;" folio. In 1712 he was editor of "The Works of Dionyſius Longinus on the Sublime †; or, a Treatiſe concerning the Sovereign Perfection of Writing; tranſlated from the Greek; with ſome Remarks on the Engliſh Poets," 8vo; inſcribed, in a handſome dedication, to that noble patron of literature, Sir Jonathan Trelawny, Lord Biſhop of Wincheſter. In the beginning of the year 1714 he publiſhed an imitation of Horace, Book I. Ode XV. inſcribed to Mr. Steele, under the title of "A Prophecy ‡;" and a few months after publiſhed "An Epiſtle to Mr. Steele, on the Acceſſion of King George." He addreſſed a poem to the Counteſs of Warwick, on her Marriage with Mr. Addiſon, 1716. In 1717 he wrote "The Genius, on Occaſion of the Duke of Marlborough's Apoplexy §;" an ode much commended by Steele, and ſo generally

* Theſe verſes, written, as Welſted tells us, while he was at ſchool or very ſoon after, "were not inſerted in the Collection of his Poems out of any fondneſs for that trivial part of poetry, but merely becauſe they had the fortune to be liked, and had by miſtake been attributed to another perſon; a piece of good luck (adds Welſted) I never much envied him." Preface, p. lxiii.

† It is not at all ſurprizing that this edition ſhould never have been ſeen by the learned Dean of Cheſter; who gravely tells his readers, that "he had finiſhed his own tranſlation before he "knew of any prior attempt to make Longinus ſpeak Engliſh;" that "the firſt tranſlation he met "with was publiſhed by Mr. Welſted in 1724;" and that "he was much ſurprized, upon a peru"ſal, to find it only Boileau's tranſlation miſrepreſented and mangled; for every beauty is im"paired, if not totally effaced, and every error moſt injudiciouſly preſerved." This *candid* declaration of Dr. Smith is followed by an acknowledgment, that he had ſince *accidentally* met with *two other* verſions; one by J. Hall, Eſq. 1652; the other, anonymous, at Oxford, 1698.

‡ Of this a ſingle ſtanza (the only part of it I have yet been able to recover) is printed in the Political State for November, 1714.

§ The following correſpondence between Mr. Hughes and Earl Cowper was occaſioned by this Ode. 1. "Having juſt met with the incloſed verſes, which have been but lately diſperſed, I think them ſo very good, that I could not deny myſelf the pleaſure of ſending them to your Lordſhip, who perhaps may not yet have ſeen them. I am informed they were written by Mr. Welſted, a gentleman I have heard mentioned by Sir Richard Steele, as a promiſing genius; and who has written ſome few ſhort poems before, but is little known."—2. "I give you many thanks for yours, with the excellent verſes of an uncommon kind. It puzzled us here in the country to reconcile the 3d ſtanza, which prepares for a particular enumeration of the Duke's actions, with the 4th, which mentions only two, and no more are enumerated after. But, I take it, the Genius is ſuppoſed, after mentioning 'Blenheim,' to ſee in the plan 'the bloodleſs wreath;' and, thinking that now moſt fit for the Duke to dwell upon, alters his deſign of pointing to his deeds one by one, and proceeds immediately to give him the exhortation which follows. There is one Mr. Welſted *, Reader of the

* The Rev. Ralph Welſtead, B. D. was choſen Reader of the Charter-houſe in 1707; and died (being then one of the ſenior fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge) Jan. 4, 1725-6.

rally admired as to be attributed to Addiſon; and in the ſame year publiſhed "The Triumvirate, or a Letter in verſe from Palemon to Celia from Bath," which was a direct ſatire on "Three Hours after Marriage," the unſucceſsful dramatic attempt of Gay, Arbuthnot, and Pope. This was an inexpiable offence with Pope; who has revenged himſelf by giving Welſted a conſpicuous niche in "The Dun-"ciad*." Speaking of the dull lordly Patron, on whom

"With ready quills the dedicators wait,"

he ſays,

"*Welſted* his mouth with claſſic flattery opes,
"And the puff'd Orators burſt out in tropes.
"But *Oldmixon* the Poet's healing balm
"Strives to extract from his ſoft, giving palm;
"Unlucky Oldmixon! thy lordly maſter
"The more thou tickleſt, gripes his fiſt the faſter†."

Book II. ver. 197. ed. 1729.

Charter-houſe, who is ſaid to have wit in converſation: I cannot tell whether he, or another, be the Welſted you mention as the author."—3. "With the greateſt ſatisfaction I return your Lordſhip my moſt humble acknowledgments for the honour of your letter, and am extremely glad the verſes I ſent were ſo acceptable. This has given me occaſion to enquire after what I could farther meet with from the ſame hand, and thought now to have ſent your Lordſhip the Author's firſt-fruits. I find he mentions an 'Ode to the King,' which I am ſorry I cannot yet procure. The perſon your lordſhip has heard of, though a man of 'wit in converſation,' will not be ſuſpected, among thoſe who know him, for panegyrics of this kind; his ſentiments and principles being of a different turn. What I have heard of this gentleman is, that he is a young man whom Sir Richard Steele ſome time ago profeſſed to patroniſe and encourage, and uſed to recommend among his acquaintance. I find the 'verſes on the Duke of Marlborough' are hitherto very little diſperſed: and I wiſh the author were acquainted with your Lordſhip's very juſt remark on the 3d and 4th ſtanzas. Perhaps placing the 3d ſtanza after the 4th might obviate the objection." The Ode itſelf has been frequently reprinted. It may be found, ſet to Muſic, in "The Muſical Miſcellany;" and is preſerved both in "Dodſley's Collection;" and in the "Lettersof eminent Per-"ſons," publiſhed by Mr. Duncombe; who obſerves, "If Mr. Welſted had written nothing elſe, or at leaſt if he had not offended Mr. Pope by his 'Triumvirate,' he would ſcarcely have been pilloried in "The Dunciad."

* Welſted, in his turn, retorted in ſeveral of the ſquibs which ſpeedily followed the publication of "The Dunciad:" among theſe were, "One Epiſtle to Mr. A. Pope, occaſioned by Two "Epiſtles lately publiſhed, 1730," 4to; a joint production of Welſted and Moore Smythe. And, "Of Dulneſs and Scandal; occaſioned by the Character of Lord Timon, in Mr. Pope's "Epiſtle to the Earl of Burlington. By Mr Welſted, 1732," folio. In both theſe pieces, the Author of the Dunciad is unmercifully belaboured.

† To ſhew the verſatility of Pope, take the lines as differently applied in later editions:

"*Bentley* his mouth with claſſic flattery opes,
"And the puff'd orator burſt out in tropes.
"But *Welſted* moſt the Poet's healing balm
"Strives to extract from his ſoft giving palm;
"Unhappy Welſted! thy unfeeling maſter
"The more though tickleſt, gripes his fiſt the faſter." Book II. 205. ed. 1779.

And after plunging Concannen to the bottom of that ſable ſtream where

" Th' unconſcious flood ſleeps o'er him like a lake,"

he adds,

" Not *Welſted* ſo: drawn endlong by his ſcull,
" Furious he ſinks, precipitately dull.
" Whirlpools and ſtorms his circling arm inveſt,
" With all the might of gravitation bleſt.
" No crab more active in the dirty dance,
" Downward to climb, and backward to advance.
" He brings up half the bottom on his head,
" And boldly claims the Journals and the Lead *."

Book II. ver. 293. ed. 1729.

Again, Book III. 163. ed. 1729 (ver. 170. ed. Johnſon, 1779) he thus parodies a paſſage in Denham's " Cooper's Hill :"

" Flow, *Welſted*, flow! like thine inſpirer, beer;
" Though ſtale, not ripe; though thin, yet never clear;
" So ſweetly mawkiſh, and ſo ſmoothly dull;
" Heady, not ſtrong; o'erflowing, though not full."

In the Notes on the above curious extracts, it is ſaid, " He writ other things " which we cannot remember. Smedley, in his Metamorphoſis of Scriblerus, " mentions one, the Hymn of a Gentleman to his Creator: and there was another " in praiſe either of a cellar, or a garret. L. W. characteriſed in the Περὶ " Βάθους, or the Art of Sinking, as a Didapper †, and after as an Eel †, is ſaid to be " this

* " The ſtrength of the metaphors in this paſſage is to expreſs the great ſcurrility and fury of this writer, which may be ſeen one day in a piece of his, called (as I think) *Labeo*." Pope.—This paſſage in Pope's note, and the eight lines of poetry which it ſerved to illuſtrate, were ſo injurious, that Pope himſelf appears to have been aſhamed, and omitted them in ſubſequent editions.

† " The *Didappers* are authors, that keep themſelves long out of ſight, under water, and come up now and then, where you leaſt expected them. *L. W. G. D.* Eſq. Sir *W. Y.*—The *Eels* are obſcure authors, that wrap themſelves up in their own mud, but are mighty nimble and pert. *L. W. L. T. P. M.* General *C.*" I have given the above extracts from Martinus Scriblerus, Chap. VI. to ſhew that Welſted was at leaſt abuſed in good company; with George Dodington, Sir W. Young, &c.—In the eleventh chapter of " The Art of ſinking in Poetry," the following couplet is quoted from Welſted's " Acon and Lavinia," as an example of the *Paranomaſia*, or Pun:

" ——— Behold the virgin lye
" Naked, and only *cover'd* by the *ſky*.

" To which," ſays Scriblerus, " thou may'ſt add,

" To ſee her beauties no man needs to ſtoop,
" She has the whole horizon for her hoop."

* Q. To what does this allude? Mr Cooke, in one of his Epiſtles, June 1728, obſerves, of England, that,

" ——— as at once the fertile country breeds
" The golden harveſt, and the rankeſt weeds;
" Among the Britiſh Sons of Verſe we find
" In *Pope* a *Bavius* and a *Labeo* join'd."

But

" this perſon, by Dennis, Daily Journal of May 11, 1728. He was characterized " under the title of another animal, a Mole, by the author of the enſuing ſimile, " which was handed about at the ſame time:

" Dear *Welſted*, mark, in dirty hole,
" That painful animal, a Mole:
" Above ground never born to grow;
" What mighty ſtir it keeps below!
" To make a Mole-hill all his ſtrife!
" It digs, pokes, undermines for life.
" How proud a little dirt to ſpread;
" Conſcious of nothing o'er its head!
" Till, labouring on for want of eyes,
" It blunders into light, and dies."

" But (to be impartial) add the following character of him. Mr. Welſted " had, in his youth, raiſed ſo great expectations of his future genius, that " there was a kind of ſtruggle between the two Univerſities, which ſhould have " the honour of his education*. To compound this, he (civilly) became a mem- " ber of both, and, after having paſſed ſome time at the one, he removed to " the other. From thence he returned to town, where he became the darling " expectation of all the polite writers, whoſe encouragement he acknowledged in " his occaſional poems, in a manner that will make no ſmall part of the fame of " his protectors. It alſo appears from his Works, that he was happy in the pa- " tronage of the moſt illuſtrious characters of the preſent age. Encouraged by " ſuch a combination in his favour, he publiſhed a book of poems, ſome in the " Ovidian, ſome in the Horatian manner, in both which the moſt exquiſite judges " pronounced he even rivalled his maſters. His love-verſes have reſcued that way " of writing from contempt. In tranſlations he has given us the very ſoul and ſpi- " rit of his author. His ode, his epiſtle, his verſes, his love-tales, all are the " moſt perfect things in all poetry. WELSTED of himſelf, Characters of the Times, " 1728, 8vo, p. 23, 24. It ſhould not be forgot for his honour, that he received " at one time the ſum of five hundred pounds † for ſecret ſervice, among the other " excellent

But behold the fidelity of this quotation! The couplet, as it really ſtands in Welſted, both in the original Freethinker, and in the re-publiſhed volume, 1724, is,

" ——— who ſaw her, with familiar eyes,
" Aſleep, and cover'd by the ſkies."

* This is in ſome degree the caſe with every decent ſcholar at Weſtminſter; it being an equal chance whether he goes to Trinity College, Cambridge, or to Chriſt Church, Oxford.

† A miſrepreſentation. He certainly received 500l. But, fortunately for his reputation, thus infamouſly and injuriouſly branded, it is proved beyond a doubt, by an original letter of Steele, that the ſum with which he is thus reproached was received by him as an official man, ſo far back as the 17th of Auguſt, 1715, and was actually iſſued for the uſe of Sir Richard Steele. See Steele's "Letters to his Lady," 1787, p. 118; compared with the "Report of the Secret Committee" in the Houſe of Commons, vol. XXIV. p. 328; where the ſum is ſaid to be iſſued to "Leonard Welſted,

" excellent authors hired to write anonymouſly for the miniſtry. See Report of the " Secret Committee, &c. in 1742." If this pleaſant repreſentation of our author's abilities were juſt, it would ſeem no wonder if the two univerſities ſhould ſtrive with each other for the honour of his education. Our author, however, does not appear to have been a mean poet: he had certainly from nature a good genius; but, after he came to town, became a votary to pleaſure; and the applauſes of his friends, which taught him to overvalue his talents, perhaps ſlackened his diligence, and, by making him truſt ſolely to nature, ſlight the aſſiſtance of art. It may not be impertinent to add that a gentleman now living recollects hearing of Welſted's fame as a cheſs-player at the Temple coffee-houſe.

From 1718 to 1721 he was a coadjutor of Ambroſe Philips, Dr. Boulter, lord chancellor Weſt of Ireland, the Rev. Gilbert Burnet, and the Rev. Henry Stevens, in the periodical paper called "The Free-thinker." Four poems of his in particular, which originally appeared in that work, are thus pointed out by A. Philips:

1. " It is an inexpreſſible ſatisfaction to a candid temper, to be employed in revealing the latent merit of any man: and I am ſorry that I have not frequent opportunities of indulging my heart in this pleaſure. This makes me lay hold on the firſt occaſion of this kind with impatience; eſpecially ſince I hope to pleaſe all the lovers of poetry, at the ſame time that I gratify myſelf. From this motive, I take the liberty to mention Mr. Welſted for the author of the following poem; a young gentleman not yet greatly known by his writings, though he will not long remain without his ſhare of reputation, ſince (as I am informed) he is now engaged in a tranſlation of Tibullus *. This Writer is full of tenderneſs; and Mr. Welſted's preſent performance ſhews him to be admirably qualified to dreſs the ſentiments of the Roman Poet to advantage in the Engliſh language. I muſt acquaint my readers, that this poem came to my hands without a title prefixed to it; therefore I ſhall recommend it under the general name of " A Love Tale." There appears in it the luxuriancy of a youthful imagination; a luxuriancy like that which is ſo remarkable in Ovid; and indeed the Ovidian manner of writing is manifeſt in almoſt every line; ſo that they who do not read that poet in the original, will have the ſatisfaction of ſeeing here, the turn of wit, which made him the delight of Rome; and the men of letters will be pleaſed to ſee the familiar graces of Ovid revive in their own countryman." *Free-thinker*, N° 98, Feb. 27, 1718-19.

ſted, Gent. for ſpecial ſervice."—In the appendix to the Report of the Secret Committee of the Houſe of Commons in 1741 and 1742, in a table of money expended by Sir Robert Walpole, among other articles, there is one for ſpecial ſervices; in which is the following article:—" Aug. 27, 1715, 500l. to Leonard Welſted, Gent." but this gentleman ſome years afterwards declared, to Mr. Walthoe, an alderman of St. Alban's, " that he received it for Sir Richard Steele, and " paid it to him;" a declaration which is now abundantly confirmed by the unſuſpicious teſtimony of Steele himſelf.

* This tranſlation never appeared. Mr. Welſted indeed appears ſoon to have dropt all thoughts of it, if we may judge from the quotation from the Free-thinker of Oct. 23, 1719. See p. 384.

2. " Mr

2. "Mr. Welſted, who lately gave me an opportunity to entertain the town with an excellent poem, has this week been pleaſed to oblige me with another ſpecimen of his abilities, not inferior (I may ſay) to his firſt performance. It is a ſpecies of *Spring-Poetry*, very ſuitable to this month. Every one who peruſes it will be apt to take it in the particular view in which it delighted me when I determined to call it 'The Picture of a fine April Morning;' which no painter can expreſs in ſuch lively images, through all its changes. The ſtrokes in it are very maſterly, and the whole deſign is new." *Ibid.* N° 112, April 17, 1719.

3. "I have an opportunity of cloſing theſe reflections, very much to my ſatisfaction, with a kind preſent ſent me by Mr. Welſted. It is an elegant invitation in verſe, to a few friends, to celebrate the king's birth-day with him; in imitation of an Epiſtle in Horace, 'Si potes Archaicis,' &c. This has, indeed, been attempted in Engliſh before; but with ſuch indifferent ſucceſs, as ſhews it to be one of thoſe ſeemingly eaſy pieces of writing, which all hope to imitate, and which none but an excellent maſter can expreſs." *Ibid.* N° 124, May 24, 1719.

4. "Having fortified the hearts of my diſciples againſt the enchantments of Indolency, I may truſt them with an Elegy of Tibullus, in all the beauties of Mr. Welſted's Tranſlation. I muſt obſerve, that he has kept ſo cloſe to the original, that he exceeds the number of the Latin only by two Engliſh verſes*. In the mean time, if I might adviſe this gentleman, I would not (upon ſecond thoughts) have him throw away his leiſure on this Author, ſince there is little variety in his writings; and this one Elegy † is ſufficient to give our ladies, and our young lovers, a notion of his gallantry and idleneſs. Albius Tibullus was a Roman of an Equeſtrian family. His perſon was beautiful, and his turn of wit elegant and tender. He was beloved and eſteemed by Ovid and Horace; and was in great repute amongſt the families of the firſt note in Rome. But he died young, having probably lived too faſt. It is evident from his Poems, he was a Polite Inſignificant; and ſo entirely addicted to his pleaſures, that, notwithſtanding his birth, his education, and his parts, he was of little, if of any, uſe either to his friends, his family, or his country ‡." *Ibid.* N° 166, Oct. 23, 1719.

Mr. Welſted publiſhed a Poetical Epiſtle to the Duke of Chandos, 1719. Sir Richard Steele was indebted to him for both the Prologue and Epilogue to "The "Conſcious Lovers," 1721; and Mr. A. Philips the ſame year for a complimentary poem on his Tragedy of "Humfrey Duke of Glouceſter." In 1722 he addreſſed an Epiſtle to Dr. Garth on the Death of the Duke of Marlborough; and an Ode to Earl Cadogan, which was highly extolled by Dean Smedley, in an Ode which he himſelf addreſſed to the ſame noble Peer—

* Excurſions are inexpiably bad;
And 'tis much ſafer to leave out than add. ROSCOMMON, on tranſlated Verſe.

† Another Elegy, Book III. iii. is given in Welſted's Poems.

‡ Two other poems by Welſted originally appeared in the Freethinker; Tranſlation of Horace, Book I. Ode XIX. June 29, 1719; a Song, Dec. 25, 1719. And another Ode of Horace, Book IV. Ode II. June 12, 1721, I ſhall venture to aſcribe to him on conjecture.

"So

" So great a theme, ſo new a ſong,
" To Welſted only does belong;
" Like Ovid ſoft is he, like Flaccus ſtrong *."

In 1724 he publiſhed an octavo volume, dedicated to his good friend and patron the Duke of Newcaſtle, under the title of " Epiſtles, Odes, &c. written on ſeveral " Subjects; with a Tranſlation of Longinus's Treatiſe on the Sublime. To which " is prefixed a Diſſertation concerning the Perfection of the Engliſh Language, " the State of Poetry, &c." The poems were reprinted, without Longinus, in 12mo, 1725. He wrote the Epilogue to Southerne's " Money's the Miſtreſs," 1726; and in December that year " The Diſſembled Wanton; or, My Son get Money †," a Comedy, inſcribed to the Hon. George Dodington. In 1727 he publiſhed " A " Diſcourſe to the Right Honourable Sir Robert Walpole. To which is annexed, " Propoſals for tranſlating the whole Works of Horace ‡; with a Specimen of the

* See the whole Ode in the " Supplement to Swift."

† Of this dramatic performance, a very able judge ſays, it is " an entertaining comedy, " and met with tolerable ſucceſs; but 'tis probable it might have found a more welcome recep- " tion, had it not unfortunately made its appearance juſt at the time when the town was big with " expectation of Smyth's 'Rival Modes,' and therefore paid the leſs attention to any other new " piece." Biographia Dramatica, vol. II. p. 88.—It has been ingeniouſly conjectured, by the Annotator on the TATLER (vol. V. p. 103, ed. 1786), that it is to this performance Steele alludes, when he ſays, N° 182, " I have at preſent under my tutelage a young poet, who, I deſign, ſhall entertain the town this winter. And as he does me the honour to let me ſee his comedy as he writes it, I ſhall endeavour to make the parts fit the geniuſes of the ſeveral actors, as exactly as their habits can their bodies. The drama at preſent has only the outlines drawn. There are, I find, to be in it all the reverend offices of life (ſuch as regard to parents, huſbands, and honourable lovers) preſerved with the utmoſt care; and at the ſame time that agreeableneſs of behaviour, with the intermixture of pleaſing paſſions which ariſe from innocence and virtue, interſperſed in ſuch a manner, as that to be charming and agreeable ſhall appear the natural conſequence of being virtuous." It is true, this friendly announce is ſomewhat premature, as the comedy was not printed till 1726; but it may be added, in confirmation of the above conjecture, that it was probably acted ſome time before it was publiſhed. It came out at the theatre in Lincoln's Inn Fields, and Mr. Quin performed the principal character. In the prologue, which was written by a Genfleman of the Temple, and ſpoken by Mr. Ryan, it is ſaid,

" Our Author, though a ſtranger on the Stage,
" Has, by his various Muſe, enrich'd the age:
" All that are born to Taſte (thoſe all, how few!)
" In his terſe lines the *Britiſh Horace* view.
" Great though he be, he comes with reverence here,
" His entrance, *long delay'd*, avows his fear."

The epilogue, written by Mr. Molloy, was ſpoken by Mrs. Younger.

‡ An imitator of Horace, Book IV. Ode VIII. (in the London Journal, Nov. 19, 1726) ſays, " I would not be thought to ſet myſelf in competition with Mr. Welſted, who has promiſed to give us a tranſlation (and by the ſpecimens he has publiſhed we may believe it will be a very good one) of the Odes of this Author. Give me leave, from a right notion of that Gentleman's great abilities, to apply to him the following verſe of Lucretius:

" Non ita certandi cupidus, ſed propter amorem
" Quod te imitare aveo ——"

And to check myſelf, with conſidering what Statius ſays with regard to Virgil:

" —— Neque tu divinam Æneida tenta,
" Sed longa ſequere, & veſtigia ſemper adora."

" Performance," 4to. The plan projected was, to print a tranſlation of the whole Works of Horace in verſe, with notes, and a new edition of the Latin, in five volumes 4to, at the price of five guineas, two to be paid at ſubſcribing, a third on the delivery of two volumes, and the remainder on finiſhing the work. We need not add, that the project proved abortive. The Odes given as ſpecimens were, Book I. Ode I. addreſſed to Mr. Dodington ; Ode III. to the Yacht that is to bring over the Marquis of Blandford ; Ode V. ; and Ode XXII. addreſſed to the Earl of Pembroke. Theſe ſeveral tranſlations are, in Mr. Welſted's pamphlet, reſpectively contraſted by thoſe of Creech, Dryden, Milton, and Roſcommon. He afterwards publiſhed " An Ode to the Right Hon. Lieutenant General " Wade, on his diſarming the Highlands ; imitated from Horace ; to which is ad- " ded, the Fourth Ode, tranſlated from the Fourth Book of the ſame Author." Two of Mr. Welſted's productions are ſet to muſic in " The Muſical Miſcellany, " 1729," 6 vols 8vo ; one in vol. I. p. 18. " While in the bower, with beauty " bleſt," &c. And another in vol. IV. p. 17, " The Genius," (ſee p. 380.) In 1730 he wrote the Epilogue to Mottley's " Widow bewitched ;" in 1732 appeared his poem, " Of falſe Fame, an Epiſtle to the Earl of Pembroke ;" and in 1736, " The Scheme and Conduct of Providence, from the Creation to the " Coming of the Meſſiah ; or, an Enquiry into the Reaſons of the Divine Diſpenſa- " tions in that Period," 8vo ; dedicated to the Duke of Chandos.

Mr. Welſted was in habits of intimacy with Hammond, Theobald, Moore, and Cooke. The latter of theſe, in an Epiſtle to Mr. Moore, obſerves that

" he has hours of bliſs,
In which he more than ſeems to live,
Where Welſted, envy'd Bard divine,
And Hammond gladdening as the day,
Long may they live, thy friends and mine,
Conſpire to chaſe the clouds away."

And in his " Battle of the Poets," he makes him one of the principal Heroes, and even an over-match for Pope :

" Foremoſt of this harmonious band is ſeen
A Chief at once adventurous and ſerene ;
Firm as his ſhield the Roman Swan appears,
Horace bright ſhining through a length of years,
And there Lavinia by her dream betray'd,
And Acon ſmiling on the blushing maid :
Longinus there extends the laurel bough,
And with the ivy crowns the Critic's brow,
Thus arm'd the Bard advanc'd in heart ſincere,
Welſted to Phœbus and the Muſes dear."

After conducting his Favourite ſafely through the " barbarous numbers," and the " treacherous throng," who " conſpired his fall," he prophetically bids him,

" With patience wait the day when thou ſhalt ſhine,
In thy meridian glory, all divine."

OIKO

ΟΙΚΟΓΡΑΦΙΑ: A POEM, TO HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF DORSET. Dated, *Tower, Nov.* 30, 1725.

By Mr. WELSTED.

Non ebur, nec aureum
Meâ renidet in domo lacunar;
Non trabes Hymettiæ
Premunt columnas ultimâ recisas
Africâ, neque Attali;
Ignotus hæres regiam occupavi. HOR. 2 Od. xviii. 1—6.

AT length, O DORSET, not to raiſe
Trophies to thee of tinſel praiſe;
Nor barren compliments to frame;
Vain incenſe to ſo great a name!
At length I've gain'd, as men will gueſs,
What not great cunning nor addreſs,
But Fortune in my way has thrown,
A Houſe that I may call my own:
Kind Heaven from every ruin ſave it,
And bleſs the generous hand that gave it!
This Houſe, your Grace may pleaſe to know,
Is eminent for outward ſhow:
The Architect that plann'd the dome,
Foreſeeing well a Druid's home,
The portal rais'd auguſt, ſupply'd
Two tall faſh-lights on either ſide;
And well he knew, three rooms a floor,
That no wiſe man would wiſh for more;
Then ſteps, a fair aſcent! of ſtone
Uprear'd from living quarries hewn:
A ſightly front; no flaw, nor blot!
Stands warm; and on a cunning ſpot:
Th' alcove at top! from whence one may
At once, the riſing ſpires ſurvey,
The freighted Thames what treaſure fills,
And 'croſs the flood the Kentiſh hills.
This for the ſhell—In all within,
A different face of things is ſeen;
No pomp, nor coſt beſtow'd in vain!
But decent furniture, and plain;
Where nothing ſordid is to ſee;
Neat, though from oſtentation free:
To paſs the entry, which we call,
Sometimes, in raillery, a Hall;
The Parlour's what the houſe does grace!
That is to ſay, my Lord, the place
Where humble Bards our levee wait;
Which True-wit calls my room of ſtate:
At once you ſee the Pannel-glaſs,
The matted Chairs, and Locks of braſs;
The Stove, that chears the wintry moon,
Or Flower-piece, in its ſtead, in June;
The Beaufet, that, with glaſſes fine,
Tempts heedleſs folks to ſtay to dine;
And, laſt, the genial Board, not large,
Nor equal to a ſumptuous charge,
Yet, where one could with eaſe compoſe
All VAFER's friends, or METHUEN's foes:
Such needful things are, chief, in view;
To ornament there are but few:
Howe'er, the careful eye may ſee
Gilt Spoons, for equipage of Tea,
And Cups, the ſoft Chineſe's art!
Partly entire, in fragments part;
An Almanack, Feaſt-days to ſpy;
And Skreens of Gauze for privacy;
In one and t'other place a Print;
Th' Engraver's ſkill, or Mezzotint!
Here, Harriot looks, as ſhe would ſmile;
Here, DORSET, thy brave friend ARGYLL,
His learned Brother, there, is ſeen,
Buchanan and Puffendorf between.
Here, SMELT to all the Muſes dear;
And the great Stateſman WALPOLE, here;
The Royal Race, Dahl's maſter-hand!
Come forth to fight; beſide them ſtand
GARTH, DRYDEN, CAVENDISH in a row;
And DURFEY, for a joke, below:
With ſuch-like toys we make a ſhift;
The more, becauſe JACK TRUEMAN's gift.
As yet, is found no decoration
Of long deſcent, nor antique faſhion;

No reverend portraiture to ſtrike
The eye, here Lely, there Vandyke!
Till, in the Dining-room, behold!
(Let it with honeſt pride be told)
My GRANDSIRE's * awful form appears,
The ſilver beard of fourſcore years!
And, near, his aged HELP-MATE † hung,
Toaſt of BELGRAVIAN Swains, when young!
By her, plain ROBERT's ‡ ruſtic dreſs!
Fair CATHERINE || with the auborn treſs!
And of my Line ſome other few,
Bleſt people, that had nought to do!
Who, gravely, nothing made their care,
But to leave nothing to their Heir!
Here too, Seats, ſome half ſcore, are found;
And a Tarpaulin on the ground;
A Mirror, Coſmo's conſtant friend,
Does, down the pier, direct, deſcend;
Each ſide, a Sconce, for waxen lights,
To grace the dance on Chriſtmaſs nights;
A Map you ſee the chimney o'er;
At a ſmall diſtance, a Scritore,
Contriv'd my little wealth to hold
Of Staple Poetry, or Gold;
A Couch, beſide, of homely ſort,
But ſerves, thank worthy Bevill for't,
To entertain one's thoughts at eaſe,
Or muſe of what may DORSET pleaſe;
On learned ſhelves, while, cloſe at hand,
A few old truſty Claſſicks ſtand,
Quintilian, Plutarch, Mantua's fame,
Herodotus, the great Livian name,
Petronius, Ovid, Bion's tears,
Wilmot, and Waller, 'mong their Peers,
And other names of modern birth,
Hoadly, Verulam, Chillingworth,
Thy Sire, with his immortal wreath!
And our own Laurel, far beneath.
Such this apartment——With ſmall pains
A man may gueſs at what remains.
The Chamber, ſet apart for reſt,
With few embelliſhments is dreſt;
Void of the needleſs curious ſkill!
And would become DE VILETTE ill:
Howe'er, the walls are lin'd with ſtuff,
Coarſe-ſpun, but warm; ſo, rich enough.
To cheriſh love, hangs full in view
A Venus, Peregrini drew;
The boards look brown, through Jenny's care,
Freſh-rubb'd with marjoram and myrrh;
And theſe a cheap-bought carpet ſtrows;
A wholeſome hearth with embers glows,
Vapours and wintery damps to cure;
And other uſeful furniture;
The chief, what all the reſt does crown,
A neat clean bed! its feathers, down!
Soft, as e'er gave the peacock pride,
Or blanch'd the ſilver cygnet's ſide.
The reſt o'th' houſe, and neighbouring rooms,
Alike undeck'd with Perſia's looms,
Your Grace's trouble not t'increaſe,
Is much the ſame, and of a piece.
Such lowly things Philemon ſhow'd,
And Baucis, in their mean abode;
Yet Gods deſcending grac'd their cot:
Like theirs, is my all humble lot:
Nor covet we the wealth, that ſhines
In domes of Eaſtern concubines;
The luxury of Cardinals;
Nor Britiſh Barons echoing Halls;
The Cabinets of amber pure;
The golden Lamp, nor ſilver Ewer;
Nor ample Goblets, that relate
Hiſtories, rough-riſing on the Plate;
Nor Crimſon Flowers on Arras feign'd;
Nor ſoft Perfumes in wood engrain'd:
Theſe wants I bear; not wants to me!
While Innocence and Piety
Defend my roof, and Britain deigns
To liſten to my Leſtrian § ſtrains.
One only place, the humble grief,
That of your Grace implores relief,
Is yet unſung——All wan it lies,
And, deep, beneath the azure ſkies;
Here, oft, to nouriſh ſpleen I go,
A darkſome path! deſcending low;
Here, Fate ſo will'd, the ſcene begins;
Fit penance for a life of ſins!
Aid me, great Shades, Milton and Kneller,
To paint the horrors of the Cellar;
The Cellar! rather ſay the frame,
That but uſurps a Cellar's name:
Lo! a ſad void! and void of chear;
No Bellarmine, my Lord, is here;
Eliſa none at hand to reach,
A Betty call'd in common ſpeech!
Nor Muſcate, nor Frontignac's treaſure,
To enſnare kind girls to pleaſure;
Nor Margou, ſtor'd in prieſtly cells,
That on the palate grateful dwells;

* Thomas Staveley, Eſq. of whom ſee an account in "The Hiſtory of Hinckley," p. 152.
† Mary Onebye, youngeſt daughter of the old counſellor. Their reſidence was at Belgrave.
‡ Robert Brudenell, eſq. his firſt couſin. See p. 144.
|| Siſter to Robert.
§ Leiceſterſhire.

Nor

Nor yet the grape, matur'd by ſuns
O'er glittering ſands where Tagus runs,
Is here; Pontac, nor Hermitage,
In ruſty bottles, pledge of age!
Nor Cyprus ſoft, the Lover's balm,
Is here; nor Vine furnam'd the Palm,
That does to mind bright WINDSOR call!
But all is blank, and empty all;
Empty and blank, and full of rue:
My ſoul! ridiculous to view!
A Cellar, but in outward plan!
As Seneſino is a man:
A bootleſs vacuum, vainly wide!
Where no kind tap is to be ſpied;
No maiden Hogſhead lies, retir'd,
For choſen friends, and men inſpir'd;
No precious flaſk, the night to cloſe,
With amorous talk, beneath the roſe;
Nor any hidden pint, t'arreſt,
At parting hours, a favourite gueſt:
O moſt forlorn of ſpace! in vain
I ſearch it o'er and o'er again;
And ſcarce my faithful eyes believe,
And wiſh, my ſenſes could deceive
Not otherwiſe Louiſa ſped,
To a *Plane* Man by fortune wed;
Like me, the Nymph admir'd her ſtate,
When her ſoft hand, that o'er her mate,
From chin to toe did wiſtly ſtray,
Met nothing all the level way.
Trace backward the Pierian ſtory;
Run over the Crown'd Heads of glory;
Then tell me, BUCKHURST, who of all
The Sacred Band we Prophets call,
Old time or late, but taſted free
The grape, and bleſs'd its energy!
Horace, read him, ſtill he chats,
Untii'd, of his Falernian vats;
Their age preciſe! the Conſul's name!
Gay Catullus does the ſame;
The cluſters, Lebanon that clad,
Made David's heart and Pſaltry glad;
And every vine Anacreon try'd,
A Martyr to the vine who dy'd!
What name I ſoft Perfecti's lay?
He chaunts, by turns, and ſucks Tokay:
Great Eugene's bard, that Bully-rock,
Drinks, like his mother's milk, Old Hock;
And Ramſay, offspring of our own,
Thro' the Northward Iſlands known,
Rich fumes of Chianti does inſpire,
Then ſtrikes the Caledonian Lyre:
Whoe'er affect a Poet's praiſe,
Ev'n Beaux, that ſing their courtly lays,
O'er Tuſcan bowls long nights regale,
And blaſt the fame of damſels frail.
What wonders will not Wine create!
The cordial of unproſperous fate!
The charm, that, eaſing dull delay,
Gives us to-morrow's good to-day;
The flattering mirrour, that does raiſe
Beauty's luſtre to a blaze!
The cheat, on Chloris that beſtows
How's lily, and CAMPBELLA's roſe!
Theſe are the thoughts, that from my breaſt,
Great Line of SACKVILLE, baniſh reſt;
Ev'n Wit depriving of its charms!
My torment in ZELINDA's arms*!
Demure and pale, I travel round
Theſe ramparts, and theſe walls renown'd;
And when ſome Claret phiz I ſpy,
I note it with an envious eye.
O Thou! their theme whom poets chuſe!
Refuge of the loſt Engliſh Muſe!
The day, thou darling of my ſong!
Led by the ſwift-wing'd Hours along,
The day draws nigh, that ſhall reſtore
Our CÆSAR to his Albion ſhore;
And that auſpicious other day,
Diſtinguiſh'd thro' the vernal May,
The Suns bring on, to grace our mirth;
Th' illuſtrious morn that gave him birth:
Then let me not, while with one voice
Mankind on Britain's haſts rejoice,
Let me not want (Heaven's boon!) Champaign,
T' engay the heart; or wiſh in vain
To hail great GEORGE in Bourdeaux wine,
Thy Lord, O MIDDLESEX, and mine.

* His ſecond wife. See p. 377.

P. 134. Thomas Iliffe, B. A. of Uppingham, was elected fellow of Emanuel College, Cambridge, 1677.

Ibid. Mrs. Elizabeth Cleiveland died, at her brother's vicarage houſe, All Saints, Worceſter, Nov. 9, 1786.

P. 147. l. 2. Mrs. Lelis Cranmer was a dreſſer to the Queen in 1677.

Ibid. l. 4. r. "*four* daughters."

Ibid. The Mr. Gower who was killed by Mr. Oneby in Feb. 1725, was ſon of Mr. Gower, a Roman Catholic gentleman worth 12000 l. a year. Gent. Mag. 1736, p. 355.

P. 161. On a graveſtone in Weſtminſter Abbey occurs,

" Dame Mary, late wife of Sir Henry Firebrace,
chief clerk comptroller of his Majeſty's houſhold, obiit 1681."

P. 174. † Related, &c. This belongs to the correſponding mark in p. 175.

P. 177. A letter of a Mr. Blackwall, relative to the ſchool of Fotheringay in Northamptonſhire, is preſerved in the pariſh cheſt there; and probably was written by the famous Grammarian here treated of.

Ibid. My excellent old friend the Rev. Samuel Pegge, M. A. of Whittington, co. Derby, who honoured me, Jan. 16, 1784, with ſeveral judicious obſervations on different paſſages in this Hiſtory, has tranſmitted me ſome remarks on the article of Mr. BLACKWALL, which will perhaps be beſt given in his own compendious form.

" Anthony Blackwall, p. 177, is connected with Hinckley only as father of
" John, p. 97, attorney of Stoke.

" A native of Derbyſhire] q. where born? f. about 1674?

" Free-ſchool at Derby] q. year? I wiſh you would conſult ſome friend at
" Derby.

" Lecturer of All-hallows] q. year?

" 8vo] q. 12mo? *Theognis* is addreſſed in a copy of Greek verſes, Hexameter
" and Pentameter, to the famous Joſhua Barnes.

" *Late* Reverend] ob. April 8, 1730.

" M. A. S. T. B.] q. for if S. T. B. why M. A.? and q. about this Chriſtopher
" Wolly?

" P. 178. note ‡. Dr. Bentley] Story is ridiculous as to Bentley, who can't be
" ſuppoſed to have forgotten any thing, when laſt examined. Nor is it agreeable
" to a perſon of Mr. Blackwall's modeſty. What is alſo ſaid of Biſhop Gibſon is
" alſo improbable, Clapham not being in the dioceſe of London.

" Note ||. Greateſt philologer this country ever produced] q. who? Dr. John-
" ſon?" [Anſwer. Yes, beyond all compariſon.]

" Mr. Blackwall correſponded with the Rev. Mr. William Burrow of Cheſterfield;
" for, when a ſcholar of the latter, I tranſcribed a paragraph from J. A. Fabric.
" B. Gr. tom. III. by his order for Mr. Blackwall; as Mr. Burrow then told me.
" This might be about A. D. 1720.

" P. 179. His ſon John] I think he had a ſon who died at Emanuel; M. A.
" 1725. Mr. Blackwall had two wives, and other children beſides John and the
" Emanuelian, whoſe name is Henry.

" The following is the beſt account I can give:

" ..... Toplis = Ant. Blackwall = ... Cantrel, widow of predeceſſor in Derby ſchool.

Anthony.	Henry, of Eman. Coll. ob. innupt.	Robert, a dragoon.	John, attorney, of Stoke.	Matthew, apothec. of Derby.	Will. ..... died young.	ux.... Pickering.

" I have

" I have been reading, you ſee, Mr. Nichols, your Hinckley, a favourite work " of yours, I take it; and therefore I preſage it will ſoon come to a ſecond edition. " I have ſent you accordingly, upon that ſuppoſition, the above inſignificant re- " marks, wiſhing that but a ſingle one may contribute to make your performance " the more accurate. Adieu, in all haſte, but yours entirely, SAM. PEGGE "

P. 179. The founder of Boſworth ſchool *, Sir Wolſtan Dixie, was lord mayor of London in 1586. The original endowment was 20 l. a year.

Ibid. In the epitaph in the note, read " Sarah Longmaid." To this lady an annuity of 10 l. was left by John Moore, of Coventry, gentleman; who gave alſo 10 l. to James Orton, of London, grocer, and 10 l. to Rebecca Orton, of Coventry, probably Mrs. Longmaid's brother and ſiſter.

P. 180. Mr. Parr, the vicar of Hinckley, was a ſtout athletic man; and though remarkably peaceful, was once ſeduced into a battle by a ſtrong fellow who ſtood in his way in a narrow entry at Hinckley on purpoſe to provoke him to a boxing-match; in which, though Mr. Parr reluctantly engaged, he ſo ſeverely drubbed his antagoniſt, that the poor fellow was glad to retreat, ſaying, that " he had been " beaten either by the Devil or the Parſon."

Ibid. The elder Mr. Carte was maſter of the free-ſchool at Coventry, from 1691 to 1701; when he was ſucceeded by George Greenway, M. A. who held that office till 1716; and was ſucceeded by R. Marſden; and he by Edward Jackſon, M. A. in 1728. Mr. Carte was for ſome time one of the prebendaries of Lichfield, and ſurrogate to the Chancellor. His ſon Samuel (the attorney) was joint editor (with the abovementioned Mr. Jackſon) of " An Account of the many and great Loans, " Benefactions, and Charities belonging to the City of Coventry, &c. 1739," 8vo.

P. 181. Extract from The London Daily Poſt, Oct. 2, 1735. " On Wedneſday " the 17th of laſt month, at one o'clock in the afternoon, died of a diabetes, at " Hinckley in the county of Leiceſter, the Rev. Mr. John Carte, LL. B. vicar of " the ſaid church, and rector of Stony Stanton in the ſame county. He was a man " of admirable parts, unwearied application, and a capacity which made him maſter " of every ſubject to which he applied himſelf. He was an excellent divine, a cri- " tic in all the learned languages, and a great maſter of the civil, canon, and " common laws. He had an underſtanding that readily took within its view every " thing that related to the matter whereon he exerciſed it, a prodigious memory, " a clear head, and a ſound judgement, which made him clear and diſtinct in all " his notions upon every ſubject of learning and ſcience, in all which he was verſed " to a ſurprizing degree; and though ſome perſons might equal him in their fund of " learning, yet perhaps no perſon ever had ſo much ready to produce off hand upon " every occaſion that offered. He employed all his talents in being uſeful to others, " an inclination which he indulged ſo far that he utterly neglected himſelf. His " primitive ſimplicity, piety, and integrity, his diligent and edifying diſcharge of " his paſtoral office, and his exemplary and unblemiſhed life and converſation with " his other extraordinary qualities, made him whilſt living highly eſteemed by all " that knew him, and he died as univerſally lamented."

* Joſeph Paget, M. A. born in Leiceſter, elected fellow of Emanuel College, Cambridge, on Sir Wolſtan Dixie's foundation, 1674.—Richard Dawes, B. A. born at Market Boſworth, elected fellow of Emanuel College, Oct. 2, 1731.

P. 181. The caſe of CARTE againſt BALL having been erroneouſly reported both by ATKYNS and VEZEY *; I am enabled, by Mr. Rayner, to lay the ſame before the reader, as ſtated in an appendix to an appeal, WHITEHEAD and others againſt TRAVIS, 1779, intituled, "No. 5, the caſe of CARTE againſt BALL, extracted from the records of the court of Chancery *."

THOMAS CARTE, Adminiſtrator of JOHN CARTE, the late Vicar of HINCKLEY, in the County of LEICESTER, Clerk, deceaſed, } Plaintiff.

ROBERT BALL, THOMAS TAYLOR, THOMAS SHEWELL, and others, Occupiers of Lands in the Pariſh of HINCKLEY, the Dean and Chapter of WESTMINSTER, Impropriators of the ſaid Pariſh, and FRANCES TROTMAN, their Leſſee, } Defendants.

THE plaintiff's bill ſtated, that by ſome ancient endowment, uſage or preſcription, the vicars of Hinckley were entitled to, and ought to have received all tithes (corn and hay as well as ſmall tithes) whatſoever yearly ariſing within the townſhip or hamlet of Hydes, part of the pariſh of Hinckley; and charged, that ſuch tithe particularly appeared to belong to the ſaid vicars, by a certain terrier of the pariſh, dated in 1618, and ſigned by the then vicar and churchwardens. That the defendants, the occupiers, had, during the whole of the ſaid John Carte's incumbency (viz. from 1720 to 1735), holden divers lands in the hamlet of Hydes, and had reaped therefrom great quantities of corn and hay, and had carried away the ſame, together with divers quantities of ſmall tithes, without having made any ſatisfaction for the ſame to the ſaid John Carte during his life. The bill therefore prayed, that the defendants, the dean and chapter, and their leſſee, might admit the title of the vicar to all the tithes ariſing within the hamlet of Hydes; and that the other defendants, the landholders, might be decreed to account with the plaintiff for the ſeveral tithes aforeſaid. The defendants, the occupiers, ſaid, they did not believe the plaintiff had a right to all tithes whatſoever in kind, either within the precincts of Hinckley in general, or within the hamlet of Hydes in particular; but inſiſted, that a yearly modus of ſeventeen ſhillings was payable to the vicar, in lieu of the tithes of the hamlet of Hydes, in manner following, viz. by the defendant Ball ſix ſhillings and three-pence, by the defendant Shewell five ſhillings and one penny, by the defendant Stakes one third, and by the defendant Taylor two thirds, of five ſhillings and eight-pence yearly, making, in the whole, ſeventeen ſhillings a year. The defendants, the dean and chapter, admitted ſuch terrier as that charged in the bill might exiſt, but inſiſted, that it was of no validity, the ſame having been contrary to the uſage in the ſaid pariſh before, and ſince, its exhibition: and further inſiſted, that Queen Elizabeth being ſeiſed of the manor, rectory, and pariſh of Hinckley, and of all manner of tithes, both great and ſmall, yearly ariſing within the ſaid pariſh, and of the advowſon of the vicarage thereof, did, on the 21ſt day of May, in the ſecond year of her reign, grant to the ſaid dean and chapter, and their ſucceſſors, the ſaid manor, rectory, and church, with

* Taken from the printed caſes of appeal, given to the Lords and Counſel.

all

all their rights, members, and appurtenances, tenths, oblations, and profits whatſoever—by virtue of which grant they were ſeiſed of all manner of tithes, both great and ſmall, yearly renewing within the ſaid pariſh. The defendant Trotman ſaid, that the dean and chapter did, by an indenture, bearing date Jan. 12, 1737 (two years after the death of the late vicar, Carte, in whoſe right the plaintiff claimed)—grant to her (for the lives of three perſons, all then living) all manner of tithe corn, &c. of the pariſh of Hinckley; but that ſhe had never received, or claimed any right to the tithes in queſtion, and was willing the plaintiff ſhould enjoy the ſame.

[At the hearing of the cauſe there appeared no proof whatever (ſave the admiſſions of ſome of the defendants as above ſtated) that the vicars were originally endowed with the tithes demanded by the bill; or that they had ever received any tithes whatever, either in kind, or *ſub modo*, within the reſt of the pariſh.]

It was decreed by the Lord Chancellor (Hardwicke)—That the parties ſhould proceed to a trial at law on the following iſſue: "Whether the ſaid John "Carte was, in his lifetime, intitled to take all manner of tithes, as well "great as ſmall, ariſing within the hamlet of Hydes, or to any, and what "part of ſuch tithes"—with liberty to indorſe the *poſtea*, in caſe it ſhould be found, on ſuch trial, that the ſaid John Carte was entitled to ſome parts of the ſaid tithes, and not to the whole.

P. 184. l. 4. read "Tatterſhall."

Ibid. The Rev. Mr. Thomas Dyer, yeoman of the almonry, reſigned it to his ſon the Rev. Charles Dyer in 1779. They were both appointed by Lord Talbot, who had the diſpoſition of the place as Lord Steward. Mr. Thomas Dyer left one other ſon; a daughter Elizabeth (to whom Lord Talbot gave a place in the houſehold, keeper of the butter and egg office), and another daughter now living.

Ibid. Mr. John Gaunt of Staffordſhire was admitted at Bene't college, Cambridge, 1755, B. A. 1760, M. A. 1767; was curate of a church in Birmingham, printed ſermons about 1769, which were attacked by the Methodiſts in "Obſervations on "them, 1770," 8vo. He married Miſs Dyer of Hinckley, 1774. His brother Jeremiah was admitted at Bene't college, 1763.

P. 191. l. 5. for "Newton," read "Horton."—Dr. Blair's library was ſold by auction, by Mr. Evans, Dec. 11—13, 1782. In March, 1783, Propoſals were circulated for printing by ſubſcription (for the benefit of his widow), a courſe of Lectures on the Canon of the Old Teſtament, by John Blair, LL.D. and late prebendary of Weſtminſter; ſubſcriptions to be taken in by Mrs. Blair, Downing ſtreet; and by Mr. Cadell. This volume was publiſhed, in 4to, 1786.

P. 192. l. 34. read "a ſtraper;" for ſo in Derbyſhire an old milch cow is called.

P. 200. l. 26. r. "Heraclidæ."

P. 213. l. 20. r. "1759."

P. 229. Mrs. Perry is ſince dead.

P. 232. l. 17. r. " Traheron."

P. 234. An anonymous correſpondent obſerves, " Mr. Nichols, in his Hiſtory " of Hinckley, p. 234, wiſhes to know of ſome ſea-fight about the year 1702 " or 3. On July 22, 1703, Rear Admiral Dilkes had a ſharp engagement " off the French coaſt, where he took, ſunk, and burnt forty ſail of ſhips be- " longing to France. The battle was off the coaſt of Normandy, and I find that " that coaſt is 200 miles from Leiceſter; but the veſſels might be ſeen much " nearer."

Ibid. The father of Sir Reginald Bray, of *Stene* in Northamptonſhire, for his ſervices to Henry VII. when Earl of Richmond, bore a crown in a thorn-buſh, in memory of his finding Richard III's crown in a buſh, which is alſo repreſented in the hall window at Stene.

P. 235. l. 29. r. " Kerenhappuch."

P. 236. About ten years after Sir Nathan's death, his body was removed to Gothurſt; where he was to have been buried at firſt, but that he had a quarrel with the then incumbent.

Ibid. To the Note on Abbot, add, " Brief Notes upon the whole Book of Pſalms. " Put forth for the help of ſuch who deſire to exerciſe themſelves in them, and " cannot underſtand without a Guide. Being a pithie and clear opening of the " ſcope and meaning of the texts to the capacitie of the weakeſt. By George Ab- " bot, 1651," 4to.

P. 239. Ann. 1577. The yearlie ordinary expences of Savoye, with the revenues certayne and ordinary. (From the Cotton MSS. Veſpaſian CXIV. fol. 538.)

SAVOYE.	l.	s.	d.
Rents within the ſyte of the Savoye	39	0	0
In St. Clement's pariſh	39	10	0
In Eſſex	43	0	0
In Yorkſhire	108	2	11
In Lyncolnſhire	8	13	6½
In Leyceſterſhire	6	15	6½
In Northamptonſhire	15	6	8
In Durham	1	0	0
In Lancaſter	14	8	0
Summa totalis	255	16	8
The maſter's wages	30	0	0
The wages of 3 chaplines for a year, and a fourth for a quarter	13	0	0
The wages of 3 ſiſters	12	0	0
The maſter's two ſervants	4	0	0
To the porter, butler, cook and under cook, cleark of the kitchen, laundreſs, &c.	20	10	0

To

To the parſon of St. Clement's for tyth	1	6	8
To the petie cannons of Paules for their yeare's fee	2	0	0
To the collector of rents in the North	2	0	0
To the co-brother of the hoſpital of St. DDts *	2	0	0
For collection of rents in Northamptonſhire	1	0	0
To the miniſter of St. DDts *	1	10	0
To the ſurgeon for his year's fee	4	0	0
To the auditor for the like	5	0	0
For a rent reſolute	2	7	0
To the ſcavenger	0	6	8
Expenſe pauperum & conſimilium	42	15	2½
Lyveries for the maſter, chaplyns, and ſervants	14	10	0
Expenſe hoſpitii hoc anno	262	9	6

Average	131l. 7s. 8d.						ultra	
Fynes —	29	13	4	234	14	0	Reparations	17 14 0
In Donis Legationibus Elemoſina	73	14	0				Expenſ. in lege	14 18 0

P. 248. In "Death Repeal'd by a thankfull Memoriall ſent from Chriſt Church in "Oxford, celebrating the noble Deſerts of the Right Honourable Paule, late Lord "Viſcount Bayning of Sudbury, who changed his Earthly Honours June the 11, "1638," printed at Oxford, 1638, 4to, is the following ſhort Poem:

In Obitum illuſtriſſimi Vicecomitis Bayning.

QUID voveat dulci nutricula majus Alumno,
Quam bona Fortunæ, Corporis, atque Animi?
En hæc Heroe hoc ſimul omnia; quid petat ultra?
Quid potius? Cœlum: quod novus hoſpes habet.

ROB. BURTON, of Ch. Ch.

The ſame Engliſhed:

Can Nurſe chooſe in her ſweet Babe more to find,
Than goods of Fortune, Body, and of Mind?
Lo, here at once all this. What greater bliſs
Canſt hope or wiſh? Heaven. Why there he is.

P. 251. On a handſome marble monument in the church of Aſton-Flamvile, againſt a wall near the chancel, on the right hand, is this inſcription:

"In the vault beneath
are depoſited the remains of the following perſons:
ELIZABETH daughter of EDMUND CRADOCK and
ELIZABETH his wife, born July 1, 1705; died, unmarried,
April 26, 1767.

* Sic.

ELIZABETH daughter of JOSEPH BUNNEY and MARY his wife, who was the daughter of the above EDMUND and ELIZABETH CRADOCK, born July 29, 1750; died, unmarried, Nov. 26, 1771.

JOSEPH ſon of the above EDMUND and ELIZABETH CRADOCK, born Feb. 16, 1710; purchaſed this manor; and, dying unmarried, Feb. 4, 1778, deviſed it to his nephew EDMUND, ſon of the above JOSEPH and MARY BUNNEY.

EDMUND-JOSEPH great-grandſon of the above EDMUND and ELIZABETH CRADOCK, ſon of EDMUND-CRADOCK HARTOPP and ANNE his wife, born at Florence July 8, 1778; died at Bath, March 29, 1779.

JOSEPH BUNNEY, born Jan. 26, 1715; married, Sept. 1, 1745, MARY daughter of the above EDMUND and ELIZABETH CRADOCK; died Feb. 26, 1782, leaving iſſue, EDMUND, born April 21, 1749, and MARY-ANNE wife of WILLIAM BANKES, eſq. of Winſtanly in the county of Lancaſter, born Jan. 4, 1756.

The deaths above recited
are too near in their objects,
and in their extent too comprehenſive,
not to engage to the Survivor
(who has the mournful office to record them)
a ſympathetic tear
from almoſt every Beholder;
ſince there can be few indeed
who have not to lament the loſs
of Brother, Child, or Huſband."

At the bottom of this monument, in a reclining poſture, is a ſmall weeping figure, with an urn, and four expiring torches. At top the arms of *Bunny*, Arg. a chevron between 3 goats heads, Sable, including in an eſcutcheon of pretence thoſe of *Cradock*, 3 boars heads, Sable, armed Or. See the plate referred to in p. 371.

P. 253. l. 20. r. " Prince de Galles."
P. 255. l. 19. r. " in times of flood."

P. 256. Since the article on Mr. Wells was printed, a bird's-eye view of his houſe and garden has been engraved for this Hiſtory; and the following notices relative to the rectorial houſe have been communicated by Mr. Robinſon:

" Having lately viewed the houſe at Burbach where once lived the Earl of Kent, " I found the kitchen a large ſpacious room, and the chimney alſo large in propor- " tion, and over the chimney-piece ſome old carvings; this room, I ſuppoſe, has " undergone but little alterations ſince the days of the honourable rector. The

" parlour is a good old room, and the walls covered with wainſcot, and, I ſup-
" poſe, as old as the days of the Earl of Kent, and all round the room the wainſ-
" cot projects to make a ſeat, which a gentleman preſent obſerving, thought that
" this room was uſed for dancing, and that theſe ſeats were for the dancers and
" company; but on a little examination, as I find all theſe too high for ſeats, I ra-
" ther ſuppoſe that this was the principal room for entertainments; and, that on
" the eaſt ſide of the room ſtood the ancient long table, on the lower frame of
" which the feet might reſt, and then the ſeats would be of a proper height; the
" front of theſe tables were generally furniſhed with forms or ſtools, and as the
" room is large and ſpacious, it might alſo ſerve for dancing. I took notice on the
" weſt ſide of the room that theſe ſeats or projections came out but little, and there
" were ſeveral ſmall mortices underneath in the wainſcot, ſo that I ſuppoſe the
" other part of the ſeat was put on and off occaſionally, and was ſupported with
" brackets; the other parts of the room appear ancient, except the floor and win-
" dow which are modern. I did not find that any of the other rooms on the ground
" floor were remarkable; from the parlour a flight of ſtairs lead into the room
" above of the ſame ſize with the parlour, and on ſome wainſcot near the chimney
" are yet remaining ſome fragments of the Earl of Kent's arms; viz. a part of the an-
" telope: probably this room might be the chapel or room for private devotion, for
" at the top of the ſtairs at the entrance of the room are yet remaining, though
" much obliterated, the 3d, 4th, and 5th verſes of the 5th chapter of St. Paul to
" the Epheſians; the tranſlation is different from that now in uſe, and is in black
" letter, and may be as old as the days of the Earl of Kent; if this room was for
" the purpoſes of devotion, then we may ſuppoſe that theſe lines were intended to
" take off the effects of the lower room. The other chambers and cloſets I exa-
" mined, but found nothing in them remarkable.

" I lately was at Leiceſter-grange (ſee p. 348).—Theſe walls are now planted
" (1785) with fruit-trees on both ſides, and round the garden on the outſide of the
" walls is a border of about twelve feet ſurrounded by a ſpacious walk; and be-
" yond this is the ſhrubbery, being a large collection of a great variety of different
" kinds, caſt into various figures in the ornamental way, with walks, &c. This
" plantation is extenſive, and is ſurrounded with a ſunk fence of brick work, to
" guard it from the cattle; the earth is ſloped to it, and the eye makes no diſcovery
" of it at a ſmall diſtance."

P. 256. William Welſhe, of Burbage, co. Leic. occurs in Dugdale's Warwickſhire, under the pariſh of Stretton Baſkerville, as patron of that church, 24 Eliz.

Ibid. The will of John Burbache, canon of Lincoln, prebendary of Gretton in that cathedral, and rector of Hampton in the dioceſe of Worceſter, was proved at Lambeth, June 7, 1602; his body to be buried in the chapel of our Lady on the ſouth ſide of his church of Hampton. Reg. Arundel, part I. fol. 191.

P. 257. There is a window in the ſouth wall of Burbach chancel larger than the reſt, the ſtone whereof is different from any other made uſe of about the church; being a reddiſh grit ſimilar to that employed in the ancient buildings at Coventry, and particularly obſerved amongſt the ruins of the Priory there. Under the arch of this

this window, on the outſide, are two ſculptured heads, one repreſenting a mitred abbot, the other a tonſured prieſt or monk; whereby a probable conjecture is formed, that it was ſent from Coventry, and made at the ſole charge of the monaſtery, or that the whole chancel was built at the expence of the convent; which may be further ſtrengthened by a roll made in King Edward the Firſt's time, cited by Burton: viz. "John de Haſtings held this place of the Prior of Coventry and the Prior from "the King." Burbach is one in the number of the twenty-four lordſhips granted as an endowment to the Priory of Coventry by Earl Leofrick; as may be ſeen at length in Dugdale's "Hiſtory of Warwickſhire," which adds a ſtronger confirmation to the above ſuppoſition. Many figures and groteſque emblems, carved on Gothic and religious edifices, had doubtleſs their ſignificant meanings, though oftentimes little underſtood at this day. About ſeven or eight years ago the ſpire of the church was repaired, and the top taken down for ſeveral yards. The uppermoſt ſtone, in which the ſpindle was fixed, had one human face and three heads of animals carved thereon: theſe were the marks for the four evangeliſts. This ſtone was however broken, notwithſtanding the maſon had particular orders to preſerve it whole if poſſible.

P. 262. Mr. Laughton, in a MS. letter to Mr. Nalſon, concerning Ruſhworth's Collection, dated Aug. 2, 1681, pleads in excuſe for not having written ſooner, that he had been unſeaſonably diverted from it, "partly by ſome unhappy private affairs, partly by "exerciſe, and the duty of the place I hold in the College, the labour whereof is "highly increaſed upon me of late, having had an whole Library to ſet in Index, "and to make new Catalogues for it, ſince the vaſt addition of books which hath "been made to it, by receiving Dr. Duport's great Library into it, which put all "into ſuch confuſion, that I was daily called upon by our Maſter and Fellows "to get them well diſpatched, which hath taken me up more time than it is poſſible "for you to imagine; neither can I yet get rid of it."

Dr. Duport left 100 l towards the rebuilding of St. Paul's Church.

P. 268. Thomas Beaumont, Eſq. was one of the Members of the Rump Parliament for the County of Leiceſter.—"There was a brave gentleman, who this laſt "week preſented a petition to the houſe of commons from Leiceſterſhire; and with "it delivered an excellent ſpeech. His name was Thomas Beaumont, an Eſquire." The London Poſt, N° 11. Nov. 12, 1644.—This petition "from divers gentlemen "of the county of Leiceſter," is mentioned in the Journals of the Houſe of Commons, Nov. 6, 1644, vol. III. p. 688.

P. 269. "Georgius * de Burbach†, vir in ſeculariũ litterarum ſciẽtia peritiſſimus: "& ſanctarũ ſcripturarum non ignarus: philoſophus & aſtronomus omniũ ſui t̃pis "facile luculentiſſimus; qui in gymnaſio vuinẽſi philoſophiam & aſtrorum ſcientiam "multo tempore publice docuit: vbi inter alios innumeros diſcipulos Johannẽ de

* Vide Johan. de Trittenhem de ſcriptoribus eccleſiaſticis, edit. Paris, 1512.

† N. B. The place is ſo ſpelt in Trittenhem.

"regio

" regio monte virũ poſtea doctiſſimũ erudiuit. Scripſit ingenii perſpicacis præclara " quædã opuſcula. De quorum numero ego vidi dumtaxat Theoricas planetar' " nouas. " Iĩ 1. * *Sol habet tres orbes.*" Claruit ſub Frederico tertio Imperatore: & " Pio ac Paulo Romanis pontificibus, anno Domini MCCCCLXX."

On the firſt blank leaf of Burbach regiſter, which begins 1562, are theſe lines:

THOMAS GAMBLE.

The Lord is onely my ſuport
And he that doth me feed;
Then wherefore can I lack
Any thing whereof I ſtand in neede,
He hath my table richly dreſt
In deſpite of my foe;
He hath me fed with benefits,
My cup doth overflow.

P. 273. April 7, 1784. John Coulſton, who was that day hanged at Leiceſter for a highway robbery, declared that Pratt and an aſſociate (then in cuſtody on ſuſpicion of breaking open Burbach church) were not in the leaſt degree concerned in the robberies of Higham, Hinckley, and Burbach churches; but that Bramſton, Kelly, and Coulſton were the real offenders. Coulſton, who was a gardener at Market Harborough, went to London, and became acquainted with Kelly, who agreed to come into the country with him, and was a perſon qualified for miſchievous purpoſes, being very dextrous in picking locks. He, Bramſton, and Kelly, began their church robberies firſt at Higham, and next at Hinckley. At theſe places the plate not being depoſited, they only met with a ſurplice or two; but at Burbach they found and ſtole the church plate, which they afterwards ſold in London. Theſe villains, while in Leiceſter gaol, had formed a ſcheme to murder the keeper and make their eſcape; but were prevented by Kelly's confeſſion, who was left for tranſportation; and Coulſton and Bramſton were executed.

P. 278. June 13, 1645, it was agreed by the lords and commons in parliament that Mr. John Angell, miniſter, a confrater of Wigſton's Hoſpital, and then a priſoner at Leiceſter, ſhould be exchanged for Davies Ambroſe, D. D. and Job Grey for Sir William Riddall, knt.

Apr. 7, 1646, the commons agreed to an ordinance ſent from the lords, for diſplacing Dr. Meredith, and the placing of Mr. Job Grey in Wigſton's Hoſpital.

Jan. 8, 1643-4, ordered, that the place of the maſter of the hoſpital at Leiceſter be ſequeſtered from Dr. Chillingworth, taken with the forces in arms againſt the parliament at Arundell Caſtle, to the benefit and advantage of Mr. Grey, miniſter, brother to the Earl of Kent.

Mar. 6. It appears by the Journals, that the Chancellor of the Dutchy had not beſtowed the Maſterſhip on Mr. Grey; who is again ordered to do ſo. And on the 11th of Auguſt it was recorded that John Meredith, D. D. was preſented to it; Meredith was ſequeſtered, and Job Grey directed to ſupply his place till the further order of the houſe.

* Theſe are the firſt words of the work mentioned.

P. 280. The following verſes by Anthony the twelfth Earl of Kent are copied from "Academiæ Cantabrigienſis Σῶτρα· ſive, ad Carolum II. Reducem, de Regnis ipſi, "Muſis per ipſum feliciter reſtitutis Gratulatio, Cantab. 1660," 4to.

"Ad Auguſtiſſimum Regem noſtrum CAROLUM II. feliciſſimè reducem.

"TALE tuus reditus nobis, divine Monarcha,
Quale ſopor feſſis, libertas carcere clauſis.
Ut lux poſt longas oritur magè grata tenebras,
Sic tu, Car'le, tuis gratiſſimus advena terris.
Dum tu Sol aberas, quantâ caligine merſi,
Et quamvis "minimâ contenti nocte Britanni,"
Quàm denſis tenebris, & longâ nocte ſepulti!
Cùm tu Sol oreris, "ſunt omnia protinus alba,"
Lux & Pax redeunt, terráſque Aſtræa reviſit.
At Tu, Sol oriens, infanti parce Camœnæ;
Debilis ad tantam lucem caligat ocellus:
Noctua, Athenarum nigra quæ degit in umbra,
Tam rutilum jubar haud tolerat, radióſque micantes;
Sed quod ferre nequit, ſupplex hoc lumen adorat.
Antonius, Comes Cantii, Coll. Trin."

P. 283. The ſite of Sketchley chapel may be traced at this day, a ſmall piece of ground, ſcarce one acre, ſtill retaining the name of "the chapel-yard;" where, on ploughing, foundation-ſtones have been thrown up. The rector of Aſton is paid a yearly rent for the ſame.

P. 284. On a riſing ground at two furlongs diſtance, and by the ſame ſtreetway, ſtood formerly ſome ſcattered houſes, going by the name of *None-ſuch*, from its pleaſant elevated ſituation.

P. 302. "On the night between the 7th and 8th of October, 1786, we had a "very tempeſtuous wind from the ſouth, which blew the lead from the chancel on "the ſouth ſide; I do not find that the other parts of the church have received "much damage. It was ſaid by ſome that the ſteeple was ſo much injured, that the "bells muſt not be rung; however, our ringers gave a peal by way of experiment to "try the ſteeple. I have examined it with the teleſcope, and it does not appear to "have received any conſiderable damage. It was new pointed about ſeven years "ago, and I ſee that the mortar is out of ſome of the joints near the top of the ſpire; "ſo hope that the damage is inconſiderable. J. ROBINSON."

P. 313. Q. if the *William* Wilſon here mentioned be not the ſame who in p. 318 is called *John?*

P. 330. "About the 5th or 6th of this inſtant March, 1643, came certain intelligence, by letters out of Leiceſterſhire, to London, that Colonel Haſtings (that noble, or rather notable, thief) having intelligence, that, according to the direction of the Parliament, the National Covenant was taking throughout that county; and to that purpoſe, that there were ſummons of all the clergy-men, church-wardens, and other officers,

officers, to come into Leiceſter, to take the Covenant, whither accordingly they came, for two or three days together, with much freeneſs and chearfulneſs; whereof, I ſay, Haſtings having notice, he with four troops, from Bever-Worton-houſe, courſed about the country, as far as Dunton and Litherworth, and took near upon an hundred of the clergymen and others, and carried them priſoners to a town called Hinckley, intending to have carried them to Aſhby de la Zouch, &c. uſing them very coarſely, and threatening to hang all them that ſhould take the Parliament's Covenant; nor were they content with this, but, roving up and down the country, they took away about 80 kine, oxen, and horſe, from the poor country people, and one Maſter Warner, a godly miniſter, whom they much abuſed, threatening to hang him. But the intelligence of theſe things coming to Leiceſter, and they (moſt juſtly) very ill reſenting theſe outrages and cruelties, loſt no time; but, though all their horſe were gone to Newark, yet they reſolved, every private man, to ſpare his own horſe, and ſo ſent away preſently an hundred and twenty of the foot ſoldiers, and ſome thirty troopers, that lay at Bagworth-houſe, to keep it from the enemy, under the command of Colonel Gray, whom the Lord Gray had made governor of Leiceſter. Theſe their forces, being upon their march toward Hinckley, ſo well ordered the matter, that, about eight of the clock that night, they fell moſt valiantly on them in their quarters, undiſcovered, took the enemy's ſcouts, and, without much reſiſtance, took the outworks, and a piece of ordnance, and there performed their work alſo with ſo good ſucceſs, that they preſently entered the town, killed one of the enemy's captains, named Manwaring, and four or five more of their ſoldiers, wounded nine or ten of them very ſorely, preſently routed them all, took two of their lieutenants, one quarter-maſter, one enſign, forty-five priſoners, and one hundred and forty horſe, with their arms, releaſed all their countrymen, reſcued all the cattle, and reſtored them to the right owners; and ſo returned home ſafe, with this victory and booty, the next day being Shrove Tueſday (as they then called it). None of Leiceſter men were ſlain in this defeat, only four wounded, whereof one was caſually hurt by Colonel Gray, becauſe he forgot their word in the fight, which was, "God proſper us;" the enemy's word being, "For the King." But that which makes this exploit the more remarkable was, that the enemy was between four and five hundred ſtrong, as were credibly informed, and ours not above two hundred at the moſt. Our men went on moſt courageouſly in all the ſervice, and had we not been too greedy of the prey, we had near taken them all. And therefore deſire to aſcribe all the honour to God alone." Vicars, Parliamentary Chronicle, Part III. p. 169.

P. 331. In 1682, the general ſpirit of perſecution which raged againſt the Quakers extended into Leiceſterſhire, and particularly to Lutterworth and Hinckley, as will appear from the three following paragraphs, extracted from a news-paper of that period, intituled, "The Loyal Proteſtant, and True domeſtic Intelligencer; or, "News both from City and Country, 1682."

London, Aug. 31. A perſon that lately came from Lutterworth in Leiceſterſhire gives this account, that on Sunday was ſeven-night (in ſermon-time), two zea-

lous Quakers (being filled with the Spirit of Illumination) came into the church, and began in a very rude manner to interrupt the miniſter; one of them crying, "he "was ſent from God, to inform thoſe people the way to truth;" and then began to utter abundance of godly rhetoric againſt the miniſter; telling him, he was an hireling, a perſecutor of the Children of Light, and what not: nay, they began to run a great deal higher upon thoſe who ſpoiled their ſport at a tickling-houſe which they had at a town called Walcot, two miles from thence, but is now ſhut up; inſomuch, that they were forced to pull them out of the church; which cauſed one of them to ſay to the people, "You muſt anſwer for not ſuffering truth to be "ſpoken." They were, to avoid diſturbance, let alone for the preſent; their places of abode being known, and they, as moſt of that ſort of people are, who make it their buſineſs to cheat people with their Yea and Nay, which nevertheleſs they (as well as ſome other perſons a while ago) would have to be as ſacred as an oath lawfully taken, and adminiſtered by the magiſtrate, they being perſons of good credit in the world; but the next day the miniſter and church-wardens met, and went to a juſtice of peace, who adviſed them to a proſecution, according to the act in that caſe provided, for making diſturbance in the church; and 'tis not queſtioned but their purſes will ſeverely pay for their abuſive tongues.

From Hinckley in Leiceſterſhire we are adviſed, that on Sunday laſt a company of Quakers were got together juſt in ſermon-time. They nicked the time exactly to a minute; for when the people went that way to church, they ſaw none of them. However, they were diſcovered, and the conſtable had notice thereof; who (being then at church) took ſome company with him, and went and diſperſed them, taking the names of them all. They were ſorely vexed, to be ſo napped, and uſed many coarſe words at their parting; but the conſtable, ſeeing he could not prevail upon them with fair words, was forced to be rough with them, and turn them away by force.

From Hinckley in Leiceſterſhire we have an account, that on Sunday the 22d inſtant there was a meeting in that town of about 60 perſons; and that notice being given to the conſtable there, he preſently went, with ſome help, to ſuppreſs them; but, when he came, could hear no noiſe in the houſe; whereupon he returned back again, and about an hour after ſent a man ſingly; who, knocking at the door, had admittance, and continued there till the conſtable came; when, under pretence of getting away, he opened the door, and then diſcovered himſelf; but, before they could get in, the ſeducer was fled, going through the garden; nevertheleſs, they took the names of moſt of his whining auditory, making above 20 of them pay for it, according to their ability, the reſt promiſing forbearance for the future, and that they would frequent their pariſh churches (for there were ſome other townſmen there). The purſuit for the tub-man was ſo hot, that he is fled for it, though they queſtion not but to catch him ere it be long. He had the impudence not long ſince to ſend to a juſtice of peace, to permit him to hold forth, quoting their Scriptural ſenſe for the lawfulneſs of it: but was anſwered, "He muſt "be mindful to obey the laws of the magiſtrate." They had in the week another meeting, in the nature of a faſt, at a little village called *Smoaking Town* near High

High Croſs; and by reaſon they hived at an outward houſe in that place, they paſſed undiſcovered, having but a ſmall number; but 'tis believed they will hardly eſcape for the future, by reaſon a neighbouring juſtice ſent to the conſtable or headborough, to look more ſtrictly after the ſuppreſſing thoſe peſts of the nation; which he is very loth to do, having a ſmack of the Old Cauſe ſtill remaining.

P. 336. "The humble petition of the mayor of the city of Coventry, and other "citizens and inhabitants of St. Michael's pariſh in that city, deſiring Mr. Vines to "be their vicar, was this day read; and nothing done upon it, till the conſent of "Mr. Vines is known." Journals of the Houſe of Commons, June 13, 1644, vol. III. p. 527.—He preached July 16, 1644, at St. Margaret's, on the day of public thankſgiving for the great victory obtained in Yorkſhire againſt Prince Rupert and the Earl of Newcaſtle.—Again, Oct. 22, on a faſt-day.—"Ordnance for his "being Maſter of the Temple *vice* John Littleton." Vol. III. p. 597.—March 12, 1644, at Chriſt Church, a Thankſgiving for the re-gaining of Weymouth, the gaining of Shrewſbury and Scarborough, the late deliverance of Plymouth, and the great victory over the forces under Sir John Wyntour.—June 19, at Chriſt Church, Thankſgiving for a great victory over the horſe forces at *Knaſby*.—Nov. 5, 1645, appointed to preach at St. Margaret's, but was excuſed "in regard of his "occaſions to be out of town."—Jan. 18, 1645, at St. Margaret's on Faſt-day.—March 10, 1646, on a faſt-day, for the "late growth and ſpreading of errors, here-"ſies, and blaſphemies, in this kingdom."—June 28, 1648, a faſt day.

1655, Feb. 4. This morning died Mr. Richard Vines, one of the Aſſembly of Divines, preacher in St. Lawrence Jewry; having the day before preached and given the ſacrament. Smith's Obituary, in Peck, III. 536.

This Mr. Vines, being born at Blazon in Leiceſterſhire, was bred in Magdalen College, Cambridge; then ſchoolmaſter of Hinckley; miniſter of St. Lawrence Jewry in London; had a living in Warwickſhire; one of the aſſembly of divines; which oath (viz. the engagement) refuſing to take, was ejected in October, 1650, and about 5 years after died, &c. Baker's MSS. in Brit. Muſ. 7033. p. 296.

P. 340. The following notices relative to ſuch of the family of Oneby as were barriſters at Gray's Inn, are copied from Harl. MSS. 1912. fol. 51. 159. 218. 260. 269.

Admittances at Gray's Inn; Lib. 1, 2.

Fol. 281 Onby, John, 1521.
619 Oneby, John, 1608.
1065 Oneby, John, 1651. Hinckley, Leic', 14 Jan. 1651.
1115 Oneby, John, 1655. Hinckley, Leic', 13 Feb. 1655.

Ancients.

366 Onby, John, June 7, 1627.
247 Onby, John, Knt.* April 1676.

* Knighted at Whitehall, Aug. 16, 1672; and had afterwards a patent of the four meſſengers places in the Exchequer. See his two wives, p. 406.

Barriſters.

Fol. 306 Onby, John, July 14, 1614.
002 Onby, John, May 25, 1666.

No. 207. fol. 509. Conny Court. Annual rent 5 s. 4th ſtaires, one ground chamber in two moyeties 16 May, 1655, 21 years, Doughty, nuper Onby. fol. 269. Fines for Chambers, 1655. Onby. 509. 2 l. 10 s.

P. 340. l. 31. read "Elizabeth, baptiſed Oct. 12, 1623."
Ibid. l. 36. read "*Mrs.* Mabell Aiſhby, Sept. 2, 1658."
In the Hinckley Regiſter *, under 1626, occurs, "Nov. 15, Finis Peſtis;" and after Dec. 10, a line is cut from the bottom of the leaf.

P. *341.

* To the extracts from the Hinckley Regiſter in p. 340, add theſe which follow:

1563 Richard ſon of John Ownebe bapt. Sept. 25.
1585 Thomas ſon of John Onebye buried April 11.
1595 John Onebye bur. Feb. 17.
1603 Jeſia Onebye, widow, buried March 28.
1657 Eliz. daughter of John Onebye and Eliz. his wife born May 31.
1657 Eliz. daughter of Mr. John Oneby of Wykin bur. Dec. 4.
1661 John Onebye, eſq. bur. Feb. 26.
1674 Mrs. Emmet Onebye bur. Oct. 6.

Moſt of the Regiſters referred to in p. *344, having been ſince attentively examined; extracts of ſuch as relate to the name of ONEBYE ſhall here be given.

COSBY Regiſter begins 1556.

1580 John Onebie and Elizabeth Bent were mar. the xi of December.
1581 Roos Onebie, daught. of John Onebie, baptized xxv of October.
1584 William Yarde, gent. and Elizabeth Bent were mar. xx day of July.
1599 Elizabeth Onebye was buried the 28 day of November.
1601 John Cowper and Roofe Onebie were mar. the xxiii day of May.
1606 Mr. Tobye Hericke and Elizabeth Yarde mar. xi of November.

SWEPSTONE Regiſter.

Maria filia Johannis Onebye baptized 13 of September anno 1583.
* John *Onebye* filius Johannis *Onebye* 12 of March anno 1585.
Humfreye filius Johannis Onebye bapt. 13 October anno 1588.
Thomas filius Johannis Onebye bapt. the 18 Julye anno 1593.

* By an act to which I will not give a name, the letters marked in the above line by *Italic* characters have been attempted to be defaced. As villainy, however, almoſt always defeat its own purpoſe, the traces of the letters remain ſtill legible; and if there were any difficulty of making out the name, the entry above it, and the two which follow, would clear it up beyond all poſſibilty of doubt. *Sic teſtor*, J. N. 1786.

SHEPEY MAGNA Regiſter.

1631 Eliz. da. of Thos. Oneby bapt. June 12.
1629 John the ſon of Mr. Thomas Onebye bapt. June 8.
1627 Thomas Oneby, gent. and Unica Vincent married Oct. 30.
1632 Thomas Oneby buried Oct. 28.
1664 April 12. John ſon of John Oneby of Barwell, gent. about 10 years of age, and Elizabeth daughter of the ſaid John Oneby alſo, about 5 years of age, were baptized.

SAPCOTE Regiſter begins 1564. [This is a different Family.]

1568 Margeria Tackell filia Gulielmi Tackell baptizat. fuit nono die Januarii. [Afterwards married to John Onebye, born 1574]
1571 Joh'es Onebye filius Thomæ Onebye baptizat. fuit quinto die Auguſti.
1574 Joh'es Onebye filius Thomæ Oneby bapt. fuit viceſimo octavo die Junii [married Margery Tackle].
1577 Maria Oneby filia Thomæ Oneby baptizata fuit decimo die Sept.
1582 Thom. Meſſinger & Maria Onebye nupti fuerunt tertio die Decembris.
1586 Henricus Oneby ſepult' fuit 10° Julii.
1593 Anna Oneby ſepulta fuit ſeptima die Martii.
1601 Johannis Onebye filius Johannis Onebye baptizat. fuit viceſimo die Decembris.
1604 Gracia Onebye filia Johannis Onebye baptizata decimo ſexto Decembris.

1608 Tho-

P. *341. Grant of Arms from the Heralds Office; dated Aug. 7, 1680; to the Deſcendents of JOHN ONEBY, of Ondeby in Com' Leiceſter, Eſq. deceaſed.

TO all and ſingular to whom theſe preſents ſhall come, Sir Henry St. George, knt. Clarenceux king of armes of the Eaſt, Weſt, and South parts of the realme of Eng-

1608 Thomas Onbye the ſonne of John Onbye was baptized the 19th of Auguſt.
1610 Margerye Onby the wyfe of John Onbye buried the 28th of Octobere.
1615 Elizabeth Onbye the daughter of John Onebye was baptized the 24th of March.
1617 Marey Onbye the daughter of John Onbye baptized the eight of Februarye.
1620 Francis Onebye the daughter of John Onebye baptized the third day of Maye.
1621 John Oneby was buried the 30th of January.
1623 Elizabeth Oneby the wife of Thomas Oneby buryed the 14 of June.
1624 Thomas Oneby was buried July 1.

BARWELL Regiſter.

1660 Mrs. [Eliz.] Oneby the wife of Mr. John Oneby buried Aug. 9.
1663 Sara the wife of Thomas Oneby buried April 24.
1670 Thos. Oneby buried Dec. 3.
1677 Ellen the wife of John Oneby, gent. buried Oct. 22.
1694 Robt. ſon of Robt. Oneby, eſq. bapt. April 23.
1695 John ſon of Robt. Oneby, eſq. bapt. Aug. 14; buried Aug. 15.
1696 Mary dau. of Robt. Onebye, eſq. bapt. Nov. 26.
1697 Anthony ſon of Robt. Onebye, eſq. bapt. April 28.
1699 Henry ſon of Robt. Onebye, eſq. bapt. April 28.
1720 Mr. Robt. Oneby buried Feb. 7.
1724 Jane daughter of Anthony Oneby, eſq. baptiſed Nov. 12.
1725 Robert ſon of Anthony Oneby, eſq. baptiſed Feb. 24.
1726 Robt. the ſon of Anthony Onebye, eſq. bur. June 10.
1727 Anthony Oneby, eſq. buried Sept. 6.
1727 Suſannah daughter of Anthony Oneby, eſq. baptiſed July 5.
1743 Mrs. Suſanna Onebye buried July 12.
1767 Mrs. Jane Onebye buried Nov. 19.
1749 Mr. William Frith, of the pariſh of Watford in the county of Hertford, and Mrs. Jane Onebye of Barwell, married Aug. 18.

The names which follow are alſo found at BARWELL; but are of a different Family.

1660 Thos. Onebye buried April 11, the Hoodholder.
1665 Katherine daughter of William Oneby baptized Dec. 27.
1668 Sarah daughter of William Onebey bapt. Oct. 28.
1671 William ſon of William Onebey bapt. Dec. 27.
1691 Ralph Cook and Catherine Onebye married Dec. 15.
1694 Mary daughter of William Onebye bapt. Jan. 27.
1696 William ſon of William Onebye bapt. Jan. 24.
1699 John ſon of William Oneby bapt. Jan. 1.
1702 ..... ſon of William Onebey bapt. .....
1703 Ann daughter of William Onebey bapt. Nov. 5,
1707 Thomas the ſon of William Oneby and Mary his wife bapt. April 6.
1727 Sarah Oneby buried Oct. 25.
1729 Thomas Oneby buried May 10.
1733 William Oneby and Mary Mold of Barwell married Aug. 30.
1734 Mary the daughter of Wm. Oneby buried Feb. 6.
1736 Thos. ſon of William Oneby buried May 25.
1738 Mary daughter of Wm. Oneby buried Nov. 12.
1740 Mary the wife of Wm. Oneby buried May 19.
1762 Wm. Onebye buried Nov. 13.

Regiſter of ST. ANDREW, HOLBORN. LONDON.

1710 Robert ſon of Robert Onebye, gent. and Suſannah, in Southampton Bnildings, bapt. April 13.

Regiſter of ST. MARY in LEICESTER begins 1600 [a different Family.]

1600 John Onebye and Margery Tackle of Sapcote married xxth of Maye.
1603 John ſonne of John Onebye bapt. Feb. 12.
1684 Mary the daughter of Thomas Oneby bur. Apr. 13.
1686 John the ſon of Thomas Oneby was buryed Novemb. 23.
1689 Heſter the daughter of Thomas Oneby bur. Septemb. 2.
1685 John the ſon of Thomas Oneby bapt. Sept. 10.
1690 Anne the daughter of Thomas Oneby bapt. Novemb. 16.
1693 Walter the ſon of Thomas Oneby was baptized Aug. 6.
1695 George the ſon of Thomas Oneby was baptized March 31.
1695 Anne the daughter of Thomas Oneby buried Novemb. 24.
1695 George the ſon of Thomas Oneby buried Decemb. 1.
1718 Thomas Oneby buried March 4.
1729 Anne Oneby, wid. buried Decemb. 1.
1731 John ſon of George Onebye buried May 20.
1737 Mar. 17. Elizabeth the daughter of George Oneby buried.
1739 Mar. 19. Anne the daughter of George Oneby
1696 Mary the daughter of Thomas Oneby bapt. Decemb. 7.
1701 George the ſon of Thomas Oneby was bapt. April 1.
1720 Walter ſon of Walter Oneby bapt. Feb. 23.
1720 John Williams and Mary Onebye marr. May 13.
1720 John Simmonds and Anne Oneby marr. Sept. 11.
1722 Mary daughter of George Oneby bapt. Feb. 14.
1722 George Oneby and Keziah Shrofbury marr. Mar. 25.
1730 John ſon of George Oneby bapt. Feb. 10.
1732 John ſon of George Oneby bapt. Jan. 27.
1735 Jan. 25. Elizabeth daughter of George Oneby bapt.
1736 Anne daughter of George Oneby bapt. Oct. 6.
1739 Sept. 16. Baptized Elizabeth the daughter of George Oneby.
1744 Dec. 9. Baptized George and Thomas the ſons of George Oneby.

land,

land, from the river of Trent Southwards, ſendeth greeting: Whereas the Right Honourable Robert Earl of Aileſbury, deputy, with his Majeſty's approbac̃on, to his Grace Henry Duke of Norfolk, earl marſhal of England, hath, by warrant or order, under his hand, and the ſeal of the earl marſhall's office, bearing date the twenty-firſt day of July laſt paſt, ſignified unto me, that Dame Mercy * Oneby, relict of Sir John Oneby, knt. ſon and heir of John Oneby, eſq. eldeſt ſon of John Oneby, alſ Ondeby, of Ondeby in com' Leiceſter, eſq. and John Oneby, now of Barwell in the county of Leiceſter aforeſaid, ſon and heir of Thomas Oneby, of Shepey in com' Leiceſter, third ſon of the forementioned John Oneby, of Oneby, have made application to him the ſaid deputy earl marſhall for his conſent, that ſuch colours might be aſſigned to the paternall armes and creſt of the ſaid family of Oneby, as may be lawfully borne by the deſcendents of the ſaid John the grandfather. And whereas the ſaid deputy earl marſhall having received credible informac̃on that the ſaid family of Oneby, alſ Ondeby, have conſtantly borne and uſed for their armes, a cheveron between three towers, and for their creſt, a bear's head couped; did thereupon ſignify unto me his conſent for my aſſigning ſuch colours to the ſaid armes and creſt accordingly. Know ye therefore that I the ſaid Clarenceux, in purſuance of the conſent of the ſaid deputy earl marſhall, and by the authority of the King's letters patent to me granted under the great ſeale of England, have devyſed, and do, by theſe preſents, grant and aſſigne unto the deſcendents of the ſaid John Oneby the grandfather, the colours hereafter mentioned; viz. Or, a chevron Vert, between three towers Gules; and for the creſt, a bear's head couped, party per pale, Argent and Gules, as in the margin hereof is plainly depicted, to be borne and uſed for ever hereafter by the ſaid deſcendents of the aforeſaid John Oneby the grandfather, lawfully begotten, in ſhield, coat armour, penon, ſcale, and otherwiſe, according to the law and practice of armes, without the lett, interruption, diſpute, or contradiction of any perſon or perſons whatſoever. In witneſs whereof, I the ſaid Clarenceux king of armes have hereunto ſubſcribed my name, and affixed the ſeale of my office, this ſeventh day of Auguſt, in the thirtieth ſecond year of our Sovereign Lord Charles the Second, by the grace of God, King of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, defender of the Faith, &c. annoque Domini MDCLXXX. HEN. ST. GEORGE, (L. S.) Clarenceux.

P. *342. The epitaph at Salisbury, referred to in the note, is this:

M. S.
ELIZABETH EYRE,
Daughter of the
Honourable Sir ANTHONY CHESTER
of CHICHLEY in the County of
BUCKS, Baronet,
and Wife of
CHARLES NICHOLAS EYRE, Eſquire,
by whom ſhe had
CHARLES CHESTER EYRE.
She was born the XI of Feb. MDCLIX.
Died the XI of Mar. MDCCV.
C. A. P. D.

* Dame Mabell Oneby, Sir John's firſt wife, was buried at Hungerton in Leiceſterſhire.

P. *345. Benjamin King ſucceeded Dr. Conant, whoſe daughter Sarah he married in 1684, in the Vicarage of All Saints, on his reſignation in 1715 or 1716. He had alſo the rectory of Aſhney, alias Aſhton, near Northampton in 1700, and was inſtalled prebendary of Glouceſter Sept. 26, 1700. He was alſo vicar of St. Mary de Lode in Glouceſter. Some dates relative to this family may be ſeen below *.

P. *351. The following poetical productions of Dr. Maſon † have been communicated to me by a learned friend:

From Rex Redux, 1633.

Apoſtrophe Anglorum ad Regem.

LINGUE Caledonias, auriſque fugacior, oras,
Caroles; nec lentâ nos, precor, ure morâ.
Videt ut in Crœſum diſtrictum filius enſem,
Mutus & elinguis capit, abinde loqui;
Τὸν Κροῖσον μὴ κ[λ]ῖνε. Tuus nunc forte fuiſſet
Editus in lucem Carolus, ante diem;
Sic tamen impatiens, ætatis & immemor infans,
Ora reſolviſſet; *Scotia, redde Patrem.*

RICH. MASON, è Coll. Corp. Chriſti.

* From the Regiſters of KIRBY MUCKLES, in NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

1647 Eliz. King bapt. Dec. 2.
1649 Francis King, born Feb. 17, bapt. March 5.
1654 Benjamin bapt. Dec. 22.
1657 Mary died Dec. 15.
1665 Thomas bapt. May 41.
1658 Nathaniel born Dec. 1.
1646 Benj. King married to Eliz. Onebye, Nov. 2.
1660 Francis King the ſon of Mr. Benj. King and Eliz. his wife died Oct. 12.
1664 Eliz. King married to Mr. Wm. Penforde of Ingerſby, Dec. 20.
1682 John King buried March 6.
1681 Benj. King buried April 1.
1681 John King ſon of John King and Eliz. his wife bapt. April 4.
1693 Benjamin King died Dec. 10, in his 13th year. [Tomb-ſtone in church-yard.]

From the Regiſter of ST. GILES, NORTHAMPTON.

1684 Benjamin King and Miſs Sarah Conant, both of the pariſh of All Saints, were married Sept 29.

The following are from the Regiſters of ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST, at NORTHAMPTON.

1685 John filius M. Benj. King, curat. & Mrs. Sarah ux. ejus born Sept. 15; bur. Sept. 1, 1686.
1686 Benjamin filius Mr. Benj. King, our curat, and Mrs. Sara his wife bapt. March 4.
1716 Mary daughter of Benj. King and Mary born Sept. 5, bapt. 21.
1717 Sarah da. of Benj. King and Mary born Dec. 7, baptiſed 27.
1731 Rev. Benjamin King, Vicar of All Saints, died Oct. 25; buried Oct. 28.
1755 Mrs. Mary King (ſpinſter) buried May 25.

† Extracts from the Regiſter of ST. JAMES's Pariſh, at BURY ST. EDMUND's.

1575 Thomas Maſon and Eliz. Stockin mar. July 30.
1615 Ric. Maſon ſon of Ric. Maſon, gent. bapt. Oct. 10.
1615 James ſon of James Maſon bapt. Dec. 17.
1617 Anne dau. of John Maſon, gent. Aug. 13, bapt.
1622 Benj. ſon of William Maſon bapt. Apr. 24.

From

From Carmen Natalitium, 1635.

Genethliacon ad Reginam.

O Dea, ſeu tu nata Deis, ſeu magna Deorum
Mater, & æthereo producis ſydera partu;
Non tam cœleſti felix Berecynthia prole
Ingreditur mater Phrygias turrita per urbes
Læta Deûm partu; nec enim jactantiùs ulnas
Explicuit, terraſque genas pertranſiit ictu
Molliter, & parvos porrexit ad oſcula Divos.
Cernis, ut Auguſti faciat ſpem parvulus ævi
Carolus, ut viva contorquet lumina flammâ,
Uſque ſuo tenerum vagitu deſpuit ignem?
Cernis, ut in medio Majeſtas ore verenda
Formoſuſque vigor ſcintillet, & ignea Virtus?
Jurarem facilè Odryſio de ſanguine cretum,
Ni Jove prognatus magnâque ab origine Divûm.
Sic, puto, maternis ingens Tyrinthius ulnis
(Cum tenerum mater religavit ſyndone corpus)
Ipſe tamen ſe ſollicitâ de Matre reluctans
Fortiter expediit, projectaque lintea longè
Reppulit, imbellemque nurûs deceperat artem.
Aut etiam, cum Phlegræis animoſior arvis
Non expectatis Antæo viribus hoſti
Dat ſtragem latè, & violentâ cæde Gigantem
Proſternit: tum ſuſpirans immanè recumbit
Frendens ſe reperîſſe parem. Spes Carolus infans
Prævortit (Regina) tuas: jam, jamque tremendo
Magna ſupercilio ſurgit fiducia, dia
Majeſtas; jam nunc ſtupuit Tritonia natum
Jam tenerum, incepitque ſibi diffidere Mavors.
Nec non ille tua (ô Regina) ſecunda voluptas
Creſcit & in Fratris mores, & pectore martem
Induit, atque ducem patremque prolavit in illis.
O quanta auguſtâ fulget conſtantia fronte,
Quæque ſuum demonſtrat Avum prudentia, virtus
Cauta, nec ignaro quovis correpta furore!
Hæc (quantum è puero poſſis deprendere) ſumma eſt.
Illæ etiam Veſtræ geminæ, duo ſydera, natæ,
Majeſtatæ ambæ, formis præſtantibus ambæ:
Utraque luminibus puris micat, utraque caſtas
Excitat ore faces, quibus & Cythereïa cidit,
Deliaque, & conjux non indignata Tonantis:

Tan-

Auroræ vincunt digitos, non colla pruinæ,
Non æquant violæ crines, non lumina ſtellæ:
Tantùm matre ſuâ ſuperantur utræque; ſed illa
Luce minore tamen fulget, flammâque recenti.
Qualiter è croceo ſurgens Aurora cubili
Cunctanti primum flammâ, trepidoque modeſta
Lumine proludit, mox igni audace pudorem
Exuit, & plenâ rutilat Tithonia flammâ,
Et nitidos ſpargit crines. Aut flore ſub uno
Ceu geminæ Sicana roſæ per jugera regnant:
Hæc laxo ſatiata die, diffuſaque Phœbo
Expandit nodos, picturatumque volumen
Corticis; illa latet, trepidatque admittere Solem,
Donec diffracto prorumpat pulchrior orbe.
Vix, ô vix cernet reparato Cynthia cornu
Luſtra duo (ſi Cirrhæum ſecreta monentem
Novimus Aonii vates) cum Gallia noſtras
Ambitioſa petet, venietque Hiſpania, terras.
Utraque, Divarum maneant quam fata ſororum
Quæret, emítque ſuam conjuncto fœdere pacem.
Tunc tedas accendet Hymen, tunc Regia Juno
Deſcendit, Triviaque deâ comitata triumphos
Cypris aget, plaudetque ſuis Pax aurea pennis.
Tunc, ô tunc placidis ſecura Britannia rebus
Stabit, & externas impune volabit ad oras;
Expuet Oceanus pretioſo gurgete gemmas,
Evolvetque aurum Thameſis ſpumabit Iberis
Divitiis, cœlo rurſus deſcendet ab alto
Relligio, totóque eluet Rex ſolus in orbe
Carolus, agnoſcetque unam gens quælibet aram.

RICH. MASON, è Coll. Jeſu.

From the ſame.

Genethliacon.

Ut ludunt circa gravidam ſimulachra Dianam,
Atque repercuſſa ſydera picta face:
Sic tua te circa ſcintillat imagine proles,
Et referunt faciem, pulchra Maria, tuam.
Splendida te cingit ſtellanti turba coronâ,
Ut micat ætherei circulus axe poli;
Aut cum laſciva pretioſum fluxerat auri
Vellus, & Acriſios pinxerat imbre ſinus.

Te circa ludet ſoboles diademate longo,
Ambiat ut Carolum bina corona tuum.
O quam te dicam, cui ſydera parturit æther,
Cujus & in gremium plurima ſtella cadit?
Longiùs ô tanto ſi cœlum depluat imbre,
Ænea credo equidem ſecula rurſus erunt.

R. MASON, Coll. Jeſu.

From ΣΤΝΩΔΙΑ, ſive Muſarum Concentus & Congratulatio, &c. 1637.

NASCERE, proh, quantis laſſavimus æthera votis
Natales in (Virgo) tuos! menſéſque diéſque
Legimus, atque omnes retrò numeravimus horas.
Ah! fruſtrá. Jam te decuit, dulciſſima, naſci;
Quò cunis Dea Flora tuis fragrantibus auris
Aſpiret; nunc fronte tua naſcentia pingat
Lilia, ſpémque roſæ; nunc labris blanda modeſtæ
Purpura proludat violæ, quæ ſpargat odorem
Secretum halitibus, quo ſævos pellere morbos
Ipſo vagitu poſſis. O ſidere dextro
Edita! cum nuper vi depopulante venena
Diffudit peſtis late graſſantia, cunis,
Parva, tuis rabiem poſuit, deſæviit atrox
Virus, & antiquum capit lenire furorem.
Tam magnum eſt Divam naſci. Ceu præpete vento
Concitus, horrendum ſtridet, cymbáſque viróſque
Gurgite rapturus, ſi ſidere forte ſereno
Exoritur Caſtor, numen taciturnus adorat
Nereus, emollit fluctus, rabiemque profundi,
Et caſtigatas deponit lenè procellas.
O ingens omen! jam jam melioribus ibit
Auſpiciis annus: tuus hæc præſagia Princeps,
Natalis ſpirat; poſtquam te vidimus ortam,
Vis melior, melius fatis dominabitur aſtrum.
At tu, quæ Carolum dulci certamine prolis
Viciſti, Regina, tuum triplicique Dearum
Cingeris amplexu ſeu Palladis illa capellos
Illa genas Veneris, multumve decentius iſtis,
Quos jactat digitos Saturnia, præterat illa;
Dardaniæ rurſus paſtor temerarius Idæ
Si judex fuerit, cum conferet ille, (diúque
Conferet) ah! nimiæ deceptus ſidere formæ
Errare inciperit, dubiamque relinquere cauſam:
Tam formoſæ omnes. Duplici ſic eminus aſtro

Pro-

Progenies Ledæa micant; in utroque relucet
Frater, utraque ſoror; pariles accendit ocellos
Stella paris flammæ; ſpeculo ſeſe utraque quærunt,
Perdunt, inveniuntque iterum: juvat ipſe Tonantem
Error, & ambiguæ placet ignorantia matri.
Scilicet hanc dulcem, Regina, ut ſolvere litem
Tu poſſes, partus decet expectare ſecundos,
Ut quarta exuperet triplices Dea, donec ab ortu,
Victa ſit illa novo rurſúſque hæc prole ſequente,
Vincat & hanc ipſam ſemper nova, ut ordine longo
Regia te cingat ſoboles, brevibuſque lacertis
Circundet collum leviter, perque otia quondam
Mollia materni ſenium demulceat ævi!
Nec minus Auguſtum fallat Lucina; viceſque
Da Carolo, Regina, ſuas: hunc maſcula proles
Ambiat, hos imo prudens natura receſſu
Pectoris ut format, multum (ah!) de matre decoris,
Plus de patre ferant; cumque acto temporis orbe
Illius os, humeroſque legent, tum ſtemmate longo
Inſurgant ſolio, & patrias moderentur habenas.

R. Mason, Art. Bacc. Jeſu.

From Juſta Edouardo King, Naufrago, ab Amicis mœrentibus, amoris & μνείας χάριν, Cantabrigiæ, 1638.

DURE nimis, quiſquis lacrymis diſcrimina ponis
Lugendique modum: nullo te præfica leſſu,
Nemo tuum funus ferali crine ſolutus
Plangat; & in vacua ſi quando naufragus ora
Jactaris vento, nemo ſqualentia ripis
Oſſa legat; media jaceas neglectus arena.
Quiſnam hîc caſtiget luctus? In funera planctus
Quos ego ſuſcipiam? quem non cauſa una canendi,
Non trahit unus amor? Quoties (memini) Ille benigna
Porrexit mihi ſæpe manum, ſi fortè recentem
Materiam in Muſas dederim! quàm lenè ſerenus
Riſerit, argutas ducens in carmina nutus!
Hei mihi! jam meus occubuit demerſus aquoſum
Phœbus in Oceannm, nunquam exhibiturus apertos
Ore mihi radios, ſolitáſque in carmina vires.
Ut tentem tamen uſquè licet; neque funditus omnem
Solis ab exceſſu dejeci mente calorem:
Sed veluti vitrea ſi quando incluſa ſub unda

Gemma latet, micat uſquè tamen, fragilémque nitorem
Et tremulum jaculata decus; poſt funera dulces
Relliquias animæ ſpiro, procul ore calorem
Uſquè lego, & veteris ſervo veſtigia flammæ.
Tu qui cœruleis incingis littora vittis,
Oceanus pater, audaci tu tale dediſti
Imperium pelago, ſic, quod commiſimus, ingens
Depoſitum hauriri rapidísque immergier undis?
Dii ſuperi! *quæ te lymphæ, quæve unda piabit!*
Ipſæ undæ, atque ipſæ meruere piacula lymphæ
Exoſi nimiùm fluctus! non *Optima lympha*,
Pindare, jam ſaperet tua triſtem quiſque mephitim,
Et Phlegethonteam mallet guſtare paludem.
O ſi te premerent æterna ſilentia Lethes,
Aut pulſare alio didiciſſes pollice chordam,
Et titulo meliore legi! Natura creatrix
Ipſe dolet quòd fecit Aquam rurſúmque ſubiret
Quàm Phaëthonteæ gaudens incendia flammæ.
Sic ſaltèm (cùm non capiant hæc funera buſtum)
Scilicet inventura rogum! Jam mœſta dolénſque
Poſt hanc jacturam, incepit dubitare futurum
Exitium mundi, & totum nè corruat ævum,
Néve undis, cùm nil ignes potuere, periret:
Diffidítque ſibi nè cùm non provida tantum
Perdiderit ſpecimen, poſthac fabricaret inertem
Degenerémque operam; tentamentúmque ſequentis
Artis in ignavæ ſolvatur fruſtula formæ:
Tanti erat interitus! tu fato ditior iſto,
Et jam non tellure minor, nunc gurgite, Nereu,
Altiùs inſurgas, tumidíſque ſuperbiùs undis.
Tandem majorum te Tellus victa fatetur:
Sed fato, non ſorte datum eſt. Da, cœrule Nereu;
Digeneris terræ tanta pro dote paciſci,
Ut ſaltèm inveniat lacrymoſum ex æquore marmor.
O ibi ſecurus jaceat, neque terreat oſſa
Scylla frequens! Quoties aderit revolubilis annus,
Muſa novam tumulo canet indefeſſa querelam.
Tam pia cùm videat ſolennia vota quotannis,
Nuncius Auſter erit. Nunc hæc libamina, manes,
Hæc vobis, ſed parva fero: neque flumina tantùm
In mare labuntur, tenui fluit amnis arena.

R. MASON.

From

From Irenodia Cantabrigienſis, &c. 1641.

SED redit. O facili pacatum thure Tonantem,
Et pronos in vota Deos! ſuſpiria pridem,
Heu trepidi, & dubios animo concepimus æſtus;
Si via declivis nimiùm, ſcopuloſáque ſaxis
Surgeret; audaci quateret ſi rupe quadrigam,
Et ſacrum deturbet onus; Borealibus auris
Inſuetum ſtridere gelu; ſeu fœdera Scotus
Fregerit, & dubiis ſeſe concrederet armis.
Cuncta pii, at fruſtrà, & caſus expavimus omnes;
Cùm fama eſt quàm tum (Cæſar) ſed pulchrior ora
Et jam projecta ambibat Te caſſide Pallas:
Molliit horrentes Mavors in fronte tumultus,
Blandior & torvum compſit caput; illico juſſit
Omnia bellorum tormenta, atque æra ſonora
Occludi, niſi quæ Majoris conſcia Divi
Sponte ſuos rupere ſinus ſenſúque tumebant
Lætitiæ & gravidos volvere in gaudia motus.
Accepit ſonitum Cæſar, nec inhorruit ictu:
Nec mirum, ſi non exterrent fulmina magnum,
Qui facit illa, Jovem. Neque tela laceſſere Martem
Sed recreare ſolent. Sed enim quæ tanta ſuperſtes
Cauſa fuit, noménque metûs, cùm poplite prono
Certârunt avidi venturum lambere campis
Numen, Cæſariémque, oculóſque, manúſque, cupitóſque
Artus, atque omnem hauſerunt in lumina Regem?
Mox latè attolli plauſus, fuſóſque triumphos
Irradiare, manûmque, atque æthera fervere votis.
Tu verò miſcere animas? Tu fœdera priſca
Et memorare fidem? Quid? ſéne inamabile bellum
Sumere, ſéne hoſtes, Carolóque obſiſtere Regi?
Proh facinus! Neque ſi armatos Fortuna miſellos
Finxerat, at vanos, mendacéſque improba finget?
Scilicet ut ſancta eſt ea lex, pietáſque triumphi,
Jam piget hoſtilis conſcriptum militis agmen,
Materiámque armis quæſiſſe, & ponere caſtra,
Et bellum, infelix nobiſcum jungere bellum,
Quo noſtræ fugere acies, inhoneſtáque terga
Subduxere neci: piget omnem explodere molem,
Noſtráque victrices ſiſti intra mœnia turmas.
Cuncta ea facta pigent, aut jam piguiſſe putemus,
Poſtquam vivacem propiori luce calorem,
Infuſámque bibunt præſenti Numine flammam,
Nec jam ſit ſuſpecta ſalus, quæ certa refulget.

At veluti cùm ſol propria in ſtatione relicta
Deſeruit ſedem motûs, alióſque benignus
Inviſit populos, ſi longiùs uſquè moretur,
Miramur trepidi amiſſæ diſpendia lucis,
Et querimur tardos lento temone jugales.
Ergò redi, quò Te revocant non ficta Tuorum
Vota, & palantem fœcunda lumine Gentem.
Jam thalamus, jam Sponſa vocat, jam Carolus acer
Argutum meditatur Ave: jam fida Potentes
Pectora, & ardentes reditu inſtruxere lacertos:
Quin & in adventum mores, animóſque priores,
Et jam dedidicit temeraria murmura vulgus,
Jámque petit veniam; jam, ſi Te Scotia ſervet
Longiùs, hoſtis erit. Sed fas mihi credere ocellis?
An video alipedis vectum ſuper ardua dorſi
Innantem remeare diem? Radióſque, comáſque
Conſpicio, & toto ſe præbet Carolus Aſtro.
Salve, ô certa ſalus populi! Téne ergò videmus,
Te fruimur rurſum, atque oculis illabere noſtris?
O ſuperi! Jam Te quondam trux Scotia poſcat
Scilicet, & reducem votis ardentibus optet,
Non dimittemus, non ſi licèt icta procella
Arctoa, & multa frigens tremat uſta pruina
Abſenti damnata die. Non, rurſus opimam
Si numeret palmam, partúmque ſine hoſte tropæum,
Et totum in reditûs pretium cumulaverit, unum
Unum non emeret radium, aut jubar unius Aſtri.

RICH. MASON, M. A. Coll. Jeſu Socius.

P. *351. It is above forty years ſince the kind communicator of the following fragments of the old ballad ſuppoſed to be written on Dr. Maſon heard a woman ſing it at her father's door; and I have here printed all ſhe can recollect of it.

OF a rich Counſellor I write,
Who had an only daughter;
And ſhe was bleſs'd with beauty bright,
But mark what follow'd after.

Her Uncle left her, I declare,
A ſumptuous large poſſeſſion;
Her Father was for to take care
Of her at his diſcretion.

She had two thouſand pounds a year,
In gold and ſilver ready;
And courted was by many a peer,
But none could gain this lady.

At length a 'Squire's youngeſt ſon
In private came a-wooing;
And when he had her favour won,
She fear'd his utter ruin.

She ſaid, "My dear, and heart's delight,
"I muſt confeſs, I love thee;
"Both Lords and Knights I have deny'd,
"There's none I prize above thee.

"Thou art a jewel in mine eyes—"
"But here," quoth ſhe, "the care is;
"I fear you will be doom'd to die,
"For ſtealing of an Heireſs."

And then the young man he replied,
Like to ſome politician;
"Your Father is a Counſellor,
"I'll tell him my condition.

"Ten guineas, Love, ſhall be his fee;
"He'll think I am ſome ſtranger;
"And for that gold he'll counſel me,
"And keep me free from danger."

"He

* * * * * * * * *

" He muſt provide a horſe," he cry'd,
" And take you up behind her;
" And ſtrait to any Parſon ride,
" Before her parents find her.

" Then ſhe ſteals you, you may complain,
" For to prevent all fury;
" This is the law, I will maintain,
" Before or judge or jury."

* * * * * * * * *
* * * * * * * * * *
He did her Father's counſel take,
And they were fairly married.
* * * * * * * * *
* * * * * * * * * *
They home return'd, and on their knees,
They aſk'd their Father's bleſſing.

But when he did behold them both,
He ſtood like one diſtracted;
And vow'd, " he'd be reveng'd," in wrath,
For what they then had acted.

" Oh, Sir," reply'd the new-made ſon,
" There can be no indicting;
" For this is Law that we have done,
" We have your own hand-writing."

Then did the Counſellor reply,
" Was ever man ſo fitted?
" My hand and ſeal I can't deny,
" By you I am outwitted.

" She might have had both lords and knights,
" From royal line deſcended;
" But, ſince you are her heart's delight,
" I will not be offended.

" She has two thouſand pounds a year,
" Left her by my own brother;
" And when I die, ſhe ſhall have more,
" For child I have no other.

" * * * * * * * *
" * * * * * * her treaſure;
" Enjoy thy love with all my heart,
" In plenty, peace, and pleaſure."

Sir Richard Maſon, who was clerk of the green cloth in 1668, and clerk comptroller in 1679 *, was a near relation to the Doctor; but not (as has been ſuppoſed by the family) his father. He was a repreſentative in parliament for Yarmouth, Hants, in 1678 and 1679; and for Biſhop's Caſtle † from 1681 to 1685. Dr. Maſon was born at Bury in 1615. Sir Richard, who was a Shropſhire man, was not born till 1628; as appears by the following pedigree:

Edward Maſon of Biſhop's Caſtle = Margaret, da. of James Philips of Llandery, Radnor.

Edward Maſon of Biſhop's Caſtle. = Julian da. of Edward Thomas of Biſhop's Caſtle.

Sir Richard Maſon ‡, Clerk of the Green Cloth, of Biſhop's Caſtle and Ednor, Salop; æt. 49 an. 9 Mar. 1668. = Anna-Margareta, da. of Sir James Long of Draycot, com. Wilts, Eſq.

- Dorothy, æt. 3, A. D. 1668, mar. to Sir William Brownlow, Bart. She hath left children §.
- Anne, 1 year old and 7 months, 1668; married to the Earl of Macclesfield ‖, and divorced from him.

* In this year a *Richard* Maſon was a commiſſioner in the office of Maſter of the horſe.

† This borough was in 1691 repreſented by his ſon-in-law Sir William Brownlow, Bart. and *Charles* Maſon, Gent.

‡ He was of Whitehall at the time he was knighted. See Sir W. Dugdale's Viſitation, Salop, fol. 101, and 2d vol. of Benefactors, fol. 69.

§ Of theſe, John was created Viſcount Tyrconnel of the kingdom of Ireland; and Anne was married to Sir Richard Cuſt, Bart. grandfather to the preſent Lord Brownlow.

‖ This muſt have been either Charles Gerard the firſt Earl of Macclesfield, who died Jan. 7, 1693-4; or his ſon, of the ſame name, who died Nov. 6, 1701.

In

In ſearching after the family of Dr. Maſon, the following particulars occurred of a reſpectable perſonage of the name, which are perhaps worth preſerving.

36 Hen. VIII. John Maſon, Eſq. was joint-maſter of the poſts within and without the realm.

By a pedigree in the Britiſh Muſeum *, it appears that he deſcended lineally from John Maſon †, a Norman, who came into England with the Conqueror.

Sir John Maſon occurs as clerk of the parliament in the reign of Henry VIII. He was a negotiator in the peace between England, France, and Scotland, 1549 ‡; ſecretary of the French tongue, and leiger ambaſſador to France, the ſame year §; made a privy counſellor at that time ‖; returned from his embaſſy, 1550 **; accompanied the Marquis of Northampton when he carried the Order of the Garter to the French King ††; in 1558 was treaſurer of the chamber, by the title of Sir John Maſon ‡‡; and at the ſame time a commiſſioner for the care of the crown jewels.

At the beginning of Heywood's "Tranſlation of the Thyeſtes of Socrates, Lond. "1560," is a poem to Sir John Maſon, Knight, one of the Queen's Majeſties privie counſaile.

1566. "This year, on one and the ſame day, died two of the privy council; "John Maſon, treaſurer of the Queen's Chamber, a grave and learned man, a "great intruder into eccleſiaſtical livings; and Sir Richard Sackvill, under-treaſu-"rer of the exchequer, &c." §§

Sir John Maſon, though but threeſcore and three years old at his death, yet lived and flouriſhed in the reigns of four princes; viz. Henry VIII. Edw. VI. Q. Mary, and Q. Elizabeth; and was a privy counſellor to them all, and an eye-witneſs of the various revolutions and viciſſitudes of the times. Towards his latter end, being on his death-bed, he called for his clerk and ſteward, and delivered himſelf in theſe terms: "Lo, here I have lived to ſee five princes, and have been "privy counſellor to four of them: I have ſeen the moſt remarkable obſervables in "foreign parts, and have been preſent at moſt ſtate tranſactions for thirty years "together; and I have learned this after thirty years experience, that ſerioufneſs "is the greateſt wiſdom, temperance the beſt phyſic, a good conſcience the beſt "eſtate; and were I to live again, I would change the court for a cloyſter, my "privy counſellor buſtles for a hermit's retirement, and the whole life I lived in "the palace for an hour's enjoyment of God in his chapel. All things elſe for-"ſake me, beſides my God, my duty, and my prayer." He married; but, having no children, he made his couſin Robert Maſon of Petersfield his heir.

* Harl. MSS. fol. 121. b. (Viſitation of Dorſetſhire.)

† From the ſame ſtock ſprung the MASONS of Petersfield, Beverley, and King's Clere.

‡ Journal of Edw. VI. p. 9. Printed in the ſecond volume of Burnet's "Hiſtory of the Re-"formation," and ſeparately paged. The autograph is in Bibl. Cott. Nero, C. X.

§ Idem, p. 11. ‖ Idem, p. 11. ** Idem, p. 25.

†† Idem, p. 25. N. B. That here he is laſt mentioned, and ſaid to be accompanied by two *other* Lawyers.

‡‡ Strype's Annals, I. p. 13. Introd. §§ Camden's Elizab. edit. 3. p. 88.

An anonymous MS. in the Britiſh Muſeum, ſays, " Induſtry and parts may pre-
" pare a man; opportunity and occaſion advanceth him. Sir John Maſon was pitched
" upon by the univerſity, to compliment Henry the Eighth; who, conſidering that a
" man cannot every day ſpeak to kings, contrived the matter of his ſpeech moſt man-
" like, politick, and pertinent; the phraſe of it polite and majeſtick; ſo that what
" with his comely preſence, his becoming carriage, his flowing expreſſion, his
" graceful elocution, he gained that applauſe from the court and univerſity, that
" the one was as eager to have him, as the other was loth to part with him.
" Being ſent to travel, his rules were, firſt, to correſpond with his Majeſty's agents;
" ſecondly, to have few and choice acquaintance; thirdly, to make collections of,
" and obſervations upon, the hiſtories, the laws, the cuſtoms, and the moſt conſider-
" able ſtateſmen, governors, and great men, with their relations and dependencies in
" thoſe courts; fourthly, to give a monthly account of ſuch remarks as occurred, at
" large to the ſecretary, and in brief to the King and Cardinal. Four things, he
" ſaid, kept him in, under all the revolutions, during the four Princes' reigns
" whom he ſerved; firſt, that he thought few things would ſave a man; ſe-
" condly, that he was always intimate with the exacteſt lawyer and ableſt favourite;
" thirdly, that he ſpake little, and wrote leſs; fourthly, that he had attained to
" ſomething which each party thought ſerviceable to them, and was ſo moderate
" that all thought him their own. Hix maxim was, 'Do and ſay nothing.' Two
" things, he ſaid, promoted a matter; firſt, ſecrecy; ſecond, timing of it. Cele-
" rity is the beſt ſecrecy; prudence and reſolution the only fortune; converſe is
" the great education; boldneſs a man's ſureſt ſucceſs; good-nature is the eminent
" nobility; and a well-weighed honeſty the only favourite. Moderation outlaſts
" violence; modeſty ambition; and public ſpirit a private one. To act alone, may
" be as profitable as honourable; but to join with others, moſt ſafe."

A monument to his memory was placed on the South wall of the choir of St. Paul's cathedral, with the following inſcription as preſerved by Dugdale:

P. M.

JOHANNIS MASON, Eq. Aur.

Si quis erat prudens unquam, fiduſque Senator;
Si quis erat Patriæ charus, amanſque ſuæ:
Si quis ad externas Legatus idoneus oras;
Si cui Juſtitiæ cura bonique fuit:
Is MASONUS erat, ſit tota BRITANNIA teſtis,
Teſtis amor Procerum, ſit Populique favor.
Tempore quinque ſuo regnantes ordine vidit;
Horum à Conſiliis quatuor, ille fuit.
Tres & ſex decies vixit, non amplius, annos:
Hìc tegitur corpus, ſpiritus aſtra tenet.
Hunc tumulum Conjux poſuit dilecta marito,
Quemque viro poſuit, deſtinat ipſa ſibi.
Triſte nepos * carmen, quem fecit adoptio natum,
Tum Patris inſcripſit, tum patrui tumulo.

Obiit Anno 1566.

John Maſon [this muſt be a different perſon] ob. 26 Aug. 5 Eliz. †
Symon Maſon fil. held various manors and lands in Lincolnſhire ‡.

* On Dugdale's plate of this monument is written, " P. M. Johannis Maſonis, Eq. Au-
" rati, Robertus Maſon, LL. D. & Regi Carolo ejus nominis primo a Libellis ſupplicibus P."

† Harl. MSS. 4135. 97. b. ‡ Ibid.

Among the "Poemata Gualteri Haddoni, 1567," 4to, is the following:

EPITAPHIUM THOMÆ MASON.

THOMÆ MASONO dederat natura, decoris
Quicquid habet; dederat gratia, quicquid habet.
Provida cura patris claras adjunxerat artes,
Atque peregrino fecerat ore loqui.
Flos erat ætatis per tertia luſtra pererrans,
Cum venit in thalamos, ſponſa decora, pares.
Undique vita fuit rebus cumulata beatis,
Abfuit à ſumma proſperitate nihil.
"Invida mors plenas lethali frigore palmas
"Injicit, & cinis eſt, qui puer antè fuit.
"Et puer eximius, multis digniſſimus annis,
"Aſpera ſi meritis cedere fata velint.
"Sed via fatorum curſu procedit eodem,
"Et ſua quemque dies non revocanda trahit.
"Concidit heu teneris princeps Eduardus in annis,
"Nullus erat toto talis in orbe puer.
"Nobile par fratrum cecidit Suffolcia proles,"
Atque dies bino ſuſtulit una duces.
Obruit & triſti Matraverſum funere caſus,
Clarius hoc puero vix tulit ulla dies.
Tu Maſone pater, doctrina fretus, & uſu,
Deſine mœſta tuæ vulnera flere domus.
Mortuus eſt Thomas, juvenili laude refertus,
Tollere plus potuit, quàm dare longa dies.
Naſcendi lex eſt communis, & eſt moriendi
Lex eadem, tempus ponit utrumque Deus.

Admittances at Grays Inn. Lib. 1, 2. (From Harl. MSS. 1912. fol. 51.)

Fol. 574 Maſon, Anth. 1564.
225 Maſon, Nich. 1592.
849 Maſon, Hen. 1627.
859 Maſon, Ant. 1629.
880 Maſon, Iſmael, 1631.
Maſon, John, 1632.
892 Maſon, Tho. 1632.
903 Maſon, Rob. 1633.
912 Maſon, Steph. 1634.
982 Maſon, W. 1640.
1183 Maſon, Geo. 1663,
1260 Maſon, John, 1674.

Fol. 305 Maſon, W. 1595.
773 Maſon, W. 1619.
Barmingham, Suff. Mar. 14, 1627.
Reading, Barks, Mar. 6, 1628.
Colliweſton, North. Aug. 12, 1631.
Gray's Inn, Midd. Nov. 2, 1632.
Smithfield, Jan. 31, 1632.
Greenwich, Kent, Aug. 14, 1633.
Lincoln, Oct. 2, 1634.
Gray's Inn, Mar. 21, 1640.
Pixley Court, Herts, Feb. 12, 1663.
Grayſden Magna, Hunts.

Ancients.

Fol. 298 Nich. Maſon, Feb. 3, 1612.
298 Will. Maſon, Feb. 3, 1612.
528 Stephen Maſon, May 14, 1658.

Barriſters.

Fol. 246 Maſon, W. Ap. 29, 1601.
423 Maſon, Tho. Jan. 23, 1640.
437 Maſon, Steph. May 20, 1642.
Maſon, Geo. Feb. 24, 1671.

Mr. Maſon, Recorder of London, and once Secondary of the Poultry Compter, died Dec. 20, 1635 *.

Jan. 25, 1657. An order for the payment of 345 l. 9 s. to Capt. *Robert* Maſon, for one month's pay of his troops which came from Portſmouth †.

May 5, 1659. An order to pay to Col. *Thomas* Maſon 97 l. 6 s. in full diſcharge of pay to his officers and ſoldiers at Caernarvon Caſtle, to Sept. 30, 1651 ‡.

Sir *Robert* Maſon, of King's Clere, Southampton, knighted at Whitehall, 9 April, 1661 §.

Robert Maſon, LL. D. died in 1662 ‖.

Captain *John* Maſon was an equerry in 1674.

* Sloan MSS. 886. † Birch MSS. 4197. ‡ Ibid.
§ Harl. MSS. 5802. fol. 46 b. ‖ Ibid. 3625.—A Dr. Maſon of Jeſus College, Cambridge, is ſaid by Kennet, Regiſter, p. 857, to have died in 1660.

P. *352. The Princeſs Anne lay at Leiceſter Dec. 9, and 10, 1688, in her way from Nottingham to Coventry.

Ibid. The two ſmall heads in the annexed plate, which are taken from good miniatures in my poſſeſſion, are portraits of two perſons of the ONEBYE family; and with great probability are ſuppoſed to be the old Counſellor of Hinckley and his ſon Sir John.

P. *353. The two Ladies, of whom ſlight ſketches are here exhibited, are Mrs. Emma Maſon the Doctor's wife, and her grand-daughter Dorothy the mother of the late Mr. Cradock.

P. *355. *note*, l. 5 r. " wife Eleanor."

Ibid. l. 7. r. " Thomas, bapt. May 3, 1665."

P. 235. William Burleton, Eſq. (who was choſen recorder of Leiceſter in 1769 on the ceſſion of Robert Bakewell, Eſq. and was in the commiſſion of the peace for that county) died, very much lamented, Nov. 11, 1786, in his 66th year.

P. 261. *note*, for " Boddington," r. " Armſton."—Mrs. Anne Armſton of Burbach (probably the ſame perſon) was married to Mr. Edward Wigley of Scraptoft.

*** To the article on the early barony of Hinckley, in p. 298, may be added the following remark from Brooke's " Diſcoveries of Error in Camden :"

" Hinckley (if our Heraults deceave me not) had for Earles thereof Hugh " Grantmaiſnill, great Steward of England during the reigne of King William Ru- " fus, and of Henry the Firſt : he had iſſue two daughters, Petronell that was " marryed to Robert Earle of Leiceſter (who in her right was high Steward of " England) and Alice marryed to Roger Bygot, &c. CAMDEN, p. 399."

" Truely I muſt needes confeſſe that her Majeſties Herault hath deceaved you, " and, contrary to your expectation, hath anſwered ſome of your untruthes : but " that the Heraults doe affirme Hugh Grentemaiſnill to be Earle of Hinckley, I ut- " terly denye the ſame. And now comparing your ſpeaches here, with thoſe be- " fore in the title of Earles of Leiceſter, I find them very variable, and yourſelfe " forgetfull to contradicte yourſelfe : in ſo little a diſtance : for in that before, you " make erroneouſly Hugh Grantemaiſnill to have had but one onely daughter and " heire named Parnell, that was maryed to Robert Earl of Leyceſter, and here " you acknowledge that he had a ſecond daughter named Alice, marryed to Roger " Bygot anceſter to the Earles of Norfolke : By diſanulling of which Alice, you " endanger the ſucceſſion and inheritance of moſt of the Nobilitie of this realme, " which are from her diſcended. But underſtand that I doe not produce this your " aſſertion as erronious in this place : but rather to confirme your opinion here as " true, and your owne wordes before diſagreeing from this trueth, may not receaue " any credite when they ſhall be read. Page 404 of your booke." BROOKE.

P. 369. l. 13. r. " VIRTVTIBVS ;" and l. 15. r. " DETRITVM."

Ibid. l. 21. r. " MOWBRAY" and " LEICESTRIENSI."

P. 343. By the "Trial of Sir William Perkyns, for High Treaſon," which was publiſhed by authority in 1696, it appears he had a wife and four children; that he had a town-reſidence in the pariſh of St. Paul, Covent Garden; was a conſcientious Nonjuror; and had a commiſſion from King James II. to raiſe a regiment of horſe. He pleaded his own cauſe moſt ably; yet, after all, was clearly found guilty of high treaſon. It appears by the Trial, that he poſſeſſed Leiceſter Grange not more than two years. In addreſſing Lord Chief Juſtice Holt, he ſays,

"Your Lordſhip has known me this many years, and you know that my education was not to war, and fighting, but the gown; and your Lordſhip knows how peaceably I have lived. And now in my old age, my Lord, I am grown lame, and loſt the uſe of my hands with the gout, and ſcarce able almoſt to go on my feet. Therefore it cannot in reaſon be thought probable that I ſhould engage in ſuch a buſineſs as this; and therefore I hope you will interpret all things in a milder ſenſe, in favour of life, rather than for the deſtruction of it, and the ruin of a man's fortune and family."

Sir William Perkyns and Sir John Freind were executed * at Tyburn, April 3, 1696; previous to which, Sir William delivered the following paper to the ſheriff:

"It hath not been my cuſtom to uſe many words; and I ſhall not be long upon this occaſion, having buſineſs of much greater conſequence to employ my thoughts upon. I thank God, I am now in a full diſpoſition to charity; and therefore ſhall make no complaints, either of the hardſhips of my trial, or any other rigours put upon me. However, one circumſtance I think myſelf obliged to mention; it was ſworn againſt me by Mr. Porter, that I had owned to him, that I had ſeen and read a commiſſion from the King, to levy war upon the perſon of the Prince of Orange: now I muſt declare, that the tenor of the King's Commiſſion, which I ſaw, was general, and directed to all his loving ſubjects, to raiſe and levy war againſt the Prince of Orange and his adherents, and to ſeize all forts, caſtles, &c. Which, I ſuppoſe, may be a cuſtomary form of giving authority to make war; but I muſt confeſs, I am not much acquainted with matters of that nature: but as for any commiſſion particularly levelled againſt the perſon of the Prince of Orange, I neither ſaw nor heard of any ſuch. It is true, I was privy to the deſign upon the Prince; but was not to act in it, and am fully ſatisfied that very few, or none, knew of it, but thoſe who undertook to do it. I freely acknowledged, and think it for my honour to ſay, that I was entirely in the intereſt of the King, being firmly perſuaded of the juſtice of his cauſe, and looked upon it as my duty, both as a ſubject and an Engliſhman, to aſſiſt him in the recovery of his throne, which I believed him to be deprived of contrary to all right and juſtice; taking the laws and conſtitution of my country for my guide. As for my religion, I die in the Communion of the Church of England, in which I was educated. And as I freely forgive all the world, ſo whoever I may any ways have injured, I heartily aſk them pardon. WILLIAM PERKYNS."

* Mr. Collier, Mr. Cooke, and Mr. Snatt, three Nonjuring clergymen, formally pronounced upon them the abſolution of the church, as it ſtands in the office for the viſitation of the ſick, and accompanied this ceremony with a ſolemn impoſition of hands. For this imprudent action, they were not only indicted, but alſo the archbiſhops and biſhops publiſhed "A declaration of "their ſenſe concerning thoſe irregular and ſcandalous proceedings." Snatt and Cook were caſt into priſon. Collier abſconded, and from his privacy publiſhed two pamphlets to vindicate his own and his brethren's conduct: the one called, "A Defence of the abſolution given to Sir "William Perkyns at the place of execution;" the other, "A Vindication thereof, occaſioned by "a paper, intituled, A Declaration of the ſenſe of the archbiſhops and biſhops," &c. in anſwer to which, Dr. Hody wrote his "Animadverſions on Two Pamphlets publiſhed by Mr. Collier."

LEI-

LEICESTERSHIRE NOTES; in Addition to HINCKLEY, &c.

P. 26. The money raiſed for the relief of the poor, in the pariſhes more immediately the object of this publication, is here given by authority from the Houſe of Commons:

	l.	s.	d.		l.	s.	d.
Hinckley paid, in 1776,	895	12	9	And in 1785,	970	19	6
Stoke Golding —	141	9	1	——	137	8	10
Dadlington —	102	10	7	——	109	10	10
Aſton Flamville —	26	12	0	——	19	17	4
Burbach —	233	9	9	——	391	7	10
Barwell —	164	15	10	——	300	17	11

P. 29. The town-hall and ſchool-houſe yet remain (1787) in a ruinous condition; and the oak-trees are periſhing from not being uſed.

P. 33. On a caſual reparation of the Weſt end of the old priory, in the preſent year 1787, a brick was diſcovered with the date 1598, as repreſented in the plate which faces p. 371; which ſeems to ſhew that the houſe was rebuilt at that period, after the demolition it underwent on its ſuppreſſion.

P. 34. On the night between the 7th and 8th of October, 1786, a tempeſtuous wind blew all the lead from the chancel on the South ſide.

P. 41. On a cloſer examination of the three figures engraved in the Hiſtory of Hinckley, pl. V. fig. 1. and carefully waſhing out all the dirt which obſcured them, June 11, 1787; it appears clearly, that their being the repreſentation of three monks is wholly groundleſs; as the reader will agree on peruſing what is here made out of the inſcription:

"Hic jacet Willms ..... ft* & Margareta ac Margeria uxores ejus, quorum "animabus propicietur Deus. Amen. Wl. ....."

P. 52. In 1750, "Complaint having been made from Hinckley, about ſome injuries done to the Meeting-houſe in the night-time by perſons unknown, the Committee applied to the Speaker, in order to obtain an act or clauſe for redreſs of the grievances complained of; and alſo, by the Speaker's direction, waited on the Attorney General for his advice therein; with which the Diſſenters at Hinckley were acquainted, and they have heard of no diſturbances there ſince †."

P. 97. The regiſter of Stoke goes no further back than 1656; and contains but few entries ‡.

* Perhaps *Rayneſcroft*; a name which occurs in p. 79; but this is mere conjecture, even the two final letters not being very clear.

† Short Account of ſome of the Proceedings of the Deputies and Committee appointed to take Care of the Civil Affairs of the Diſſenters, 1768.

‡ Among theſe is, "1659. Mrs. Elizabeth Dawes, *virgin*, buried May 25."

On the outside of the chancel wall, at the East end, is inscribed:

" Near this place lyeth
interred the bodies
of THOMAS DAVELL *,
Ironmonger, who
died Anno Domini 1684;
and of his two wives,
ELIZABETH SMITH, by
whom he had issue
THOMAS, ELIZABETH,
and MARY; and of RUTH
BROOKESBY, by whom
he had 2 sons, JOHN
and RALPH."

P. 151. In the pedigree, ——— Lawley, married to Nathan, son and heir of Sir Nathan Wright, Bart. was Margaret, daughter of Sir Francis Lawley, Bart.

Nathan Wright, second son to the Lord Keeper, died 15 August, 1721, 11 days after his father. (See p. 372.)

P. 317. l. 2. r. " *North* Kilworth."

P. 322. For Francis *Fox*, r. Francis *Foe*.

P. 323. The doubt on Dr. Hall will be cleared up in the " Brief Collections," now in the press, under the article *Loughborough*, p. 486. He died rector there in 1669. An epitaph on Dr. Honeywood will also be found under *Kegworth*, p. 459.

P. 329. From the lately published " Calendar to the Surveys of the Estates of " King Charles the First, his Queen, and the Prince of Wales, taken by Ordinance " of Parliament during the Interregnum, now preserved in the Augmentation-office " at Westminster," it appears that they possessed the following Honours, Manors, &c. in this county:

Bredon, the rectory of the site and cell.

Desford manor.

Garthorpe, divers parcels of land there.

Leicester; a tenement with a malting-house, in the High Street there; toll of the town of Leicester.

Newbold, certain cottages.

Welden Ferry, and a tenement there.

Over Hollioakes, *Nether Hollioakes*, and *West Close*; lands so called.

The land revenue of the Crown in this county in 1555 was 1,659 l. 11 s. 2¾ d.

P. 335. l. 2. add, Charles-Howard Nichols, born Sept. 6, 1786; died Nov. 13, 1786.

* " 1684. Thomas Davell buried in woolen Oct. 5." Parish Reg.

P. *341. " Juſtice *Oneby:* He has been a pious, temperate man all his days; and though he is now in his 80th year, he looks as young and hearty as a man of 50. He is juſtly admired for his impartial juſtice (and great moderation) to all perſons: I think it a ſpecial bleſſing that I have the honour of his acquaintance, and I wiſh I may tread in his pious ſteps; for he labours after conformity to his ſuffering Lord, in a ſpirit and life of true mortification; and enjoys ſuch communion with him, as works his heart to a happy reliſh of a mortified ſtate. I might enlarge on this Gentleman's character; for it is (only) here the Flatterer never lyeth." Dunton, Life and Errors, 1705, p. 440.

P. *353. Anne Nichols was married, Sept. 4, 1787, to the Rev. John Pridden, B. A. vicar of Heybridge juxta Malden, Eſſex; a minor canon of St. Paul's; and curate of St. Bride's London.

P. 369. Since this page was printed, the following deſcription of a ſecond ſhew-fair in (1787) has been given to the publick, in " The Gentleman's Magazine," vol. LVII. p. 462.

" An ancient cuſtom was revived laſt year in the town of Hinckley in Leiceſterſhire, where, formerly at Whitmonday fair, a large company of millers aſſembled from the adjacent villages, and formed, under proper decorations, a ſhew in cavalcade, in order to amuſe their country neighbours. This, by repetition without any additional grace of novelty, was no longer admired; and conſequently, we may ſuppoſe, declined, or fell into contempt. I happened to be a ſpectator at the renovelance laſt year; when, to the old ceremony of riding millers, many conſiderable improvements were made upon a more extenſive and ſignificant plan; ſeveral perſonages introduced, that bore alluſion to the manufacture, and were connected with the place. I was there again on Whitmonday; and obſerved, that old Hugo Baron de Grentemaiſnell, who made his firſt appearance laſt year in light and eaſy paſteboard armour, was this ſecond time (in compliment to the ſtocking frame) armed cap-a-pie in heavy ſinker plate *, with pike and ſhield, on the latter the arms of the town †. The repreſentative baron of Hinckley had the ſatisfaction of being accompanied by his lady, the baroneſs Adeliza, habited in the true antique ſtyle, with ſteeple-hat, ruff, points, mantle, &c. all in ſuitable colours; each riding on milk-white ſteeds properly capariſoned. They were preceded by the town banner, and two red ſtreamers embroidered with their reſpective names. Several bands of muſic gave chearful ſpirit to the pageant, but more particularly the militia band from Leiceſter. The body corporate, alias the officers of the town, are not numerous, but no leſs decent and becoming; and, to their credit be it ſpoken, good order and regularity were maintained throughout the day. The frame-work-knitters, wool-combers, butchers, carpenters, &c. had each their flags, and rode in companies, bearing devices or alluſions to their different trades. Two characters, well ſupported, were Biſhop Blaiſe and his chaplain, who figured at the head of the wool combers; in their train appeared a pretty innocent young pair, a gentle ſhepherd and ſhepherdeſs, the latter carrying a lamb, emblem of her little ſelf more than of the trade. Some other little folks, well dreſſed, were mounted on ponies, holding inſtruments, the marks of their fathers' buſineſs, and ornamented with ribbons of all colours, waving in the air. I ſhall take but little notice of the female perſonage in thin maſquerade; it is founded on a fabulous ſtory, and in no ſhape whatever relative to this town. Suppoſe Leofrick, in a vein of humour, or to get rid of his wife's importunities, put ſo ſtrange

* A particular kind of plate-iron uſed in the ſtocking-frame.
† Party per pale indented Argent and Azure.

a condition to Godiva; ſhe, being a friend to the city, and deſirous to free it from oppreſſive tolls, might alſo, in the ſame ſtrain, offer to comply. But no huſband, either ancient or modern, could be ſo far loſt to his own ſhame, as to ſuffer ſuch an injunction to take place. And the conſequential tale of Peeping Tom, tacked to the end of that ſecret hiſtory, is a ſufficient warrant to pronounce it a mere fiction; at leaſt, ſo far as relates to the particular circumſtance of Lady Godiva's riding *en naturelle*. Grave hiſtorians are ſilent upon this matter; and, whether believing or doubting, they have thought proper to throw a veil over this good lady's nakedneſs. If any thing, therefore, could give riſe to this old anecdote, we muſt paſs it as a *jeu d'eſprit* between the Mercian Earl and his Counteſs. The city has gained by it, as tradition reports; and, in that caſe, *ex concordiâ res parvæ creſcunt*. There was a good pretence for commemorating now and then in outward ſhow and pageantry, what had been expreſſed in words only, and in the jocular hour of ancient domeſtic mirths.

"But, to return to Hinckley ſhew-fair, the concourſe of people from all parts this year was great beyond expectation; and, had the day been perfectly ſerene, the number would have much increaſed. Plenty of good proviſions were not wanting; and Hoſpitality joined hands with Friendſhip and Jollity. ROBERT CURTHOSE."

P. 370. Add to the Hinckley epitaphs:

"MARY HOBBLEY, wife of THOMAS HOBBLEY, of Hop-yard-mill, in the county of Warwick, and daughter of the late RICHARD NEWTON, of Hinckley, who departed this life October 2, 1786, aged 52 years.

"O cruel Death, that could not ſpare,
"A loving wife, and friend ſincere;
"Woe to them that's left behind,
"They have eternal joys to find.

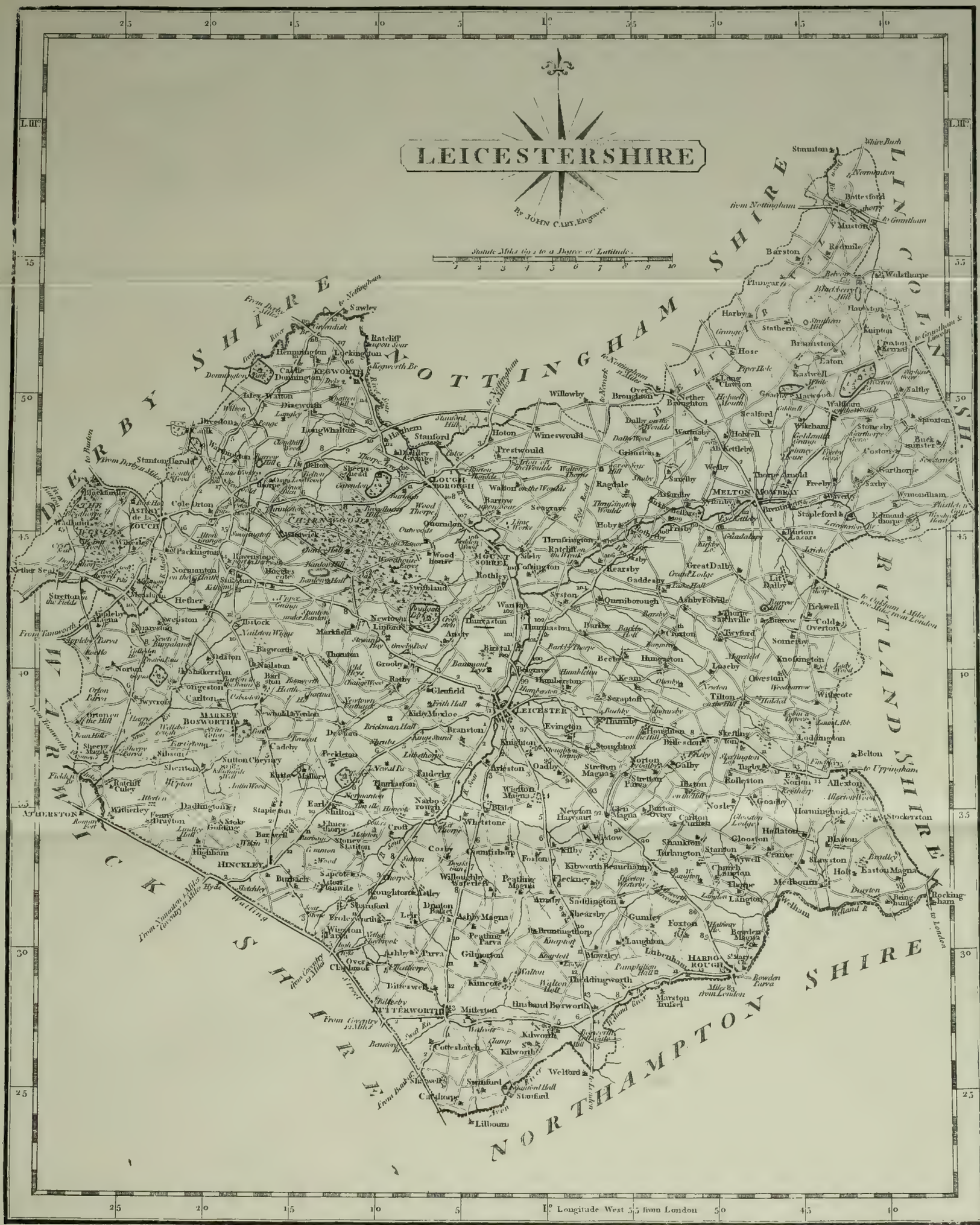
"The Lord knoweth our family, and he remembereth that we are duſt."

P. 371. The rector of Bletſoe was of Brazen Noſe College, Oxford, and proceeded M. A. June 15, 1720. His father Joſhua, of the ſame college, was rector of Great Billing, in Northamptonſhire; and proceeded M. A. June 4, 1678.

P. 372. The following epitaph is copied from a wall-tablet in Thurcaſton church, on the North ſide, not far from the communion-table:

"EZEKIEL WRIGHT, T. B. natus Dinington, in agro Suffolc.
Coll. Emanuelis in Academ. Cantabrig. quondam ſocius, decus, & deliciæ;
unde & a Deo huc Paſtor feliciter miſſus:
Conjugem habuit DOROTHEAM, filiam 2^m^ Jo. ONEBY, de Hinckly, Ar.
ex quâ quinis ſuſceptis liberis, videlicet,
ROBERTO & DOROTHEA ante patrem defunct.
NATHANE, DOROTHEA altera, & EZEKIELE ad parentalia flentibus.

Exuvias



London: Published as the Act directs September 1st 1787 by J. Cary, Engraver, Map & Printseller, N.° 188 the corner of Arundel St. & Strand

Exuvias mortalitatis heic depoſuit
viceſimo ſecundo die menſis Maii,
Anno { Salutis 1668,
Ætatis ſuæ 63.
Dignum laude virum ſponſa vetat mori;
Qui provincias, quas nactus * fuit, omnes
ornavit pancraticè, viz.
Theologiæ profundè, Concionatoris ſublimiter,
Humanioris literaturæ quam latiſſime;
Quorum omnium hic baſis eſt cinis,
columna pulvis, tectum umbra
veneranda tamen,
ænigma divinum;
Qui S. S. veritates & collegit, & diſſeminavit,
Monarcha, & ſervus quia τοιμὴν λαῶν;
Cadmus divinus, Hercules Chriſtianus,
Qui multiceps errorum monſtrum
ſtravit,
et veritatis columnas poſuit:
Quem virtus depreſſit †, et
humilitas exaltavit,
et ſic cœlum ſcandit
deſcendendo.
Non tantum Paulus fuit doctrinâ, non Apollos
Eloquentiâ, non Cephas demonſtratione,
ſed omnes;
ideo verè Apoſtolicus.
Integerrimus vitæ, qui temperamentum habuit
Rationis ad pondus,
Prudentiæ ad juſtitiam.
Bibliotheca Patrum & Index Criticorum
hic coarctantur;
Sic Mors Amicos, Parœciam & Eccleſiam
vulneravit,
ipſum vero incolumen præſtitit;
Vita enim non periit, ſed mortalitas.
Exemplar magnum.
Si vis eſſe felix, lector, abi, & tu
fac ſimiliter.
In memoriam vero archetypi,
mœſtiſſima conjux
Hoc fundavit, amore & lachrymis
conſecravit."

* Orig. " nectus."

† Orig. " depreſſi."

P. 373. "Sir *Nathan Wright*, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of England. He is deſervedly advanced to the higheſt pinnacle of State preferments; and his conduct is ſo wiſe and loyal, as convinces the world, that it is only religious and real goodneſs eſtabliſhes greatneſs. He knows, and diſcovers, all the reſpect due to his high place; but he does not ſuffer empty titles to puff him up, or permit inequality of ſtate to work ſtrangeneſs of countenance. My only brother (Mr. Luke Dunton) had an honourable poſt by his recommendation; and he is kind and generous to all his relations. He was faithful to his great truſt when King William reigned, and is now as loyal to Queen Anne; and, ſhould his country call him, would refuſe no hazard, think much of no charge to preſerve it. In a word, he excells in every grace; but his great humility is the moſt ſhining character of all his actions, and his large charity the moſt uſeful.

"The cares of counſel o'er his aſpect reign;
"Though great, he's juſt, nor, midſt his honours, vain;
"His life's an equal thread, correctly ſpun;
"Secure his intereſt, when his days are done."
Dunton, Life and Errors, 1705, p. 428.

P. 386. To the liſt of Welſted's publications add, "A Poem to her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs of Wales; occaſioned by her late happy Delivery, and the Birth of a Princeſs, 1737," folio; and, "The *Summum Bonum*; or wiſeſt Philoſophy; in an Epiſtle to a Friend, 1741," folio.

P. 389. Strike out the five laſt lines, being a repetition of p. 360*.

P. 393. The following epitaph is taken from a flat ſtone in Weſtminſter Abbey, nearly under the monument of the Earl of Chatham:

"The Rev. John Blair, LL.D.
Prebendary of
this Collegiate Church,
died June 24th, 1782,
aged 59 years.

Henry Blair, ſon of the above
Dr. John Blair, died January
5th, 1774, aged 2 years."

END OF NUMBER XLIII.

BIBLIOTHECA

TOPOGRAPHICA

BRITANNICA.

N° L.

CONTAINING

COLLECTIONS towards the HISTORY and ANTIQUITIES of the TOWN and COUNTY of LEICESTER.

[PRICE FIFTEEN SHILLINGS.]

*** When the preſent Number was firſt announced in the Preface to the Hiſtory of ASTON FLAMVILE, &c. it was intended to conſiſt principally of Brief Church Notes, and a few Monumental Inſcriptions. Information, however, has ſince flowed in ſo copiouſly, as to occaſion not only the additional leaves that are here marked with Aſteriſks, but ample materials alſo for a large additional Volume; which is ſo far advanced in the preſs, that it will be ready to publiſh in a few weeks; when general Title-pages and Contents will be ready for the whole of the BIBLIOTHECA; and a particular Index to the different parts of the LEICESTERSHIRE COLLECTIONS.

April 23, 1790. J. N.

DIRECTIONS to the BINDER.

This Number contains NINETEEN PLATES, to be thus placed:

Plate *XVI.	Cary's Map of Leiceſterſhire —	*To face* p. 425
XVII.	Monuments in Barwell Church, &c. —	427
XVIII.	Portrait of Mr. Peck — —	450
XIX.	Knaptoft Encampment — —	465
XX.	Inſcription in All Saints Church, Leiceſter —	477
XXI.	Painted Glaſs at St. Margaret's, the Town Hall, &c.	*486
XXII.	Arms at Normanton-Turvile, &c. — —	511
XXIII.	Roman Pavement, from Mr. Carte —	595
XXIV. } XXV. } *XXV.	Three Roman Pavements, from the Black Fryars	596
XXVI.	Roman Pavement, from the Cherry Orchard	
XXVII.	Old Stones from Jewry Wall (on Letter Preſs) —	609
XXVIII.	Fac-Simile Plate of Hand-writing of eminent Perſons	612
*XXVIII.	Portrait of Thomas Staveley, Eſq. —	613
*XXIX.	——— Mrs. Staveley — —	615
XXIX.	Normanton-Turvile, New Hall, Thurleſton Church, &c.	673
XXX.	Sapcote and Stony Staunton Churches, Weſt View of Newark Gate, &c. — — —	687
XXXI.	Ancient Door-way of Stony Staunton Church —	695

The Signatures and Pages being ſomewhat intricate, obſerve to range them thus:

Number of LEAVES under each SIGNATURE: ^{3}L, M, 5 each; ^{3}N 3; ^{3}O 5; ^{3}P 18; ^{3}Q 10; ^{3}R 5; ^{3}S 21; ^{3}T—^{4}A, 4 each; ^{4}B, C, 5 each; ^{4}D—H, 4 each; ^{4}I 2; ^{4}K—^{5}A, 4 each; ^{5}B 3.

FOLIOS: 421—425, *426, *427, 426—435, *436, *437, 436—449, *450, *451, 450—458, *459—486, 459, 460, *461—*466, 461—464, *465—*470, 465—482, *483—*518, 483, 540, *539, *540, 541—546, *545, *546, 547—714.

COLLECTIONS

TOWARDS

THE HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES

OF THE

Town and County of LEICESTER.

Publiſhed by JOHN NICHOLS, F.S.A. EDINB. & PERTH.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY AND FOR THE EDITOR,
MDCCXC.

QUERIES propoſed to the NOBILITY, GENTRY, and CLERGY, of LEICESTERSHIRE; with a view of completing, from their Anſwers, an Account of the ANTIQUITIES and NATURAL HISTORY of the ſeveral Pariſhes in that County.

1. WHAT is the antient and modern name of the pariſh in which you reſide? and what do you ſuppoſe to be its etymology?

2. What is its diſtance from LEICESTER, or from the neareſt market town?

3. What is the extent of the pariſh? and by what pariſhes is it bounded, Eaſt, Weſt, North, and South? and what are its length and breadth?

4. What number of hamlets, villages, townſhips, chapelries, &c. are in it? their names and ſituation? and to what diviſion, hundred, liberty, belonging?

5. What are the number of its houſes and inhabitants of every kind, and of its teams? liſt of freeholds and copyholds, and their holders?

6. What number of perſons have been married, chriſtened, and buried, for the ſpace of 20 years paſt, compared with the firſt 20 years of the regiſter? When did the regiſter begin? Are any curious entries or remarks made therein?

7. What manors are or were in the pariſh, and who are or were lords thereof?

8. What are the names and qualities, arms and deſcent, of their proprietors?

9. Are there any particular cuſtoms or privileges, or remarkable tenures, in any of the manors in the pariſh? What courts, and their peculiar cuſtoms? What exempt juriſdictions, civil or eccleſiaſtical?

10. What caſtle, fort, ancient manor or manſion houſe, ſeat, villa, or other remarkable buildings, are or have been in the pariſh? and the dimenſions of their largeſt apartment or galleries?

11. What coats of arms, inſcriptions, dates, or other ornaments and figures, are or were carved or painted in and about any of their buildings?

12. In what manor, deanry, and hundred, does the CHURCH ſtand?

13. Is it dedicated to any Saint? when and by whom it was built, of what materials? and has it a tower or ſpire?

14. What are its dimenſions, number of aiſles, chapels, and bells?

15. Are the font, altar-piece, or plate, ancient, or any way remarkable?

16. What chantries, altars, ſhrines, lights, images, gilds, or roods, appear to have been in the church; or what privileges or indulgencies annexed to it?

17. Are there any painted figures, arms, or inſcriptions, in the windows? Is there any parochial library in the church or parſonage?

18. Are there any ancient or modern monuments, grave-ſtones, or braſs plates? and what inſcriptions and arms in the church, chancel, or ſteeple, or on the bells, plate, cheſts, pews, ſcreens, &c. or in the church-yard? The communication of copies of any ſuch monumental or other inſcriptions is particularly requeſted.

19. Are there any tables of benefactions, or other inſcriptions, which are worthy of notice, painted or carved in or about the church, within or without?

20. Are there any vaults or burial-places peculiar to any ancient or other families? and what extraordinary interments or preſervation of bodies?

21. Is the living a rectory, vicarage, donative, or ſinecure?

22. Are the computed worth of the living and its rate in the King's books rightly ſtated in Bacon's lately-publiſhed Liber Regis, or in Eſton's Theſaurus?

23. Who

23. Who are, or who have been, patrons?

24. Who are, or have been, incumbents, as far back as you can trace by the parish-registers or otherwise? and were any of them remarkable for their writings, sufferings, or other particulars? of what university or college, what their degrees or preferments, and where buried?

25. Are there any lands belonging to the glebe or vicarage, or any copy of the endowment, or any terrier? Has it been augmented by Queen Anne's bounty? What are the first-fruits, tenths, synodals, procurations, pensions, &c.

26. Who is possessed of the great tithes? what may their reputed value be? and is any modus paid thereout, and to whom?

27. Is there any chapel of ease in the parish; how is it supported? and who are, or have been, incumbents? and of what value may the cure be supposed?

28. What charities or benefactions belong to the parish? when and by whom given? how improved, or how lost? What was the return made to Parliament?

29. Are there any Dissenting or other meeting-houses, or Popish-chapels? and what number of each persuasion may be in the parish?

30. Are there any colleges, alms-houses, free or other school, or hospital? by whom and when founded, for how many objects, and what is the present state?

31. Have there been any abbeys, priories, friaries, nunneries, hermitages, sanctuaries, or other religious houses; or are there any remains or ruins of them? by whom founded, and to whom granted? what charters, cartularies, ledger-books, rentals, statutes, deeds, wills, obituaries, bede-rolls, or other writings, seals, habits, shrines, or other fragments, belonging to any church, monastery, chantry, gild, hospital, school, or other charity?—Speed mentions *Stane* and *Werewereden* as Benedictine monasteries in Leicestershire. Q. where were those houses situated?

32. Are there any crosses or obelisks, inscribed or carved stones, circles of rude stones, single stones on hillocks, or otherwise, hollows wrought in rocks, single stones placed horizontally or over one another, or any beacons, in the parish?

33. Are there any barrows or tumuli, or extraordinary mounts? have any been opened, and what have been found therein?

34. Are there any *Roman*, *Saxon*, or *Danish* castles, forts, camps, roads, ditches, banks, pits, or other extraordinary earth-works, or pieces of antiquity, remaining in your parish; and what traditions or historical accounts are there of them?

35. Have there been any vaults, pavements, urns, pieces of pottery, lamps, weapons, armour, seals, rings, buckles, odd pieces of metal, statues, busts, carvings, altars, images, coins, or other pieces of antiquity, *Roman*, *Saxon*, *Danish*, or other, or bones of extraordinary size, dug up in your parish; when and by whom; and in whose custody are or were they?

36. Have there been any remarkable battles fought? on what spot, by whom, when, and what traditions are there relating thereto? Or what the sufferings or adventures of the clergy or gentry in the civil wars?

37. Have any councils, synods, parliaments, or other meetings, civil or religious, been held in it?

38. Have you any wake, Whitsun ale, doles, or other such customs, used in the parish; or any annual or other processions or perambulations?

39. What markets or fairs are kept in the pariſh? what commodities are chiefly brought for ſale; are they the manufactures or produce of the country, live cattle, or other things? what toll is paid, and to whom?

40. Is there any ſtatute-fair for hiring of ſervants, and how long has it been eſtabliſhed? What are the uſual wages for men and maid-ſervants, &c. for each branch of huſbandry?

41. Are there any manufactures carried on in the pariſh, and what number of hands are employed? What rare pieces of art have been invented or made by any of the pariſhioners?

42. What is generally a day's wages for labourers in huſbandry and other work; and what for carpenters, bricklayers, maſons, or other mechanicks, &c.?

43. What are, or have been, the prices of proviſions, beaf, veal, mutton, lamb, pork, pigs, geeſe, ducks, chicken, rabbits, butter, cheeſe, &c.?

44. What is the annual rent or value of the lands or houſes in the pariſh, or townſhip? what is the poors-rate in the pound *communibus annis?*

45. What common, or quantity of waſte land, may be in the pariſh?

46. Are there any foreſts, chaces, parks, or warrens; of what extent, number of deer, &c.? any heronries, decoys, or fiſheries; and to whom belonging?

47. What is the uſual fuel? is it coal, wood, heath, furze, turf, or peat? and the prices paid on the ſpot?

48. Is there any great road leading through the pariſh, and from noted places?

49. Do any rivers, or brooks, or navigable canals, riſe in or run through the pariſh? and when and on what terms were the acts for making them navigable obtained?

50. What bridges, when and by whom built, of what materials, what number of piers or arches, the length and breadth of the bridge, and width of the arches? are they ſupported by private or public coſt?

51. Has the pariſh given birth or burial to any man eminent for learning, or other remarkable or valuable qualifications?

52. What particular games, ſports, cuſtoms, proverbs, or peculiar words or phraſes, or names of places, perſons, animals, vegetables, or things, are uſed; and what notions or traditions obtain among the common people?

53. Are there, in any of the gentlemen's or other houſes, any pictures which give inſight into any hiſtorical facts, or any portraits of men eminent in art, ſcience, or literature; any ſtatues, buſtos, or other memorial, which will give any light to paſt tranſactions; or what manuſcripts in any language, books of arms, pedigrees, lives, ſignatures, patents, diplomas, perambulations, ſurveys, plans, pictures, or drawings, of any perſons, buildings, or views, relating to the pariſh, in the poſſeſſion of any perſon in the pariſh, or their acquaintance?

54. What is the appearance of the country in the pariſh; is it flat or hilly, rocky, or mountainous, open or incloſed; and the terms and mode of modern incloſing? and when was the incloſure made?

55. Do the lands conſiſt of woods, arable, paſture, meadow, heath, or what?

56. Are they fenny or mooriſh, boggy or firm, fertile or barren?

57. Is there ſand, clay, chalk, ſtone, gravel, loam, or what is the nature of the ſoil?

58. What petrifactions or foſſils are found in the pariſh, and in what ſtrata?

59. Are

59. Are there any mines? to whom do they belong, and what do they produce?

60. Are there any mineral ſprings, frequented or not; at what ſeaſons of the year reckoned beſt, and what diſtempers are they frequented for? What are their qualities, virtues, weight, and analyſis; and what cures atteſted or wrought by them?

61. Are there any hot waters or wells for bathing, and for what diſtempers frequented? any wells or ſtreams formerly accounted holy?

62. Are there any lakes, meers, pools, or water-falls; what their depth and height; where do they riſe, and whither do they run?

63. What is the proportion of arable, and meadow or paſture?

64. What are the chief produce of the lands, and in what proportion?

65. What is the general price paid for lands, arable, meadow, paſture, &c.? What ſort of manure is chiefly uſed for the land, and what is the price of it on the ſpot? What are the methods of tillage; what ſort of ploughs and other inſtruments of huſbandry are uſed? or have any new modes of cultivation been introduced?

66. What trees thrive beſt, or are moſt common? What plants, ſhrubs, grains, moſſes, graſſes, trees, fruits, flowers, are peculiar or moſt common?

67. Is the pariſh remarkable for breeding any cattle of remarkable qualities, colour, ſize, value, or number, and how ſold? with other general obſervations.

68. What quantities of ſheep are raiſed or fed; and what is their chief food?

69. What is the nature of the air? is it moiſt or dry, clear or foggy; healthy, or ſubject to produce agues, fevers, or other diſorders? and at what time is it reckoned moſt ſo, and by what probable cauſe?

70. What are the kinds of birds, inſects, or reptiles, common or rare?

71. What ſorts of fiſh do the rivers produce, what quantities, what are their prices on the ſpot, and in what ſeaſons are they beſt?

72. What ſtrange accidents, wonderful events, or extraordinary diſeaſes and cures, have happened; or uncommon deaths, diſcoveries of murder, or apparitions; what legends and traditions obtain about them, or what their atteſtation?

73. Hath there been any remarkable miſchief done by thunder and lightning, ſtorms, whirlwinds, or earthquakes? Or any remarkable phænomena or meteors?

74. To theſe Queries, as applied to the Town of LEICESTER, any farther information will be uſeful, reſpecting its ancient or modern hiſtory, foundations, ſtreets, buildings, walls, gates, churches, wards, pariſhes, charters, privileges, immunities, companies, gilds, government, trade, manufactures, ſieges, accidents by fire or otherwiſe; with liſts of the mayors, recorders, repreſentatives in parliament for the town and county; and, as far as any of theſe particulars are applicable to the other market towns, or to any of the larger villages in the county, the ſame information is alſo requeſted.

*** The object in propoſing the above Queries is, to obtain, wherever it is poſſible, the fulleſt information towards completing "The Hiſtory and Antiquities of "the County of LEICESTER." It is therefore hoped, that gentlemen will communicate ſuch particulars as may occur to them, on all or any part of the heads here ſpecified; and their favours ſhall be thankfully acknowledged, if addreſſed to J. NICHOLS, either at his Printing-office, at *Cicero's Head, Red-Lion-Paſſage, Fleet-Street*; or at Mr. THROSBY's Coffee-Room in *Leiceſter*.

MISCELLANEOUS COLLECTIONS

TOWARDS THE

HISTORY OF LEICESTERSHIRE*.

THE county of Leiceſter is ſuppoſed to contain 79,175 inhabitants, or nearly $60\frac{1}{6}$ part of all the inhabitants of England and Wales. Inſtead of four repreſentatives in parliament, its regular proportion ſhould be nine.

Saxton's map of this county is included in that of Warwickſhire, engraved 1576 by Leonard Tervoort, without the hundreds. Mr. Burton ſupplied theſe, and added eighty towns in another map, engraved by Jod. Hondius at Amſterdam 1602, inſerted in his book on a ſmaller ſcale by Kip, and copied by Speed 1610, with a plan of Leiceſter.

Another, including Rutlandſhire, has been publiſhed by E. Bowen, 1756, having on the Weſt ſide in capitals *Hereford*ſhire, inſtead of *Stafford*ſhire.

A map of Leiceſterſhire from an actual ſurvey was begun in 1775, and finiſhed in 1777. By John Whyman †. Engraved by J. Luffman, in four ſheets, with a plan of Leiceſter, 1778. Dedicated by Mr. Prior to the Earl of Huntingdon ‡.

A ſmall, but complete, map of the county by John Cary is hereto prefixed.

Among Sir Thomas Cave's Papers, I am told, the hundred of *Guthlaxton* alone is completed. There are ſix or eight copies of Burton with MS. notes, particularly the author's copy, with the natural hiſtory and many additional families; alſo copies of Carte's, Browne Willis's, and Staveley's MSS. And there are exiſting many other copies of Burton's Hiſtory with MS. notes, as mentioned in the Hiſtory of Hinckley, p. 131. From one of theſe (formerly belonging to Biſhop Kennett, afterward ſucceſſively to Dr. Vernon and Dr. Ducarel, and now to John Meyrick, Eſq.) ſome extracts ſhall be given in a future publication.

Dr. Sutton alſo left ſome papers on this county.

ABKETTLEBY.

The church, dedicated to St. James, was in 1768 in the patronage of Priſcilla Gretorax, widow.

George Coulton, vicar, 1777 §.

* From Harl. MSS. N° 2129. in the Britiſh Muſeum; the MS. Collections of Mr. Edward Steele, and other ſources.

† Aſſiſtant to Mr. Burdet, who ſurveyed and publiſhed Derbyſhire, under the direction of the Rev. John Prior of Aſhby de la Zouch. Burdet is the young man taking notes in the print of the Lecture on the Orrery after Wright.

‡ Britiſh Topography, vol. I. p. 518.

§ The incumbents who are mentioned with the date of 1777 or 1778 are thoſe who poſſeſſed the livings when Mr. Throſby publiſhed his little Hiſtory of the county.

AILESTON *.

The church of Aileſton, or Elſton, dedicated to St. Andrew, is in the patronage of the Duke of Rutland.

——— Tovey, rector, 1654. He was buried here Sept. 9, 1658.
Emanuel Bourn, M. A. inſtituted and inducted Mar. 1669; ob. Dec. 27, 1672 †.
Guſtavus Haws ‡, M. A. 1692—1715. See pp. 445. 522.
Bennet Sherard, M. A. preached an aſſize ſermon 1720.
George Fenwicke, B. D. 1737.
Thomas Manners, M. A. 1778.

An extract from the old pariſh regiſter:

" How the regiſter for marriages hath been diſcontinued in this booke, I knowe " not. I conjecture ſome leaues haue bene torne out in the unruly times of warre. " When I entred uppon this parſonage," ſaith good maiſter Tovey, rector of Ayleſton, " marriages were (by I know not what order) taken out of the hands of the " miniſters, and put into the hands of juſtices of the peace. But now, about the " moneth of June, 1657, there came out an act which impowereth miniſters agayne " to marry."

On the firſt leaf at one end of this pariſh regiſter, before the collections on briefs, which begin Auguſt 19, 1659, in this book, is, " Anno Domini 1656, John " Townſend married before a juſtice, William Noone married in the ſame manner. " William Panley L."

The following epitaph is taken from Le Neve:

" Hic deponitur Corpus
Reverendi Viri GUSTAVI HAWS, A. M.
Olim Coll. S. S. Trin. apud Cantab. alumni,
ubi inter diram Monarchiæ ſuppreſſionem,
Et miſerrimas Epiſcopalium ſtrages,
præſtantiſſimam Eccleſiæ Anglicanæ Liturgiam
Haud ſine capitis periculo
Magnanimitèr frequentavit.
Poſteà Nobiliſſimis ſuis Patronis
JOHANNI Ruthlandiæ Comiti,
Nec non JOHANNI primo Ruthlandiæ Duci,
per multos annos à ſacris fuit domeſticis.
Quorum favore & benevolentiâ
Vicariam de Croxton Kerrial in Comitatu Leiceſtriæ,
Deinde Rectoriam de Red Mile in eodem Comitatu,
et jam demum Rectoriam de Aileſton obtinuit.

* *Elſtow* for *Elſton*. Burton, p. 100.
† Kennett's Chronicle.
‡ See an account of him under *Waltham*, p. 543.

in quâ officium pervigilis paſtoris
per annos 23 laudabilitèr exercuit.
Tandem verè maturus cœlo,
Fide & charitate plenus,
Ex hac vitâ migravit viceſimo die Feb.
Anno { Domini 1715.
{ Ætatis ſuæ 77."

ALAXTON, or ALLEXTON.

The church, dedicated to St. Peter, was in 1771 in the patronage of John Knight and George Watſon.

James Daſhwood, M. A. rector, 1777.

APPLEBY MAGNA.

The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is in the patronage of the Dawſons.

Of Edward Applebie, Knight, a gallant ſoldier under Edward III. ſee Fuller's Worthies, p. 136.

Sir John More founded a ſchool here in 1697 for 100 ſcholars, who are taught Engliſh and Latin; giving an allowance of 60l. a year to the head-maſter, 40l. a year to the uſher, and 20l. a year to the writing-maſter, and aſſigning to each of them a convenient habitation in a noble ſtructure raiſed for that purpoſe.

Abraham Mould, M. A. rector about 1640; ſequeſtered. See p. 325.

Jonathan Clay, 1655 *.

John Clements, M. A. 1777.

ARNSBY, ARNESBY, or ERNESBY.

The church, dedicated to St. Peter, was in 1745 in the patronage of John Sherwin, Eſq.

Joſeph Wilſon, B. A. 1777.

ASFORDBY.

The church, dedicated to all Saints, is in the patronage of the Burnabys.

Thomas Beaumont Burnaby, M. A. in May 1777; the preſent rector, 1788.

ASHBY DE LA ZOUCH.

The church, dedicated to St. Helen, is in the gift of the Earl of Huntingdon.

John Harryſon, vicar, died 1504.

Edward Fox, March 10, 1504.

William Skelton, Jan. 21, 1509.

Arthur Hilderſham, M. A. inſtituted and inducted Oct. 4, 1593; deprived April 24, 1605; died March 4, 1631. See his Life by Clarke, in "Lives "of Modern Divines," p. 374; and Lilly's Life, 1718, p. 4.

* Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy, Part II. p. 309.

——— Hacket, 1616*.
Anthony Johnſon, 1714.
——— Henley, 1726.
Peter Cowper, M. A. He died at Overleigh, in Cheſhire, after having been more than 50 years vicar of Aſhby. He had formerly been rector of Ducmanton, co. Derby.
——— Prior, Jan. 1783.

This is a very pleaſant town, anciently belonging to Alan de la Zouch †, whoſe name it ſtill bears, to diſtinguiſh it from the other three Aſhbys in this county. He was deſcended from Alan, Viſcount of Rohan in Little Britain, and Conſtantia his wife, daughter of Conan le Groſſe, Earl of Britain, and Maud his wife, the natural daughter of Henry I.

Aſhby Caſtle was demoliſhed in 1641, when many other noble ſeats underwent the ſame fate by an ordinance from Parliament; yet there are ſtill remaining the ruins of two ſtone towers, which were made a garriſon for King Charles I. by the Lord Loughborough, younger ſon of the Earl of Huntingdon. This manor, in a lineal deſcent, is now the inheritance of the Earl of Huntingdon. The town was ſituated between two parks; viz. Preſtop Park, and the Great Park, and conſiſts of one good ſtreet, in which ſtands a neat croſs. The market, which is very plentiful, is kept here on Saturday weekly. Here is an handſome pariſh church; the chancel of which is very neat and well wainſcotted.

In the church are many monuments worth obſervation; viz.

For Mrs. Margery Wright, widow, who left a certain ſettlement of land, to buy gowns for the poor people of this pariſh for ever.

The ſtatue of a man at length, with a ſtaff in his hand, and a dog at his feet, a collar of SS about his neck. It is an old monument, placed in the North wall, without any inſcription diſcernible: but is ſuppoſed to be for the founder of the church.

In the chancel, on the Eaſt ſide of the altar, lies buried Mr. Arthur Hilderſham, miniſter of this town, who is famous for two volumes of ſermons preached at the lecture here. There is a ſmall monument erected for him, with this inſcription:

" M. S.
Near this place lieth the body of Mr.
ARTHUR HILDERSHAM, honourably de-
ſcended from Sir RICHARD POOL, by his wife MARGARET,
Counteſs of Saliſbury; but more honourable, for his ſweet
and ingenuous diſpoſition, his ſingular wiſdom in
ſettling peace, adviſing in ſecular affairs, and ſettling doubts,
his abundant charity, and eſpecially for his extraordinary
knowledge and judgment in the Holy Scriptures, his painful
and zealous preaching, together with his firm and laſting
conſtancy in the truth he profeſſed. He lived in this place

* Clarke's Lives of Modern Divines, p. 379.
† Alanus de Zouch confirms Philip de Belther's grant to Lilleſhull, co. Salop. See Dugd. II. 140.

for

for the moſt part of forty-three years and ſix months,
with great ſucceſs in his Miniſtry, love and reverence of
all ſorts, and died with much honour and lamentation
March the 4th, anno Domini 1631."

On the South ſide of the chancel is a neat burying-chapel, where the earls of Huntingdon lie buried. Here is a marble monument for Francis the ſecond earl of Huntingdon, with the following inſcription:

" Here lieth the corpſe of FRANCIS
Earl of HUNTINGDON, Lord Haſtings,
Hungerford, Botreux, Molins, and Moels, Knight
of the moſt noble Order of the Garter, who deceaſed
Junii 20, anno Domini 1561."

The charitable donations beſtowed on the poor of this pariſh are many.

Mr. Curſon left money to buy gowns for the poor. Mr. Henry Sykes, an apothecary of London, who was born in this town, has given 140 l. to be diſtributed in two-penny brown loaves every Sunday, and 16 s. for a dinner the Thurſday after Chriſtmas-day. Biſhop Hall gave, by his will, forty broad pieces of gold, to the poor of this town. Mr. Simeon Aſh, who was born in this town, left a rent-charge to put out two boys yearly to trades in corporations, and to buy four Bibles; and twelve-pence in bread every Sunday. Mr. Francis Aſh left 20 l. per annum to the vicar of this church, for the preaching of a weekly lecture. There is alſo a free-ſchool in this town, which is endowed with an annual ſtipend of 50 l. per annum, in the gift of the Earl of Huntingdon.

Of Biſhop Hall and John Bainbridge, Savillian profeſſor at Oxford, both natives of this town, ſee ſome memoirs in the Biographia Britannica, and Biographical Dictionary; and a character of the Biſhop in Fuller's Worthies, p. 129.

Buck engraved, 1730, S. and N. views of this caſtle.

Two other views of it were publiſhed by Groſe, Sparrow, and Godfrey, 1759 *.

ASHBY FOLVYLE †.

The church, dedicated to St. Mary, was in 1776 in the patronage of the Hon. John Grey.

Of William de Folvil, a celebrated Franciſcan, born in this town, ſee Fuller's Worthies, p. 133. He died 1384.

William Woodford, another famous Franciſcan, is ſuppoſed by Fuller to have been born here. He died in 1397.

In many windows of the church is the coat of *Woodford*.

Ambroſe Bent, vicar, 1659. See p. 315.

Thomas Beaumont Burnaby, M. A. May 1777; the preſent vicar, 1788.

* Brit. Topog. I. 518.

† Burton, p. 22.

ASH-

ASHBY MAGNA *.

The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is in the patronage of the Earl of Aylesford.

Thomas Britingham, rector, temp. Edw. III.
Thomas Maſon, vicar, about 1680 †.
Hugh Robinſon, preſented May 1745.
John Howlets, M. A. 1778.

ASHBY PARVA ‡.

The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is in the patronage of the Crown.

The rector of this pariſh in 1720 paid for the ſchooling of the children of all the poor in this pariſh, and three others.

John Rowton, rector, preſented Nov. 1746.
John Rowton, B. A. 1778.
Charles Alſop, Nov. 1782.

BARKBY §.

The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is in the gift of William Pochin, Eſq.

Francis Foe [not *Fox* as in p. 322], vicar 1620 ||.
H. Woodcock, LL. B. April 1784; alſo rector of Rotherby.

The late George Pochin, Eſq. left 100 l. the intereſt of which was to pay for the education of ten poor children here.

The common field of Syſton and Barkby, 1600 acres, incloſed in 1777; that of Barkby, 1800 acres, in 1778.

BARLESTON **.

The church is united to that of Market Boſworth. It has only two bells.

The following epitaphs and liſt of benefactions were taken in Auguſt 1786:

Robert Power died July 30, 1728, aged 67.
Anne his wife died March 4, 1770, aged 87.
Mary Power, wife of Robert Power, Gent. died July 11, 1784, in her 68th year.
Daniel Baker died Nov. 20, 1708, aged 69.
John Baker died Aug. 23, 1747, aged 62.
Rev. Thomas Baker died Jan. 7, 1778, aged 53.

A piece of ground called *The Bull Piece*, now lett at 12 s. per ann. to be given to the pariſh of Barleſton for ever.

Mr. Daniel Baker left 2 s. 6 d. per ann.

Thomas Baker left 1 s. per ann. (each) to be given in white bread on Whitſunday in the church to the poor of Barleſton for ever.

* Burton, p. 24. † Blomefield, p. 131. ‡ Burton, p. 25. § Ibid. p. 29.
|| Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy, Part II. p. 244. ** Burton, p. 29.

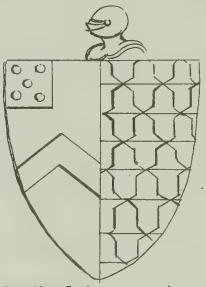
Fig. 2. See p. 428.

Fig. 5. See p. 429.

Fig. 4.

Sigrave, See p. 428.

Fig. 3.



Stafford, See p. 428.

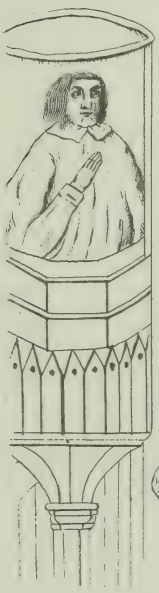


Fig. 1.
See p. 427.

BARROW UPON SOAR, or BURROW.

The church is dedicated to the Holy Trinity. The vicarage was augmented by Biſhop Beveridge; and the patronage given to St. John's College, Cambridge *.
Six children are taught here, on an endowment of 24 ſ. a year.

Monumentum quoddam valde pulchrum E. II. ut opinor tempore †.
Alterum mauſoleum Dovæ cujuſdam.
Super crucem in cœmiterio hoc ſignum crucis ancorati ..... valde vetus ||.

Anth. Berridge, vicar, 1643. See p. 320.
Mr. Cheſhire occurs chaplain of Woodhouſe in this pariſh 1659. See p. 319.
John Beveridge, clerk, admitted May 8, 1661.
Vere Foſter ‡, B. D. 1732—1755.
W. Burrow, B. D. the preſent vicar, 1788.

" At Barrow is gotten excellent lime in great quantities, ſome of which is exported " for particular uſes: much of it has been ſent to Holland. It is in high repute for " water-works, and has, in ſeveral inſtances, exceeded the hardneſs of ſtone. " Great quantities of it are alſo uſed, in Leiceſterſhire and other parts, as manure " for land. Two very fine foſſils were found here a few years ago in high preſer- " vation. Mr. Throſby was informed by Mr. Beaumont, in whoſe poſſeſſion they " are, that they were found in a bed of clay near the ſurface of the earth. The " ſtone which contains the impreſſions of the fiſh is irregular, and clave by accident. " That part which contains the moſt perfect form of the head was carried to Cam- " bridge. The other is, from about the broadeſt part of the body of the fiſh to the " tail, a perfect reſemblance of nature: fins, tail, and ſcales, retaining the living " form ſtrikingly preſerved. The ſubſtance of the fiſh has ſhrunk by petrifaction, " in the ſwell of its body, to about a quarter of an inch; and has the appearance, " in moſt part of its ſcales, of blackiſh glaſs, equally brittle and impenetrable. " It meaſures, over the broadeſt part of its body, near ten inches. The other " figure, which impreſſed its firſt beholders with a notion of its being like the hu- " man form, is like the ſkeleton of ſome beaſt's head. The ſtone which contains " this, ſeems rather more like free-ſtone than the other; it was alſo a detached " ſtone, found in the bed of clay. Near one of the pits are found ſome petrified " ſea-ſhells among the ſtrata of ſtone, which is over the lime-ſtone §."

* Willis, St. Aſaph, p. 25. † Q. of the Erdingtons, not mentioned by Burton, p. 31. Henry de E. died 20 E. I. and his ſon Giles 20 E. III. Ibid. 32. || Harl. MS.

‡ Son of a Clergyman in Glouceſterſhire. He was of St. John's College, Cambridge; B. A. 1718; fellow of St. John's, April 4, 1720; M. A. 1722; B. D. 1730. In his time St. John's was reckoned a Tory College; and a young fellow, who was looked upon as a Whig, was appointed to ſpeak in the College hall an oration on the 5th of November. After having dwelt ſome time upon the double deliverance of that day, in his peroration he paſſed from King William to King George, on whom he beſtowed great encomium. When the ſpeech was over, Mr. Foſter and the young orator being at table together, ſays the former to the latter, "I did not imagine, Sir, that you would decline King George in your ſpeech."—'Decline! what do you 'mean? I ſpoke very largely and handſomely of him.'—"That's what I mean too, Sir, for you "had him on every caſe and termination: *Georgius-gii-gio-gium. O Georgi!*"

§ Throſby's Leiceſterſhire.

BAR-

BARTON, or BARKSTON.

The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is in the gift of the Duke of Rutland.

Richard Stonys, LL. B. rector, 1778.

BARTON IN FABIS.

This is a chapelry in the parish of Nailestón. The chapel is gone to ruins.

Barnaby Barlow, D. D. chaplain. See p. 320 *.

——— Godwin, intruded; and conformed 1662.

BARWELL.

The church is dedicated to St. Mary. The patronage is in Mrs. Elizabeth Ashby, Sir Roger Newdigate, and Mr. Thomas Bloxam.

Ricardus de Temple, 1266.
John Pollesworth, 6 kal. Nov. 1302.
Walterius de Leicester, 11 June, 1337.
Thomas de Poleye, 4 id. Julii, 1343.
Hugh Hopwas, 7 id. Dec. 1349.
William de Onlecotes, 2 non. Junii, 1355.
Laurence de Ibbestoke, 5 kal. Aug. 1356.
Reginaldus de Shirland, 16 June, 1376.
Walter Bullock, 16 Nov. 1411.
William Glynne, 1 May, 1418.
Walter Bullock, 1419.
Thomas Redman, 3 Mar. 1457.
John Vernam, 6 May, 1467.
John Dunmowe, 10 Mar. 1475.
William Cockys, 11 Feb. 1477.
John Walle, 7 June, 1480.
Thomas Angell, 31 July, 1515.
Willam Harold, 11 Oct. 1558.
John Torksey, 29 Jan. 1601. See p. 428.
Thomas Gray, 1661.
Thomas Pagett, 1673. See pp. 429. 512.
Daniel Chawner, 1682.
John Hall, M. A. 1715—1733.
Robert Seagrave, 1733—1734. See p. 429.
——— Brown, 1735.
Richard Ashby.
Samuel Ashby, M. A. of Trinity College, Cambridge, 1756; died in Oct. 1778.
Matthew Bloxam, M. A. 1779; died in 1786.
James Chambers, M. A. 1787; also rector of Stretton in the Field.

When Burton described this church, there remained in it the following arms:

In a South window.

Or, a maunch Gules.	——	——	*Hastings.*
Argent, two bars and a canton Gules.	——	——	*Bois.*

* Walker mentions Mr. Barlow as "minister of Barton in Fabis;" but doubts whether it be this place, or one of the same name in Nottinghamshire.

In

In another very ancient and fair South window, in the top thereof.

Quarterly, { Or, a maunch Gules. / Baruly Argent and Azure, an orle of martlets Gules. — *Valence.*
Azure, a cinquefoil Ermine. —— —— *Aſtley.*
Azure, a croſs ingrailed Or. — — *Charnels.*
Argent, two bars and a canton Gules. — — *Bois.*
Argent, two bars and a canton Sable. — — *Rilby.*

Beneath in the ſame window.

In the firſt pane, a knight in armour kneeling, holding up his hands, on whoſe ſurcote, Vert, a chevron between three cinquefoils Ermine; under whom is written in very old letters, — — **Rilby.**

In the ſecond pane, a woman kneeling, on whoſe gown, Vert, a chevron between three cinquefoils Ermine, *Rilby*, impaled with Arg. two bars and a canton Sable, under whom is written, — — **la uror ejus.**

In the third pane, the picture of a man in armour kneeling, holding up his hands, upon whoſe ſurcote, Arg. two bars and a canton Sable, under whom is written, — — **Robertus Rilby.**

In the South-weſt window.

Arg. a cinquefoil Azure. — *Moton.*
Or, three piles Gules, a canton vary. — *Baſſet de Sapcote.*
Or, three piles Gules, a canton Ermine. — *Baſſet de Drayton.*

In the North-weſt window.

Gules, a lion rampant with two tails, Arg. — *Mountfort E. Leic.*
Quarterly, Arg. and Gules fretty Or a bandelet Sable. *Deſpencer.*

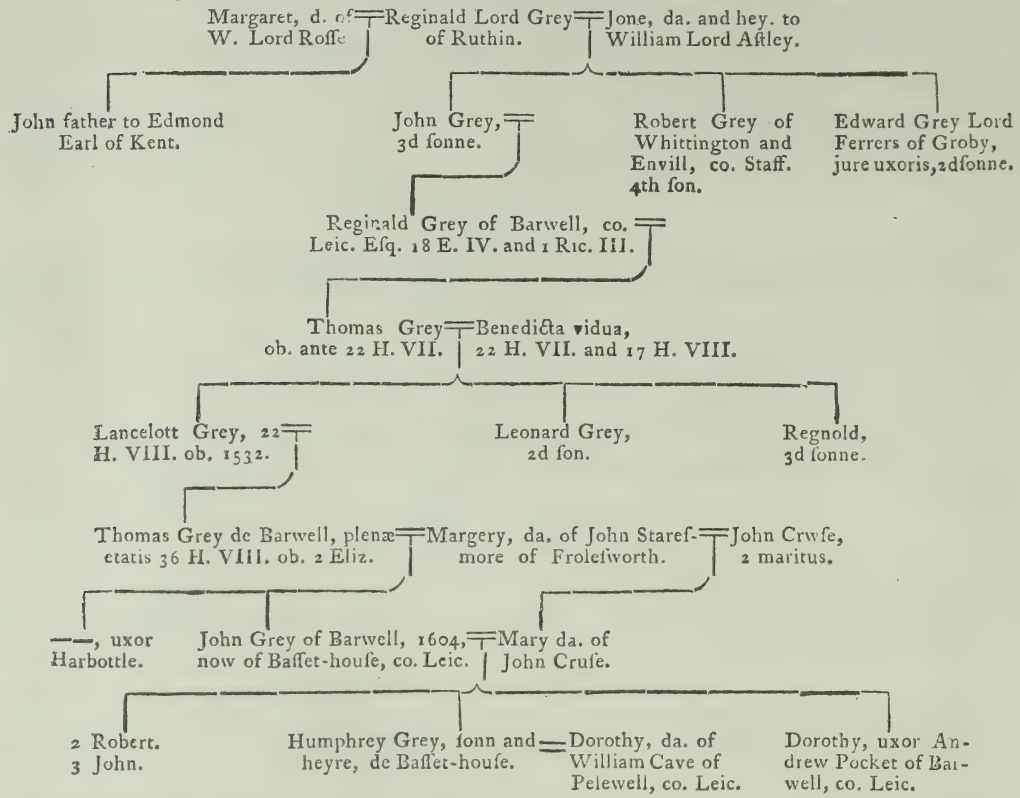
Upon the tomb of Lanceline Grey, who died 1532, is engraven, Barry of ſix, Arg. and blue, three torteaux in chief, a mullet on the bar.

Upon the tomb of Thomas Grey, who died 1558, is engraven the ſaid coat of *Grey* impaled with, Arg. a feſs Vert between three torteauxes, *Straresmore*, with this epitaph: "Hic jacet Thomas Grey, armiger, quondam Dominus iſtius ville "de Barwell, qui obiit 1558. Sit laus Deo, pax vivis, & requies defunctis. Amen."

Of theſe arms, fragments alone are now (1786) remaining; and the tombs of the Greys, I am told, are covered by the pews.

Pedigree

Pedigree of GREY of BARWELL, from Harl. MSS. 1186. fol. 11.



The following epitaphs were taken in Auguſt 1786:

1. On a braſs plate, againſt the wall, in the chancel, repreſenting Mr. Torkſey in his pulpit, with his wife and children kneeling, as in the plate annexed, fig. 1.

"A pledge of true love, or monument of the memory of Mr. JOHN TORKSAY, Ba. of Divinitee, of Mag. in Cambridge, who changed this life an° 1613, Jan. 10, after he had ſerved the Miniſtrye, firſt in the earle of Bedforde's houſe, and after in this place, ſomewhat more than XXIIII yeares: fixed heere at the chardges of his deereſt wife to the honoure of her deereſt huſband, Oct. 20, an° 1614.

Candida ſi morum gravitas, ſi docta gerendi
Rerum cura, fides ſacra, & ars, ceu lingua, diſerta,
Aſſiduuſve labos, ſi inopũ ſtudium acre juvãdi,
Nobiliumve & plebis amor virtute paratus,
Funere non famam in cineres patientur abire;
O quam longa tibi pepererunt nomina, Torkſey,
Relligio, probitas, prudentia, candor, amorque,
Dulcis dum charæ hoc conjugis ornat opus."

2. On

2. On another braſs plate, againſt the ſame wall, with figures of Mr. Breton, his wife, and four children, as in the ſame plate, fig. 2.

" Here lyeth the body of RICHARD BRETON, late of Elmiſthorp, Gent. ſon to ROBERT and ALICE BRETON, of this pariſh, Gent. He had to wife ELIZABETH the daughter of JAMES BAYLEY, eſq. by whom he had 3 ſons and 4 daughters. Hee departed this life the 14th of Decem. 1659, in the 60th year of his age."

3. On a flat ſtone, with the arms as in fig. 3.

" Here lyes the body of Mrs. SUSANNA STAFFORD,
wife to Mr. WILL. STAFFORD, daughter to Mr. JOHN FARMER,
who died in the 22d year of her age, March the 12th.

Nature inriched, and grace inclined
To what was beſt, her virtuous mind.
Bleſt ſoules who in the Lord ſo live as t' die,
There toyles with bliſs are paid eternally.

Anno Dom. 1676."

4. On a flat ſtone:

" Here lies the body of MARY the daughter of THOMAS PAGETT, recktor of this church, and MARY his wife; who departed this life the 9th of September, 1676, aged 6 years. *Miſta ſenum ac juvenum denſantur funera.*"

5. On a flat ſtone, with the arms as in fig. 4.

" MARY the wife of ROBERT SEAGRAVE, rector of this pariſh, died Jan. 30, 1730, in the 64th year of her age.

' Many daughters have done virtuouſly, but thou excelleſt them all.'

Near this place lyeth alſo interred the body of ROBERT SEAGRAVE, late rector of this pariſh, who departed this life, Sept. 21, 1734, in the 71ſt year of his age."

6. On a flat ſtone:

" Here lies the body of Mr. JOHN HALL, A. M. who was rector of this pariſh 18 years; buried Jan. 11, 1733."

7. On a neat marble monument, againſt the north wall of the chancel:

" Near this place lies the body of ELIZABETH-BIOXAM ASHBY, daughter of the Rev. Mr. SAMUEL ASHBY (rector of this pariſh) and ELIZABETH his wife; ſhe died the 12th day of April, 1773, in the 6th year of her age."

The manor of Barwell, after the deſcents deſcribed by Burton, became, about the year 1660, the property of *John* Onebye, Eſq.* and is now enjoyed by his great grand-daughter Mrs. Ailway (ſee p. *342).

For

* This gentleman, in his laſt will, dated Sept. 24, 1717, ſays, " I give and bequeath to my grand-daughter Elizabeth Onebye my cabinet. Item, I give unto my antient and truly faithful ſervant Elizabeth Gardiner all my rents that are owing to me, or ſhall be due at my death, out of

For the drawings in the annexed plate, and for the following remarks on the tree marked fig. 5. the reader is indebted to Mr. Robinſon:

"The tree, which generally goes by the name of the *Spreading-tree*, and by ſome called *Captain Shenton's tree*, is ſituate on the right hand ſide of the road leading from Hinckley to Derby, in the pariſh of Barwell, and about one mile from Hinckley; that part of the road is called Stapleton lane. The general traditionary account runs thus: That Captain Shenton was an officer in the army of King Charles the Firſt, whom he faithfully ſerved till after the battle of Worceſter, when, the King's affairs becoming deſperate, he and ſeveral other officers were obliged to ſhift for themſelves as well as they could. Captain Shenton came to his houſe at Barwell, which is yet in being, and appears to have undergone but little alteration, except from neceſſary repairs, and, with the moat about it, is at preſent a kind of curioſity. The Captain gaining intelligence of a party being in queſt of him, it is ſaid, that the portmanteaus and valuables were ſunk in the moat, and that the Captain had recourſe to the tree, which was upon his own eſtate, to ſecure himſelf from his enemies, whom, as they paſſed by, he heard ſay, that they would give ſo much for him dead or alive. This tree, which is a wich-elm, ſends out large arms, or branches, about ſeven or eight feet from the ground, and the lower part of it is remarkably thick; the upper part looks much younger. Upon inſpection, I find that ſome years ſince, ſome of the large branches that ſpread over the road were ſhortened, I ſuppoſe in compliance to the ſurveyor of the road, for the family of the Powers held this tree ſacred, and had for it the greateſt veneration, for preſerving one their anceſtors. Mr. Edward Power, of Barwell, married one of the daughters of Captain Shenton, and became poſſeſſed of the eſtate; and after his deceaſe, and that of his three ſons and one daughter, it came to a relation, Mr. Robert Power, of Barleſton, their heir at law. I ſhall beſtow," adds Mr. Robinſon, "a few more words upon this venerable old tree which many look upon as a kind of a prodigy. As to the natural cauſe, it is evident to the diligent obſerver, that a vaſt quantity of flies are produced in the leaves of the elm and many other trees; we are very ſenſible of this in our gardens, by the curling up of the leaves of choice fruit trees, eſpecially when clammy mildews, &c. aſſiſt in the production of theſe inſects; for on the under ſide of the leaves, where the eggs and ſpawn are depoſited, the envenomed leaf ſwells into a kind of bliſter, and forms a kind of concavity for their ſecurity, and at the ſame

Bocheſton and Gombley in Leiceſterſhire, as a recompence for her care of me during the time of my lameneſs, blindneſs, and illneſs. I alſo give unto the ſaid Elizabeth Gardiner all my linen and other things whatſoever. Item, I give unto my ſon Robert Onebye my gold ring upon which my coat of arms is engraven, the ſame to be in full of all his demands whatſoever; whom I do hereby name to be executor of this my will."—His ſon Robert (who died before him) gave "his biggeſt ſilver tankard, and his father's and mother's pictures, to his ſon Anthony, his heirs and aſſigns. And to his daughter Elizabeth, to whom he gave 200 l. by his will he gave by a codicil 100 l. more "in conſideration," he ſays, "that ſhe might be deſtitute of neceſſaries, in caſe my father (whom I beg God long to preſerve) ſhould die before me."

time yields a kind of ichor or humidity for their ſupport. That this has been the caſe with the tree in queſtion I doubt not, from the great number of ſmall branches, and the protuberances on the large arms in the lower part of the tree. This tree is, however, well worthy of notice, and, I think, we may compute its age at about 174 years at leaſt; viz. about 40 years when ſufficient for a hiding-place, to which if we add 134 years ſince the battle of Worceſter, the ſum will be 174.—The girth in the middle of the butt is five feet and ten inches."

Mr. Thomas Hawkins, of Trinity College, Oxford, editor of three volumes of Old Plays, had ſome property in this town, which is now enjoyed by his widow.

BEAUMANOR.

The manſion-houſe here was long occupied by the family of the Beaumonts, of whom ſee under *Gracedieu* and *Stoughton*. It is now the reſidence of Mr. Heyrick.

Lewis Beaumont, who had been Treaſurer of Salisbury, was Biſhop of Durham *, 1317—1333.

BEEBY.

Of Sir Robert Catelin, a native of this town, and an eminent Lawyer in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, ſee Fuller's Worthies.

John Browne, M. A. rector, 1730, author of Eight Sermons of the Lady Moyer's Lecturer of St. Paul's, London, intituled, "The Divine Authority of the "Chriſtian Religion, and the natural Deity of Jeſus Chriſt," the author of it aſſerted. Preached 1730 and 1731.

Henry Baſely, rector, B. A. 1778.

BELGRAVE.

Of Richard Belgrave, a famous Carmelite, bred at Cambridge, who was living in the year 1220, ſee Fuller's Worthies.

Johes Greenewood, of Belgrave, fuit clericus pacis, anno 1553, co. Leic', ob. 15...

Tho' Wigſton, mercator Stapuli Caleſiæ, & Elizabetha uxor ejus, qui ob. 8 Aug. 1503.

John Clayton, M. A. vicar, 1778.

BELVOIR.

"Dec. 6, 1726. At Belvoir, the ſeat of his Grace the Duke of Rutland, in an old ſtable, which was the chapel of the old monaſtery, they dug up a piece of antiquity, the coffin of the founder of the family, the caſtle, and the monaſtery; the inſcription on the top ſtone is this: "Robert de Todenei le fundeur," his

* Whether of this family is uncertain.

bones lie in the ſame trough underneath. He was one of William the Conqueror's concomitants. There are other ſuch ſtones on each ſide, but are not yet uncovered.

Grantham. WILLIAM STUKELEY *."

One of the moſt capital pieces of witchcraft in the laſt century, which made James I. a convert to its reality, was practiſed in the Earl of Rutland's family at Belvoir caſtle by Joan Flower and her daughters Philippa and Margaret, in revenge for the diſmiſſion of the latter from his ſervice; for which the girls were hanged. Their caſe was printed 1618, 4to, and, 1621, a quarto pamphlet, intituled, "Strange and "wonderful witchcrafts: diſcovering the damnable practices of ſeven witches againſt "the lives of certain noble perſonages, and others of this kingdom; with an ap-"proved trial how to find out either witch or any apprentice to witchcraft †."

Major General Poyntz letter to the Speaker, of the ſtorming and taking of all the works and ſtables of Belvoir caſtle, &c. 1645, 4to.

"Belvoir: a Pindaric ode upon Belvoir caſtle, the ſeat of the Earls of Rutland, "made in the year 1679," was printed in the Harleian Miſcellany, vol. IV. p. 527.

E. and S. views of the caſtle were engraved by Buck 1730.

N. W. and S. W. proſpects by Badeſlade and Toms 1731.

Large MS. additions to this place may be found in a copy of Burton's Hiſtory which formerly was Biſhop Kennet's, and afterwards Dr. Vernon's, who had lived in the Rutland family ‡.

BITTESWELL.

Orate pro animabus Johis Fylding & Marie ux' ejus.

——— Crew, vicar, 1728.

Charles James Hitchcock, M. A. 1778.

BLABY CUM COUNTERTHORP.

——— Rogers, rector about 1600. Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy, p. 345.

——— Norton, rector, preſented Oct. 24, from Shenford.

John Reynolds, M. A. admitted Oct. 2, 1662; vac. per depriv. ult. incumb. Kennet's Chron.

Edward Stokes, M. A. 1778.

MARKET BOSWORTH.

This town is ſituate upon an hill, in a reputed wholeſome air. Its market is inconſiderable, and is held on Wedneſdays. It has an annual fair. Here is the ſeat of Sir Wolſtan Dixie, Bart. whoſe anceſtor, Sir Wolſtan Dixie, Knight, citizen, and lord mayor of London, in 1586, built here a good ſchool, and bountifully endowed it. Willoughby Dixie, Eſq. reſides here.

Will. de Sleford had the king's letters of preſentation to this rectory, June 11, 1370. Newcourt I. 747.

* See Stukeley's Itin. Cur. I. p. 49, 2d edition. † Brit. Top. I. 517.

‡ The copy here alluded to paſſed from the library of Dr. Vernon to that of the late Dr. Ducarel; and is now the property of John Meyrick, Eſq. of Great George Street.

Magr

Magr Will' Aſheton, pr. p Walt' Beveres, mil', ad eccl' de Boſeworth, p rect' Tho' Stanley ex cauſa ꝑmutat' ejuſd' cum libera capella Sci Martini Magni, London', quam ultim' tenuit, 19 Mar. 1398 *.

Hen' de Ferrariis pr. p honeſtum virum Will' de Ferrariis de Groby ad eccl' de Boſeworth p mutat' dñi Wollaſton, 6 Oct. 1403.

William Kynwolmerſet reſigned 1446.

Mag' Tho' Hayward, pr. p dñm Walt' Devereux, mil', ad eccl' de Boſworth, p reſig' dñi Will' Kynwolmerſet, Sept. 18, 1446.

John Duport, D. D. 1594. Hiſt. of Cambridge, p. 122.

Michael Hudſon, D. D. about 1640 †. Wood Ath. Ox. II. 59. Lloyd's Mem. p. 625. Whitlock's Mem. p. 239, 306, 307. Peck's Deſid. Cur. p. 347. 380. Walker's Sufferings, p. 269.

John Pelſant, about 1640.

William Gery, D. D. admitted Aug. 19, 1661. Kennet's Chron.

John Boulſton, D. D. ob. 1678 ‡.

William Levett, D. D. § 1685.

Beaumont Dixie, rector, 1714; died at Bath Feb. 22, 1739-40. He was brother to Sir Wolſtan Dixie, Bart.

John Taylor, LL. D. preſented Aug. 1740; the preſent rector, 1786. He is alſo a Prebendary of Weſtminſter.

HUSBANDS BOSWORTH.

Here is a ſchool for thirty poor children, upon an eſtabliſhment of 16 l. per ann.

A view of the pariſh church of Husband Boſworth, Leiceſterſhire, as damaged by a dreadful ſtorm July 6, 1755, was drawn by Samuel Turner, and engraved by T. Jefferies.

Thomas Stanley occurs rector, 1397.

Rev. Samuel Rogers, M. A. 1778.

BOTTESFORD.

An oulde monument in a mantle and male removed from ..... and here buried with this new writing:

* See Newcourt, I. 427. † He was killed at Wodcroft houſe 1648.

‡ Admitted Dec. 6, 1661, a prebendary of Lichfield. He was buried at Market Boſworth without a monument. Willis, Cathedrals, vol. I. p. 461.

§ Inſtalled Dean of Briſtol Jan. 10, 1685. He died Feb. 6, 1693, and was buried in Chriſt-Church Cathedral, Oxford, with this inſcription on his monument:

"M. S. Gulielmus Levett, S. T. P. Aulæ B. Magdal. Præſes; Eccleſiæ Briſtolienſis Decanus: Hanc Ædem quam Alumnus olim ornaverat ſingulari ſtudio vivens fovit, moriens, inſolitâ munificentiâ ditavit; præſertim verò Reliquiis ſuis hic ex Teſtamento depoſitis; quas recondi voluit Doctoris Creed Patroni ſui cineribus contiguas. Obiit 11 Feb. 1693, An. ætatis 50." Ibid. p. 736.

"Hic

"Hic jacet cor Dñi Willielmi Albaniaci, cujus corpus ſepelitur apud novum locum juxta Stanfordiam."

"Hic jacet cor Dñi Roberti de Roſſe, cujus corpus ſepelitur apud Kihtham, obiit 1285; & Iſabella Dña Ros uxor Roberti de Ros jacet apud novum locum juxta Stanford."

"Pray ye for the ſoules of Tho' Mannors, Earl of Rutland, Lord of Hamlake, Trusbury and Belvoir, Knight of the Garter, who dyed 1543, and Lady Ellen his wife, daughter to Sir William Paſton of Norfolke."

At the ſuppreſſion of religious houſes, many monuments were removed from Belvoir priory to this church, in which is a burial-place for the Rutland family.

On a monument now in Botteſworth, or Bottesford church, are the marble ſtatues of Henry, Francis, and Catharine, children of Francis earl of Rutland, with an inſcription, importing, that the children died in their infancy by wicked practices and ſorcery. For the which, Margaret and Philipa Flower, daughters of Joan Flower were executed at Lincoln, on the 11th of March, 1618. Dr. Hutchinſon's Hiſtorical Eſſay concerning Witchcraft, p. 29. See before, p. 432.

John Duke of Rutland was buried here Feb. 23, 1710-11.

Bernard Wilſon, M. A. rector, admitted July 1735.

George Turner, M. A. 1778.

Large additions to this pariſh are in Mr. Meyrick's copy of Burton.

BRADGATE.

This place was anciently the manor of the Earls of Leiceſter, and by partition came to the noble family of Ferrers, from whom by deſcent it came to the Greys, of whom was Henry Grey Duke of Suffolk, who marrying Frances Brandon, eldeſt daughter of the Princeſs Mary, the younger ſiſter of King Henry VIII. on whom and her iſſue that King had entailed the crown his iſſue failing, had by her three daughters, all unfortunate, viz. Jane, Catherine, and Mary, all born here.

1. Jane was that unfortunate lady, who, not at all ambitious in herſelf, nor married to an ambitious husband, the Lord Guilford Dudley, too ſoon for both, becauſe under the pupilage of an ambitious father-in-law John Dudley Duke of Northumberland, was by his means thruſt unwillingly into the throne, after King Edward VI's death, and proclaimed, but never crowned, Queen of England; for Queen Mary, having the Suffolk men for her friends, ſoon depoſed her from her royalty, turned her palace (which was then the Tower) into her priſon, and cauſed her to be beheaded on Tower Hill, Feb. 12, 1554; and, to ſhew her utmoſt reſentment upon her family, ſtripped her father of his coronet, becauſe ſhe had uſurped her crown, and, having attainted him, ſeized upon his vaſt eſtate, which hath not been recovered to the family to this day.

2. Katherine was married, when her father was in the height of his honour, to Henry Lord Herbert, ſon and heir to the Earl of Pembroke; but, after this lamentable misfortune, he obtained a pardon of the Queen, and procured a divorce for

for his ſon. This ſeparation ſhe bore with heavy heart and eyes; but at length was married to Edward Seymour, Earl of Hertford, privately, without the licence of Queen Elizabeth; but her pregnancy making the marriage known, that Queen, who looked upon her always with a jealous eye, as unwilling that ſhe ſhould marry either foreign prince or Engliſh peer, was very angry, and for their preſumption fined the earl 15000 l. and impriſoning the lady in the Tower, forbade him her company; but love and money will either find or force a paſſage, which he obtained of his keeper, and begat a ſon, which ſurvived him, Edward the anceſtor of the preſent Duke of Somerſet. She died a priſoner in the Tower, Jan. 26, 1567, where ſhe had been nine years.

3. Mary was affrighted at the misfortunes of her two elder ſiſters; but, chuſing rather to ſecure her life than honour, married one ſhe could love, and thought nobody could fear, Martin Keys, of Kent, Eſq. ſerjeant-porter, a judge at court indeed, but of dice only, and not of law. She died without iſſue, April 20, 1578.

BRADLEY.

Of the priory here, ſee p. 550.

BRAMSTON.

The church, dedicated to St. Guthlake, is in the Duke of Rutland's patronage.

Henry Martin, LL. B. rector, 1778.

There is a *Braunſton*, in the pariſh of Glenfield, near Leiceſter.

BREDON.

Of the priory at this place, ſee p. 550.

The church, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, is in the Earl of Stamford's patronage.

Joſeph Harley, M. A. vicar, 1778.

BRINGHURST.

In Leyceſterſhire, "Eſton cum eccleſia de Bringhurſt, molendinis, & cæteris ap-"pendiciis ſuis," were given by Etheldred King of Mercia (and confirmed by Pope Eugenius); who, having reigned 30 years, laid down his crown and ſceptre, and, ſhaving himſelf, became firſt a monk, and afterwards abbot of Bardney in 704.

The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is in the Earl of Guilford's patronage.

——— Hammond, vicar, preſented to Doddington rectory, co. Linc. 1727.

John Fiſher, died at Bath April 1743.

Edward Ireſon, 1778.

Three pounds a year were given towards encouraging a maſter to teach the poor children at Great Eaſton in this pariſh.

BROKESBY, or BROOKSBY.

This church, dedicated to St. Michael, is in the gift of George Wrighte, Eſq.

Here was formerly the reſidence of the ancient family of Villiers; of whom, and particularly of George Duke of Buckingham, ſee Fuller's Worthies, p. 130.

" Hic jacet Willus Villers, hujus eccleſiæ rector.
" Gulielmus Villers, arm. & Johanna uxor *."

William Villers, rector.

William Noble, died Oct. 6, 1644, and was buried in the church of Turley in Berkſhire.

Thomas Orton, 1778.

BROUGHTON ASTLEY.

The church, dedicated to St. Mary, was in 1778 in the patronage of George Wrighte, Eſq. and Mr. John Mundy. Its original foundation charter is in the muniment-houſe of the vicars of Lichfield.

John Preſtgrave, or Pleſgrave, rector about 1640. See p. 326.

William Cotton, 1659. See p. 314.

——— Liptrot, M. A. 1739-40; alſo vicar of Oadby, by diſpenſation, dated March 5, 1739-40.

Thomas Graves, 1778.

BROUGHTON INFERIOR, or NETHER BROUGHTON.

The church, dedicated to St. Mary, was in 1772 in the patronage of the truſtees of the late Lord Feverſham.

Stephen Greenaway, M. A. rector, 1778.

BRUNTINGTHORPE, or BRENTINGTHORPE.

A ſmall village nearly adjoining to Leiceſter; where dwelt the ancient family of Dannet. It is now a ſeat belonging to Rogers Ruding, Eſq. but occupied by William Heyrick, Eſq.—The common field, 1200 acres, was incloſed in 1776.

The church, dedicated to St. Mary, was in 1770 in the patronage of Mahalaleel Pocklington, ſpinſter.

Samuel Nicholas Ruſſel, M. A. rector, 1771.

BUCKMINSTER.

The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptiſt, is in the patronage of the Duke of Devonſhire.

Edward Heathcote, M. A. vicar, 1778.

BURROW, alias BOROWE, BOROUGH ON THE HILL, or ERDBURROUGH.

A proſpect of Burrow hill (Vernometum) from the Leiceſter road, Sept. 8, 1722, drawn by Stukeley, and engraved by E. Kirkall, may be ſeen in Itin. Cur. II. pl. 22.

The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is in the patronage of Mr. Lane.

Rev. William Brown, rector, 1778.

* Harl. MS.

BUR-

BURSTALL.

A ſmall village on the Soare, about two miles N. W. of Leiceſter, where " is a " pretty chapel," ſays Burton, " in which be neither arms nor monuments."

In a violent ſtorm, which happened in June 1724, the crops of wheat, barley, and beans, at this place, were entirely deſtroyed by the hail, which broke off the heads, and bruiſed the ſtanding corn; the wind blew ſo violently at South during this ſtorm, that what eſcaped the hail, was laid flat for whole fields together. The lands about Leiceſter were in the ſame condition; and the gardeners ſuffered much in their fruit, all their glaſſes being broken, their early products deſtroyed. In the borough almoſt all the windows were broken by the ſaid hail, and conſiderable damage was ſuſtained at the Crane-Inn. The windows in the 24 poor pariſh houſes in the Humberſtone-gate were almoſt all broken. The roads for two entire miles round the town were filled with the leaves and branches of trees and hedges.

BURTON LAZARS.

Of the famous hoſpital for lepers, which occaſioned the additional name of *Lazars*, ſee p. 550. There is yet a well here, famous for cutaneous diſorders.

The chapel, dedicated to St. James, is united to Melton Mowbray.

The following inſcriptions are on an elegant monument in the Chapel-yard:

On the South ſide of the tomb:

" Mr. WILLIAM SQUIRE and ANN his wife were both
buried in Chapel yard; ſhe on the 20th day of
February, 1721; he on the 3d day of January, 1734.
Unto whoſe memory, the late Mr. WILLIAM SQUIRE,
their ſon, directed that an Inſcription ſhould
be placed upon this monument; which he,
by his laſt will and teſtament, ordered
to be here erected.

" Be this monument ſacred to the memory
of Mr. WILLIAM SQUIRE, whoſe remains were
depoſited within a Vault beneath, on the 1ſt day
of October, 1781, in the 70th year of his age."

On the North ſide of the tomb:

" In Mr. WILLIAM SQUIRE's Will is the following Bequeſt:
Alſo, I give and bequeath the ſum of fifty pounds unto the
Rev. THOMAS FORD, vicar of Melton Mowbray aforeſaid, and his
ſucceſſors, upon this ſpecial truſt, that the ſaid THOMAS FORD,
and his ſucceſſors, do, and ſhall place, and put the ſaid ſum
of fifty pounds, upon good land or government ſecurity, and
with the intereſt ariſing therefrom pay, and apply the ſame yearly,
and every year, in repairing and cleaning my monument
as the ſame ſhall have occaſion, and, with the ſurplus of ſuch
intereſt, after repairing and cleaning my monument,

then to apply the ſame in the education of any one poor child, or children, of the village of Burton Lazars aforeſaid, as the ſaid THOMAS FORD, or his ſucceſſors, ſhall think proper."

Mr. Jacomb, a famous Divine, who died in 1687, was born here.

BURTON OVERY.

Here was formerly found a quarry of alabaſter; but not of the beſt quality. In 1657 John Oneby, Eſq. of Hinckley poſſeſſed ſome landed property here *.

The church in 1772 was in the patronage of Mrs. Elizabeth Lee, widow.

——— Tomſon (an old incumbent), in 1664.

Paul Senworth, M. A. Aug. 1742.

Samuel Topp, B. A. 1778.

BUSHBY.

In this village, which is in the pariſh of Thurnby, is a rill, which incruſts ſticks, leaves, &c. that fall therein, with ſtony particles.

CADEBY.

The church, dedicated to All Saints, is in the patronage of the Dixies. It is very ſmall, with a low tower; a painted figure in one of the windows.

W. Barton, clerk, preſented by Oliver Cromwell to this rectory March 19, 1656, on the ceſſion of the laſt incumbent.

James Burſlem, M. A. 1778.

* An original letter from the good old Counſellor to his tenant is here given as a curioſity:

"For Mr. MATHEW WALDRON, at Burton Overy. Theſe.

"MATHEWE WALDRON, Hinckley, this 24th of April, 1657.

"I deſire you to pay the bearer, my ſonne Staveley, ten pounds, parte of your rent which was due to be payd by you to me at Lady-day laſt for a halfe years rent for the land at Burton. I pray you fayle not. And this my letter, written and ſubſcribed with myne owne hande, is, and ſhall be, a ſufficient warrant for you. I am ſtill in my courſe of phyſick; but I intend, God willing, to be with you at Burton very ſhortly: and then I will ſeale your leaſe, and receave the reſt of the rent, and then to perfect all things. So, with my love remembered to you and your wife, I reſt your loveing friend, Jo. ONEBYE."

After ſo much has been ſaid on the ONEBYES; we ſhall be forgiven, perhaps, for inſerting another of this gentleman's letters.

"To THOMAS STAVELEY, Eſq. at his chamber in the Inner Temple, London; or elſewhere. Theſe.

"Sonne STAVELEY, Hinckley, this 9th of November, 1657.

"One Mr. Tongo Clarke is plaintiff in Chancerye, againſt me, and John Davy and Roſe his wife, Iſaac Davenport, and John Smarte, defendants. All the defendants except Jo. Smart anſwered by a commiſſion. But Jo. Smart anſwered before a Maſter of the Chancery: and ſo there muſt be a Counſellor's hand to his anſwere. Therefore I was conſtrayned to let Geo. Vincent, in your abſence, to put your name to Jo. Smart's anſwere. I now give you notice hereof, to the end that yf any ſoule aſk you whether you put your hand to the anſwere, you may acknowledge ſo much. Ergo remember the names: but it is 1000 to one that no man will aſk you of it. So, with my prayers for you, I reſt your loving father, Jo. ONEBYE."

CARLTON

CARLTON CURLEW, or CARLTON CUM ILSTON.

This town was ſo called from the ancient lords of it, the Curlews or Curlyes, to diſtinguiſh it from another village of this County. Carlton ſignifies a town of Carles or husbandmen: Mr. Camden tells us (as a certain ſtory, though he doubts whether it is worth relating) that moſt of the natives of this town have an harſh and ungrateful manner of ſpeech, uttering their words with much difficulty, and warbling in their throat, nor being able to pronounce the letter *r* without ſtammering. Dr. Fuller ſeems ſo certain of it, that he places it among the wonders of the county; and whereas Mr. Camden heſitates at the cauſe, whether it proceeds from the nature of the ſoil or water; Dr. Fuller reſolves, that it proceeds not from any natural imperfection in the parents, becauſe the children born in other places are not troubled with that infirmity, but from ſome occult quality in the elements of the place; or, as Mr. Camden ſpeaks, ſome unknown cauſe or nature, as liſping was to the tribe of Ephraim, Judges xii. 6. and ſtammering to ſome families in France. The inability to pronounce the letter *r* diſtinctly is not ſo peculiar to the people of this place, but that divers in other counties have it. The famous Joſeph Mede could not for his life utter *Carolus Rex Britanniæ*, without ſtammering; and Dr. Fuller tells us, that in his father's time there was a Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, probably a native of this place, who, being ſenſible of his imperfection in this reſpect, made a ſpeech of a competent length with ſuch ſelect words, as to mouth and matter, that there was not an *r* in it. The account of this matter we have ſet down upon the authority of thoſe two learned and inquiſitive men, Dr. Fuller and Mr. Camden, which may ſeem confirmed by Mr. Brome, who travelled theſe parts about 70 years ago, and ſays, that the natives of this place had then an ill-favoured, untunable, and harſh manner of ſpeech, fetching their words with much ado, deep from out of their throats, with a kind of warbling, the letter *r* being very irkſome to pronounce. Bp. Gibſon aſſures us, in his edition of Camden, in the additions to this county, that as the inhabitants of his time retained no remains of ſuch a guttural and wharling pronunciation, ſo the moſt ancient men among them declared, that they never knew any thing of it in their memory *. The preſent inhabitants (1789) have neither this defect, nor any knowledge of it.

The Abbot of St. Ebrulf was patron of this church; and the rector, by ancient cuſtom, paid to him four marks a year.

Lewis Palmer, LL. B. was preſented to this rectory in November 1733. He was rector alſo of Carlton in Northamptonſhire.

Charles Dickinſon, B. A. occurs rector of Carlton and Withcote in 1775. He died at Stamford, Dec. 25, 1786; and was buried on the 29th at Owſton, at which place he regularly officiated as curate. See pp. 516. 546. 644.

Matthias Slye, M. A. is the preſent rector, 1789.

CASTLE DONNINGTON.

In the year 1712, Jane Webb was born here, who at 22 years of age was upwards of ſeven feet high.

Two views of the cliff at Caſtle Donnington were publiſhed in 1745 by Vivares, from drawings by Smith.

* Magna Britannia, *Leiceſterſhire.*

The common field, 2300 acres, was incloſed in 1778.
Thomas Smith was vicar in 1659, ſee p. 313.
Joſeph Collier is the preſent vicar, 1789.

CATTHORPE, or THORPE THOMAS.

Orate pro bono ſtatu Johis Harper . . . . . ejus.
Orate . . . . . Joh . . . . Coke . . . . . ete uxoris ejus.
In 1656 was publiſhed, Lee's "Vindication of a regulated incloſure, wherein "is plainly proved, that incloſures of commons in general, and the incloſure of "Catthorpe in particular, are both lawful and laudable," 4to.
William Deane occurs rector in 1666.
Thomas Cave died rector, May 27, 1756. He was curate of Melton; where ſee his epitaph, p. 501.
John Jaques, M. A. is the preſent rector, 1789.

CHARNWOOD.

In 1679 was printed, in one ſheet, "A brief relation of a wonderful accident, "a diſſolution of the earth in the foreſt of Charnwood, about two miles from "Loughborough in Leiceſterſhire, lately done and diſcovered, and reſorted to by "many people both old and young. Publiſhed by two lovers of art, J. C. and "J. W. 1679," 4to. Reprinted in the Harleian Miſcellany, vol. II. p. 178.

CLAXTON, or LONG CLAWSTON.

The common field, 3380 acres, was incloſed in 1779.
John Pery was vicar in 1508.
John Reay, or Ray, 1674—1679. Continual Cry of the Oppreſſed Quakers, pp. 2, 26; and the Sufferings of the Quakers, p. 12.
William Turville, M. A. 1734; preſented to the Rectory of Harby, Aug. 1739.
William Chamberlain, B. A. is the preſent rector 1789.

CLAYBROOK, or CLEYBROOK.

Of this extenſive pariſh and its dependent chapelries an accurate account will be given hereafter by the Rev. Mr. Macaulay; which wholly ſuperſedes the few notes I had collected for this place, and conſequently renders unneceſſary the corrections pointed out in pp. 644. 853.
For an account of High-Croſs, ſee pp. 121. 289. 371.

COLE ORTON.

William Peſtell, M. A. rector about 1640; ſequeſtered. See p. 326.
Samuel Clderſhaw ſucceeded in 1654.
John Cave, M. A. about 1670; died in 1690, and was buried here. See an account of him, p. 505, under Nailſton, where he was alſo rector.

—— Se-

——— Segrave, reſigned Dec. 1726.
——— Hubbard, preſented Dec. 1726.
Henry Saybourne, M. A. 1735.
William Baker, M. A. 1777.

Of Mr. Ruſſell, ſee p. 326; of Mr. Olderſhaw, p. 317; of Mr. Cave, p. 505. A ſchool was founded here in the beginning of this century by Lord Beaumont. The church is dedicated to St. Mary; the patron Sir George Beaumont.

COLD OVERTON, or ORTON.

The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptiſt, is in the gift of the Wigleys.

Thomas de Nevill, rector, 1273.
John Brown, M. A. 1777.

CONGESTON, or CUNGSTON.

The church is dedicated to St. Mary; the patron, Sir George Booth, Bart.

Richard Dawſon, rector about 1640; ſequeſtered. See p. 322.
George Wright, 1659. See an account of him, p. 312.
John Bird, M. A. 1778.

At Congeſton, in 1735, lived John Grundy, Land Surveyor, and Teacher of the Mathematics; who publiſhed in that year, in 4to, "Philoſophical and Mathematical Reaſons, humbly offered to the Conſideration of the Publick; to prove that "the preſent Works executing at Cheſter, to recover and preſerve the Navigation "of the River Dee, muſt entirely deſtroy the ſame; with ſome Remarks on Mr. "Badeſlade's Reaſonings thereon."

Here was a ſchool in 1720 for teaching twelve poor children, at the charge of the then rector and a private gentleman.

COSBY, or COSTY.

The church is dedicated to St. Michael; the patron, Jervoiſe Clerke Jervoiſe, Eſq.

Daniel Iliff, B. A. vicar, 1778; vicar alſo of Wiſtow. See p. 546.

COSSINGTON.

The church, dedicated to All Saints, is in the gift of Thomas Babington, Eſq.

Thomas de Preſtwald, rector, 1239.
George Staveley, vicar, died 1709.
William Babington, LL. B. 1735-6; vicar alſo of Rodeley.
William Babington, inſtituted 1770, was married in October 1787 to the daughter of the Rev. Mr. Noble, of Froleſworth.

COSTON, or COLSTON.

The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is in the gift of the Crown.

John Portage, M. A. rector, inducted Feb. 20, 1735-6.
William Coulter, preſented Oct. 2, 1742, by the Lord Chancellor.
William Hervey, March 1778.

" Orate pro bono ſtatu Johis Charnells, arm. & Margaretæ uxoris.
" Unum monumentum vitreum iſtius Johannis, factum circa tempus Hen. VI *."

COTTESBACH, or COATSBACH.

The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is in the patronage of Thomas Halled, Eſq.

John de Eſſewell, rector, 1266.

Joſeph Lee, 1659. See p. 318.

Edward Wells †, D.D. 1717; died Aug. 1727. He had alſo the rectory of Bletchley, Bucks.

Robert Marriot, LL. B. the preſent rector, 1787; alſo rector of Gilmorton.

CRANEW, CRANOE, CRANHOE, or CRANHOWE.

The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is in the Duke of Montague's patronage.

Thomas Reed, M. A. vicar, 1778.

CROFT, or CROFTS.

Richard de Burſtall, rector, 1247.

William de Leiceſter, 1276.

James Chambers, LL. B. alſo rector of Higham upon the Hill, by diſpenſation, dated Apr. 3, 1740.

Samuel Chambers, B. A. patron of the church, died 1788. He was alſo rector of Higham. See p. *458.

Thomas Adnutt, M. A. inſtituted in April 1788.

The common field, 850 acres, was incloſed in 1778.

From Croft Hill, an almoſt ſolid rock, there is a moſt delightful view; of which a deſcription was thus attempted, by a gentleman of Leiceſter, in January 1774.

BEHOLD Croft Hill with ſtately pride ariſe,
Ambitious, it aſpires to reach the ſkies:
No humble ſhrubs, no lofty trees there grow,
To ſhade its beauty from the vale below.
The fleecy flocks here browſe with ſweet delight,
And crop the flowers upon its topmoſt height;
The ſides an everlaſting verdure wear,
Which ſmiling ſay, 'tis ſummer all the year.
See Thurlaſton's brook below, meandering glides,
And ſlowly creep along its narrow ſides;
The fiſhes here, forgetful of their ſtate,
Now ſport and play, then glide to certain fate.
The 'ſquire delights to ſpread his net with care,
Then cautiouſly he draws the pliant ſnare;

* Harl. MS. † Of whom, ſee an account in the " Additional Collections."

Behold what joy enlivens all his face,
When in the net he views the ſilver race;
Not half ſo pleas'd the belle, who round her throws
Her ſilken net, to catch unwary beaux.
But turn your eye to yon delightful ſtream *,
That flows more ſpacious o'er the enamel'd green;
Silent it glides, in mazy windings on,
Clear, and tranſparent as it moves along;
The ſtately ſwans here ſail with ſecret pride,
And ſolitary ſtorks there haunt the river's ſide.
See lonely Marſton! peaceful, calm, retreat,
Devoid of all the follies of the great;
There Tooley's venerable fabrick ſtands,
Surveys the beauties of more happy lands,
Whilſt gayer ſcenes invite its maſter's † ſtay,
Neglected thus it ſtands, and mourns its own decay.
More chearful Kirkby ſmiles with joy ſincere,
Grac'd with the preſence of its noble Peer ‡;
With equal juſtice he to all attends,
Relieves the oppreſs'd, from every wrong defends.
In Normanton's bleſs'd hoſpitable hall you'll find,
True friendſhip heighten'd by a generous mind;
Whilſt Fame proclaims around, well pleas'd to tell,
That Piety with Virtue here doth dwell.
And Taſte with every elegance adorns
Theſe verdant fields, and decks thoſe ſpacious lawns;
But to a roving mind how joyleſs theſe appear,
Though Art and Nature ſeem united here;
The ſprightly Yeo §, who plann'd the pleaſing ſcene,
Forſakes it now for Lords, who more engaging ſeem,
To ſhine at C—— with a diſtinguiſh'd mien.
In the gay circle he delights to tell,
How foreign climes do Britain's iſle excell,
How ſmooth the ſilver Po glides gently on,
How Arno's vale adorns the poet's ſong,
In ſearch of pleaſure 'tis his joy to roam,
Regardleſs of his own enchanting home,
Each native beauty he alke diſdains,
And ſhuns the converſe of the rural ſwains.

* Normanton Lake.
† Mr. Boothby.
‡ Lord Viſcount Wentworth.
§ Edward Row Yeo, Eſq. M.P. for Coventry, ſince dead.

Obſerve

Obſerve Earl-Shilton riſe above the reſt,
In diſtant proſpects is ſupremely bleſs'd.
But lowly Thurlaſton boaſts no ſcenes like theſe,
In more contracted views it ſtrives to pleaſe;
Yet fields there are, ſuch pleaſing beauties wear,
That rural nymphs have ſaid, Elyſium's here.
If more extenſive proſpects charm your ſight,
Then Caſtle Pit affords that ſweet delight;
Within that pond the fiſhes careleſs play,
No hidden ſnare obſtructs their watery way;
The wild-duck on the iſle ſecure may reſt,
No foe is there to rob her ſecret neſt.
See towering Bardon charms the diſtant eye,
And Markfield knowl there rears its head on high;
Mount Pleaſant here is crown'd with ever-greens,
And various beauties deck theſe rural ſcenes.
Ye lofty hills, which ſhall for ever ſtand,
And view the bleſſings of this happy land,
May ye for ever ſee ſuch joys around,
With peace and plenty may your vales be crown'd!
Ev'n now ſtern Winter, with his dreary face,
To ſwains gives joy when they purſue the chace;
Th' affrighted hares in vain may ſeek retreat,
The dogs through ſnow now trace their nimble feet.
But, ah! ye harmleſs animals beware
Of man, more treacherous than the fatal ſnare.
Could your fleet ſteps the fleeteſt hound out-run,
Too ſure you'll fall by the unerring gun.
The woodcock and the ſnipe ſhun death too late,
When in the air they riſe, to fly from fate;
For, ere their wings they can expand on high,
They feel the fatal wound, then fall and die.
Ah! what avails the ſoaring lark's ſweet note,
While mounting to the ſkies he ſtrains his throat;
The thundering gun now ſtops that tuneful breath,
And quick as lightning now he ſleeps in death;
His voice no more ſhall charm the liſtening ear,
No more ſhall hail the ſweet returning year.
Since no ſoft melody ſhall charm man's breaſt,
Nor animal, nor bird, ſecure can reſt;
Oh! may the God of Love then throw his darts,
And pierce with anguiſh their unfeeling hearts,
May they in vain attempt the fair to move,
May every nymph as coy as Daphne prove!

CROPSTON;

A ſmall village in the pariſh of Thurcaſton. In 1706 was publiſhed, "A faithful account of the lamentable ſtate of a young man, and his immediate recovery upon obeying a voice, commanding to ariſe and walk, &c. at Cropſton in Leiceſterſhire, containing the plain matter of fact without Reflections." In a copy of this pamphlet, which Mr. Reed once ſaw, was ths following MS. note: "The above narrative fell accidentally into my hands in the year 1770, and (as an additional teſtimony to the truth of it) I enquired of the wife and two brothers of the above John Cooke then living and of good reputation, who declared upon their knowledge that the fact was as is here related. 1771. D. B. curate of Thurcaſton."

CROXTON KIRIELL.

Mr. Aſtle has the regiſter of Croxton abbey.

There are large additions to this pariſh in Mr. Meyrick's copy of Burton.

Guſtavus Haws, M. A. vicar, died 1715. He was alſo rector of Aileſton; where ſee his epitaph, p. 421.

Samuel Beilby, M. A. 1777.

OLD DALBY ON THE WOULDS.

Theophilus Ruſted, vicar, about 1640. Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy, Part II. p. 345.

For a character of Henry Noel, Eſq. of this place, ſee Fuller's Worthies, p. 137.

DISEWORTH.

William Parker, rector, preſented by the Company of Haberdaſhers, July 1725.

Caleb Lowdham, M. A. 1777.

The following account of Diſeworth is taken from the beginning of "William Lilly's Hiſtory of his Life and Times. 1715." Re-printed, 1774, 8vo, p. 1—5. Mr. Granger will not allow Lilly to be a Leiceſter man, though we have his own word for it.

"I was born in the county of Leiceſter, in an obſcure town, in the north-weſt borders thereof, called Diſeworth, ſeven miles ſouth of the town of Derby, one mile from Caſtle Donnington, a town of great rudeneſs, wherein it is not remembered that any of the farmers thereof did ever educate any of their ſons to learning, only my grandfather ſent his younger ſon to Cambridge, whoſe name was Robert Lilly, and died vicar of Campden in Glouceſterſhire, about 1640.

"The town of Diſeworth did formerly belong unto the Lord Seagrave, for there is one record in the hands of my couſin Melborn Williamſon, which mentions one acre of land abutting north upon the gates of the Lord Seagrave; and there is one cloſe, called Hall cloſe, wherein the ruins of ſome ancient buildings

" appear, and particularly where the dove-houſe ſtood; and there is alſo the ruins " of decayed fiſh-ponds and other outhouſes. This town came at length to be the " inheritance of Margaret, Counteſs of Richmond, mother of Henry VII. which " Margaret gave this town and lordſhip of Diſeworth unto Chriſt's College in " Cambridge, the Maſter and Fellows whereof have ever ſince, and at preſent, en- " joy and poſſeſs it.

" In the church of this town there is but one monument, and that is a white " marble ſtone, now almoſt broken to pieces, which was placed there by Robert " Lilly, my grandfather, in memory of Jane his wife, the daughter of Mr. " Poole of Dalby, in the ſame county, a family now quite extinguiſhed. My " grandmother's brother was Mr. Henry Poole, one of the Knights of Rhodes, or " Templars, who, being a ſoldier at Rhodes at the taking thereof by Solyman the " Magnificent, and eſcaping with his life, came afterwards to England, and mar- " ried the Lady Parron of Perham, of Oxfordſhire, and was called, during his " life, Sir Henry Poole. William Poole the aſtrologer knew him very well, and " remembers him to have been a very tall perſon, and reputed of great ſtrength " in his younger years.

" The impropriation of this town of Diſeworth was formerly the inheritance of " three ſiſters, whereof two became votaries; one in the nunnery of Langly in the " pariſh of Diſeworth, valued at the ſuppreſſion, I mean the whole nunnery, at " thirty-two pounds per annum, and this ſiſter's part is yet enjoyed by the family " of the Grayes, who now, and for ſome years paſt, have the enjoyment and " poſſeſſion of all the lands formerly belonging to the nunnery in the pariſh of " Diſeworth, and are at preſent of the yearly value of three hundred and fifty " pounds per annum. One of the ſiſters gave her part of the great tithes unto a " religious houſe in Bredon upon the Hill; and, as the inhabitants report, became " a religious perſon afterwards.

" The third ſiſter married, and her part of the tithes in ſucceeding ages became " the Earl of Huntingdon's, who not many years ſince ſold it to one of his ſer- " vants.

" The donation of the vicarage is in the gift of the Grayes of Langley, unto " whom they pay yearly (I mean unto the vicar), as I am informed, ſix pounds " per annum. Very lately ſome charitable citizens have purchaſed one third por- " tion of the tithes, and given it for a maintenance of a preaching miniſter, and " it is now of the value of about fifty pounds per annum.

" There have been two hermitages in this pariſh; the laſt hermit was well re- " membered by one Thomas Cooke, a very ancient inhabitant, who in my " younger years acquainted me therewith.

" This town of Diſeworth is divided into three pariſhes; one part belongs unto " Lockington, in which part ſtandeth my father's houſe, over-againſt the weſt " end of the ſteeple, in which I was born: ſome other farms are in the pariſh of " Bredon, the reſt in the pariſh of Diſeworth.

" In this town, but in the pariſh of Lockington, was I born, the firſt day of " May, 1602.

" My

" My father's name was William Lilly, ſon of Robert, the ſon of Robert, the " ſon of Rowland, &c. My mother was Alice, the daughter of Edward Barham, " of Fiſkerton Mills, in Nottinghamſhire, two miles from Newark upon Trent; " this Edward Barham was born in Norwich, and well remembered the rebellion " of Kett the Tanner, in the days of Edward VI.

" Our family have continued many ages in this town as yeomen; beſides the " farm my father and his anceſtors lived in, both my father and grandfather had " much free land, and many houſes in the town, not belonging to the college, as " the farm wherein they were all born doth, and is now at this preſent of the " value of forty pounds per annum, and in poſſeſſion of my brother's ſon; but " the freehold land and houſes, formerly purchaſed by my anceſtors, were all " ſold by my grandfather and father; ſo that now our family depend wholly upon " college leaſe."

The following epitaph on Lilly, in Walton church in Surrey, is here copied from Le Neve, Mon. Ang. III. 21.

" Ne oblivione contereretur Urna
GULIELMI LILLIJ,
Aſtrologi peritiſſimi,
Qui fatis ceſſit
V^to idus Junii Anno Chriſti Juliano
MDCLXXXI.
Hoc illi poſuit amoris Monumentum
ELIAS ASHMOLE,
Armiger."

EASTWELL.

Joſeph Juxon, M. A. rector, preſented 7 Sept. 1740.
John Knipe, M. A. 1777.

EDMUNDTHORP.

In the pariſh church of Edmondthorp, is a very handſome monument, erected for Sir Edward Smith*, of that place, Bart. with the following inſcription upon it, [alluding particularly to his travels when young, and an altar he brought from Rome, and ſet up for his monument;] by the Rev. Mr. Alcock, one of the executors:

" Politiorem Orbem peragravit,
Et vixit Juvenis:

* In the church of St. James, Clerkenwell, is a monument to the memory of " Conſtance, " Daughter of Sir Edward Smith, in the County of Leiceſter, Bart. Wife of Thomas Smith, " of Clerkenwell, Eſq. 1685; and Conſtanee, her Daughter, 1686; and Elizabeth, Daughter " of the ſaid Thomas Smith, by Elizabeth his ſecond Wife, Daughter of Sir Thomas Darcy, of " Clerkenwell, Knight, 1700."

Ex Italia,
Terrarum atque Artium Domina,
Altare
Romanum Memoriæ
Servandæ lectiſſimum habuit,
Animæ ſemper Anglicanum."

Thus Engliſhed:

"In his youth he travelled over, and maſtered the politer world; from Italy, the miſtreſs of nations and of arts, he choſe an exquiſite Roman altar to preſerve his memory; but the Engliſh altar to preſerve his ſoul."

John Wright, rector, ejected. Kennet's Chron.

Thomas Willey, M. A. rector, preſented May, 1740.

Caſtle Sherrard, M. A. 1777.

ELMESTHORPE.

About a mile from Barwell is the church of Elmeſthorpe, "quondam antiqua Charnellorum familiæ ſedes, quæ per Matildam filiam ad Dominum Gulielmum Truſſellum, militem, deinde per filiam ad comites Oxoniæ, nunc vero ad Dominum Jacobum Haringdonem, militem, emptionis jure pervenit. Extant hodie rudera quædam eccleſiæ ubi mauſoleum anfractum & deturbatum eſt preſbiteri cujuſdam de Charnellorum familia ut pie ſe ferunt ſalta undique in ejuſdem monumentum affabie ad modum inſculpta. Aliqui bonus & honeſtus hujus vertici cultro (ut quidam credibile eſt) hic verbis inſcripſit (Charnells, anno 1330) forte fortuna pauca quædam inſignia ex permultis ut veriſimile eſt in hunc uſque diem conſervata ſunt; contra quam voluit ætatis hujus rabies quæ antiqua omnia pleraque etiam bona levata eſt, aut abſcondere, aut funditus evertere *."

Rowney Noel, D. D. (uncle to the preſent Lord Viſcount Wentworth) Dean of Saliſbury, rector of Elmeſthorpe and Kirkby Mallory, died at his deanery houſe June 26, 17866.

Rev. W. Pares, preſented to both rectories Dec. 1786.

FENNY DRAYTON.

Here lyeth Nicho' Purfrey and Jane his wife, ſonne and heyre of Rafe Purefoye, and one of the coheyres of Richard $\frac{\text{Burgham}}{\text{Bingham}}$ †, eſq. and alſo of Nicho' Sherley, knt. late of Lynby, which Nicho' dyed 1543.

Hic jacet Nicho' Pureyfoy, quondam Dominus de Drayton & Wellsborough, & Elizabethæ ux'; habuerunt filios ne filias vero d . . . ‡

John Dod, M. A. rector, about 1590. Ath. Ox. vol. I. p. 756.

Nathaniel Stevens, M. A. about 1656; ejected 1692. Walker, Part II. p. 231. Ath. Oxon. vol. II. p. 451. Mag. Brit.

* This is taken from Harl. MS. 2129. already referred to, f. 122. b.

† Sic. ‡ Harl. MS. as above, f. 123.

John

John Ryder, M. A. rector, 1737-8; also vicar of Nuneaton, co. Warwick, by dispensation, dated Jan. 28, 1737-8.

Thomas Liptrott, 1777.

The church of Fenny Drayton is dedicated to St. Michael; and is in the patronage of the Bracebridges.

FENNY STANTON.

John Newen, or Newham, rector, temp. Edw. III.

FOSTON, FAWSTON, or FROSTON.

This manor of Foston was purchased about the end of the reign of Henry VIII. by William Faunt, Esq. an apprentice of the law. His daughter Dorothy was mother to Burton the Historian; who has preserved some entertaining anecdotes of his grandfather, who died in 1559; and of Arthur Faunt, a famous Jesuit, who died in 1589. Half the manor was inclosed in 1622, and is described by Burton as "a most fertile, rich, and fruitful soil, as any in the whole country, affording and "yielding great and large sheep-pastures, which sheep do yield an extraordinary "increase of wool and other property there."

The church, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is in the patronage of the Bushbys.

David Wollore *, rector, presented by King Edward III. Sept. 9, 1339.
Francis Tredington, or Redington, about 1640. See p. 328.
——— Philips, presented July 1733.
——— Lambert, 1777.

* He was presented by the King to Bradeley in the diocese of Lincoln, Feb. 13, 1330; to the church of Knaresdale in the diocese of Durham; and again to the said church of Bradeley, Oct. 19, 1336. Sept. 9, 1339, he had the King's letters of presentation to this church of Foston, in the diocese of Lincoln. The King likewise gave him the Hospital of St. John of Ripon, Feb. 3, 1340. He had the King's letters of presentation to the church of Bledelow, May 7, 1342. The King likewise gave him (being now his chaplain) the prebendary of Wisberg, in the church of Chichester, Aug. 23, 1345; and on Dec. 18 following, he had the King's presentation to the church of Hornese; to the prebendary of Stodeley in the church of Ripon, Aug. 9, 1348; and to the prebendary of Ealdland, in the church of St. Paul, London, Sept. 22, 1349; and in the same year, Nov. 24, he had the King's presentation to the church of Elvele in the diocese of York. Sept. 19, 1352, the King gave him the prebendary of Fridaythorp, in the church of York; and the next year, about the month of July, he, together with Thomas de Brayton and Andrew Offord, had the custody of the Great Seal committed to them. April 19, 1355, he had the King's presentation to the church of Radby in the diocese of York; and again to the church of Hornese, May 1, 1359; also to the church of Leverington in the diocese of Ely, Aug. 23, 1361; and on Sept. 21 following, to the church of Somersham in the diocese of Lincoln. He was parson of Bryngton in the diocese of Lincoln, and had the King's licence to change it with Richard Bedek, for the chapel of St. Thomas the Martyr, on the bridge of Bedford, Sept. 5, 1366. Nov. 15, 1368, he had licence to found a chantry for a chaplain to celebrate divine offices every day at the altar of St. Andrew in the church of Ripon; and died before March 28, 1370; for then it appeared that Henry de Ingleby, Thomas de Neuby, and Michael de Ravendale, were his executors, having resigned his prebendary of Ealdland about July before. Newcourt, I. 145.

FOXTON.

The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, was formerly appropriated to the priory of Daventry.

John Wilſon, vicar, 1659. See p. 313; where for *William* read *John*; and ſtrike out the name in p. 318.

John Biſhop, M. A. 1778.

FRISBY ON THE WREAK.

The church, dedicated to St. Thomas Becket, is in the patronage of the Crown.

——— Holland, vicar, about 1640. See p. 323.

William Wragg, M. A. Feb. 1756.

William Brecknock Wragg, B. A. 1777.

FROLESWORTH.

" On a grave ſtone, a wolf rampant:

" Here lyeth John Wolf, who died 1390, on whoſe ſoul Jeſus have mercy.

" Hic jacet Johes Stareſmore, arm. & Maria & Johanna uxores ejus; ob. 1500.

" Militis monumentum, ut opinor, armati; unum ſuper alterum crus, & per ſe crucem ferens aureum in campo rubro.

" Hic jacet Robtus Walſale, arm. & Elizab. ux'; ob. 1508.

" Hic jacet Willus Stareſmore & Elizab' ux'; ob. 1509 *."

The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is in the patronage of Mr. Noble.

Edmund Wolfe, rector, temp. Ric. II.

John Matthews, M. A. July 1746. He was alſo vicar of Thurnby.

Henry Lovel Noble, M. A. the preſent rector 1788.

" On Sunday Nov. 5, 1682, a conventicle, which had begun in this town very " early in the morning, and were reſolved to continue till night (they having for- " merly very ſtrictly kept that day), were diſappointed in their end, for the mi- " niſter of Froleſworth, having notice of it, preſently after morning ſermon, ordered " the conſtable, with ſome help, to go and ſuppreſs them; which he did, but could " not enter the houſe to take them at their exerciſe, by reaſon of a court-yard which " was before the houſe, and the door of it bolted; but yet he ſaw them all cleared, " and 'tis not queſtioned if they go on they may pay for it at laſt: their holder-forth " is not known from the reſt, for they being dippers (as that county phraſe is), " they take it by turns, or as the inward man moves them †."

GADDESBY.

" Hic jacet corpus Jo' Barlke & Emme conſortis ſuæ, 1383 ‡."

* Harl. MS. † The London Loyal Mercury, Nov. 15, 1682. ‡ Harl. MS.

GALBY, or GAULBY.

The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is in the patronage of Luke Hucknall, Gent.

James Wragge, B. A. rector, 1778.

GARTHORPE.

The church, dedicated to St. Mary, was in the patronage of the late Marquis of Rockingham.

William Richardson, vicar; sequestered 1644, but restored. See an account of him, p. 327.

James Turner, (B. A. of Clare Hall, Cambridge, 1696) died vicar of this place in 1730; and was buried in Pancras church yard, near London, with this inscription:

"Here lyeth the Body of the Reverend Mr. James Turner, late vicar of Gar-
"thorp in Leicestershire. He died April 12, 1730, aged 52. He was a faithful
"Pastor."

John Turner, M. A. (son of the preceding); died in his 83d year, March 1785. He was also rector of Shelton, co. Rutland.

On a flat stone in the chancel:

"William Mason * died April 14, 1779."

GERONDON.

Gerondon Abbey register is in the hands of the Marquis of Lansdowne.

Ambrose Philips, the famous pastoral poet, was a native of Leicestershire, and is believed to have been born at this place. He possessed a good estate here, now the seat of Sir W. Gordon.

Mr. Busby gave the Society of Antiquaries a print of a rotunda like a Roman temple lately built by Ambrose Philips, Esq. in his park at Garendon.

GILMORTON.

The church, dedicated to All Saints, is in the patronage of the Rev. Robert Burdet and Martha his wife.

Thomas Plar, rector, about 1640. See p. 326.
——— Willey, 1730.
Dean Judd, 1777.
Robert Burdett, 1784.
Robert Marriott, LL. B. rector of Cottesbach, Nov. 1787.

The common field, 2300 acres, was inclosed in 1777.

* He was great grandson to the Rev. Thomas Mason, M. A. rector of Ashwell in Rutland; who was not only deprived in the tumults of the last century, but imprisoned, plundered, and otherwise barbarously used. Two of his imprisonments were at Nottingham, for reading the Common Prayer in private families. He took up arms for King Charles, commanded an independent company at Belvoir Castle, and conducted his Majesty from Newark to Banbury. He had no fifths paid him. Walker, p. 310.

GLEN MAGNA.

The church, dedicated to St. Cuthbert, with Stretton chapelry annexed, is in the patronage of Sir George Robinſon.

Nathaniel North, M. A. vicar, July 1777; alſo rector of Aſhwarby, co. Lincoln.

GLEN PARVA.

This is a ſmall village, with a ſeparate chapel, but is united to the pariſh of Elſton. It formerly belonged to the Harcourts.

GLENFIELD CUM MEMBRIS.

The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is in the patronage of the Winſtanleys.

John Dixon, M. A. rector, about 1640. See p. 322.
John Tomlinſon, M. A. rector, April 26, 1742; alſo rector of Willoughby-Waterleſs and Great Peatling.
Edward Lelly, M. A. 1777.

GLEUSTON, or GLOOSTON.

This church is in the patronage of the Duke of Montagu.

Samuel Smith, rector, 1659. See p. 312.
Nathaniel Morgan, June 1777; alſo rector of Cosby, co. Northampton.

GODEBY NEAR MELTON.

Lady Marie Villiers, eldeſt daughter of Chriſtopher Earl of Angleſey, died January 21, 1625, at Horningold, and was buried here the 24th of January. Her funeral ſermon was preached by ——— Jay.

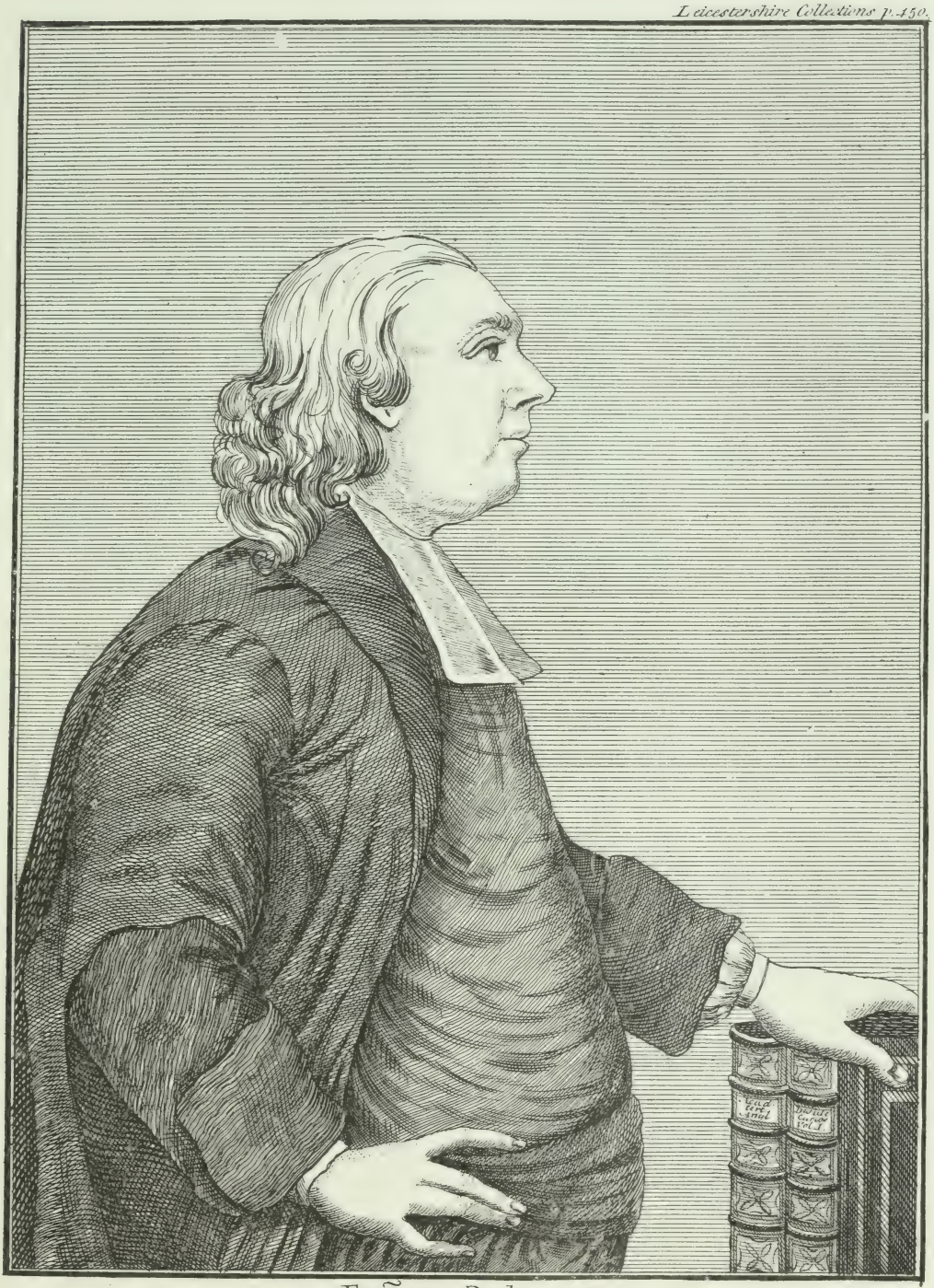
Edmund Carter, M. A. preached an Aſſize Sermon in 1712.

Francis Peck, M. A. was rector here from 1725 to 1745.

As this induſtrious Antiquary intended to have favoured the publick with a complete Hiſtory of this County, and had actually made ſeveral collections for the purpoſe; I ſhall preſent my readers with his portrait; and ſubjoin ſome memoirs of him:

PECK (Francis), born at Stamford in Lincolnſhire, May 4, 1692, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took the degrees of B. and M. A. in 1715 and 1727. The firſt work diſcovered of his writing is a poem, intituled, "Sighs on the Death of Queen Anne;" printed probably about the time of her death in 1714. Two years afterwards he printed "ΤΟ ΥΨΟΣ ΑΓΙΟΝ; "or an Exerciſe on the Creation, and an Hymn to the Creator of the World; written in the ex- "preſs Words of the Sacred Text, as an Attempt to ſhew the Beauty and Sublimity of the Holy "Scriptures, 1716," 8vo. In 1720 he publiſhed a Sermon preached at Stamford, on the Mayor's inauguration. In 1721, being then curate of King's Clifton in Northamptonſhire, he offered

to



Franc̃us Peck. A.M.
Natus Stanfordiæ. 4° Maii. MDCXCII.

to the world propoſals for printing the Hiſtory and Antiquities of his native town, which work he produced in 1727, in folio, under the title of "Academia tertia Anglicana; or "The Antiquarian "Annals of Stamford in Lincoln, Rutland, and Northampton Shires; containing the Hiſtory of "the Univerſity, Monaſteries, Gilds, Churches, Chapels, Hoſpitals, and Schools there," &c. inſcribed to John Duke of Rutland *. This publication was haſtened by "An Eſſay on the an- "cient and preſent State of Stamford, 1726," 4to, by Francis Hargrave, who, in the Preface to his pamphlet, mentions the difference which had ariſen between him and Mr. Peck, on account of the former's publication unfairly foreſtalling that intended by the latter. Mr. Peck is alſo therein very roughly treated, on account of a ſmall work he had formerly printed, intituled, "The Hiſtory of the Stamford Bull-running." He had before this time obtained the rectory of Godeby near Melton in Leiceſterſhire, the only preferment he ever enjoyed. In 1729, he printed a ſingle ſheet, "Queries concerning the Natural Hiſtory and Antiquities of Leiceſter- "ſhire and Rutland," which were afterwards reprinted in 1740; but although the progreſs he had made in the work was very conſiderable, yet it never made its appearance; and as much as he had executed of it, is ſuppoſed to have been, with other materials for the hiſtory of thoſe counties, in the hands of the late Sir Thomas Cave †, Bart. In 1732 he publiſhed the firſt volume of "Deſiderata Curioſa; or, A Collection of divers ſcarce and curious Pieces relating chiefly "to Matters of Engliſh Hiſtory; conſiſting of choice Tracts, Memoirs, Letters, Wills, Epitaphs, "&c. Tranſcribed, many of them, from the Originals themſelves, and the reſt from divers "ancient MS. Copies, or the MS. Collations of ſundry famous Antiquaries and other eminent "Perſons, both of the laſt and preſent Age: The whole, as nearly as poſſible, digeſted into Or- "der of Time, and illuſtrated with ample Notes, Contents, Additional Diſcourſes, and a Com- "plete Index." This volume was dedicated to Lord William Manners; and was followed, in 1735, by a ſecond volume, dedicated to Dr. Reynolds, Biſhop of Lincoln. Being grown ſcarce and high-priced, both volumes were re-printed in one volume, 4to, by ſubſcription, by the late Mr. Thomas Evans ‡, in 1779. In 1735 Mr. Peck printed, in a 4to pamphlet, "A com- "plete Catalogue of all the Diſcourſes written both for and againſt Popery, in the Time of King "James the Second; containing in the whole an Account of Four hundred and Fifty-ſeven "Books and Pamphlets, a great Number of them not mentioned in the Three former Catalogues; "with References after each Title, for the more ſpeedy finding a further Account of the ſaid "Diſcourſes and their Authors in ſundry Writers, and an alphabetical Liſt of the Writers on each "Side." In 1739 he was Editor of "Nineteen Letters of the Reverend and truly learned Henry "Hammond, D. D. (Author of the Annotations on the New Teſtament, &c.) written to Mr. "Peter Stainnough and Dr. Nathaniel Angelo, many of them on curious Subjects, &c." Theſe

* Whoſe family name of "Manners," Mr. Peck obſerves, is derived from "Dominus de Maneriis;" no leſs than 24 manors belonging to the duke being to be ſeen from Belvoir Caſtle; with Croxton Park-houſe, a ſeat built by the duke; and two other ſeats and four manors which his grace acquired by marriage.

† The greater part of Mr. Peck's MSS. became the property of this worthy Baronet. Among others, he purchaſed five volumes in quarto, fairly tranſcribed for the preſs, in Mr. Peck's own neat hand, under the title of "Monaſticon Anglicanum, Supplementis novis adauctum: quo comprehenditur Arboris Præmonſtra- "tenſis Ramus Anglicanus, per omnia triginta & unum Angliæ Walliæque ejuſdem Ordinis Cœnobia, e "Chronicis, Regiſtris, Cartis aliiſque Teſtimoniis antiquis MSS. & authenticis, ad ipſa Monaſteria olim per- "tinentibus, & hactenus ineditis, ſive imperfectè & mendoſè perquam editis abundè illuſtratus. Cujus pars I. "Generalia; II. Specialia; III. Cœnobia Croxtonienſis Librum de Domeſday continet; omnia Latina, "Gallica, Anglica, ad eorum Exemplaria literatim expreſſa. Opera & Studio F. P. A. M. Ære inciſa ad- "duntur aliquot Inſignia, Sigilla, Monumenta, & Ædificiorum Reliquiæ." Theſe volumes were, on the 14th of May, 1779, preſented to the Britiſh Muſeum, by the laſt Sir Thomas Cave, after the death of his father, who, 20 years before, had it in contemplation to beſtow them on that excellent repoſitory. They are a moſt valuable and almoſt ineſtimable collection. If the gentlemen at Rome, who have been ſome years compoſing the "Hiſtory of the Præmonſtratenſes," knew of them, doubtleſs they would conſult and inſert them, having made great enquiries after them many years ago. It is hoped ſome induſtrious Antiquary will get permiſſion to tranſcribe and print them.

‡ Who died, univerſally regretted, May 1, 1784. See Biog. Dict. art. PRIOR.

were

were printed from the originals, communicated by Mr. Robert Marſden, archdeacon of Nottingham, and Mr. John Worthington. The next year, 1740, produced two volumes in 4to, one of them intituled, "Memoirs of the Life and Actions of Oliver Cromwell, as delivered in "three Panegyrics of him written in Latin; the firſt, as ſaid, by Don Juan Roderiguez de Saa "Meneſes, Conde de Penguiao, the Portugal Ambaſſador; the ſecond, as affirmed by a cer-"tain Jeſuit, the Lord Ambaſſador's Chaplain; yet both, it is thought, compoſed by Mr. John "Milton (Latin Secretary to Cromwell), as was the third: with an Engliſh Verſion of each. "The whole illuſtrated with a large Hiſtorical Preface; many ſimilar Paſſages from the Paradiſe "Loſt, and other Works of Mr. John Milton, and Notes from the beſt Hiſtorians. To all "which is added, a Collection of divers curious Hiſtorical Pieces relating to Cromwell, and a "great Number of other remarkable Perſons (after the Manner of Deſiderata Curioſa, Vol. I. "and II.)" The other, "New Memoirs of the Life and Poetical Works of Mr. John Milton; "with, firſt, An Examination of Milton's Style; and ſecondly, Explanatory and Critical Notes "on divers Paſſages in Milton and Shakeſpeare, by the Editor. Thirdly, Baptiſtes; a ſacred "Dramatic Poem in Defence of Liberty, as written in Latin by Mr. George Buchanan, tranſlated "into Engliſh by Mr John Milton, and firſt publiſhed in 1641, by Order of the Houſe of Com-"mons. Fourthly, The Parallel, or Archbiſhop Laud and Cardinal Wolſey compared, a Viſion, "by Milton. Fifthly, The Legend of Sir Nicholas Throckmorton, Knight, Chief Butler of "England, who died of Poiſon, Anno 1570, an Hiſtorical Poem, by his Nephew Sir Tho-"mas Throckmorton, Knight. Sixthly, Herod the Great, by the Editor. Seventhly, The "Reſurrection, a Poem, in Imitation of Milton, by a Friend. And, eighthly, A Diſcourſe on "the Harmony of the Spheres, by Milton; with Prefaces, and Notes." Theſe were the laſt publications which he gave the world. When theſe appeared, he had in contemplation no leſs than nine different works *; but whether he had not met with encouragement for thoſe which he had already produced, or whether he was rendered incapable of executing them by reaſon of his declining health, is uncertain: none of them, however, ever were made public. He concluded a laborious, and, it may be affirmed, an uſeful life, wholly devoted to antiquarian purſuits, Auguſt 13, 1743, at the age of 61 years.

Rev. John Dixon, rector, 1777.

GODEBY MORWOOD.

Icy giſt Tho' Morwoode Sire .....
Orate pro bono ſtatu Dñi Mauritii Marmion & Johannes & Thomas filius ejus.

* As the materials for the ſeveral volumes whoſe publication he meditated may be ſtill exiſting, and ſome of them not unworthy the public attention, the following liſt of them is given from an advertiſement at the end of the Memoirs of Cromwell. 1. "Deſiderata Curioſa, vol. III." 2. "The Annals of Stamford "continued," vol. IV. 3. "The Hiſtory and Antiquities of the Town and Soke of Grantham, in Lin-"colnſhire." 4. "The Natural Hiſtory and Antiquities of Rutland." 5. "The Natural Hiſtory and An-"tiquities of Leiceſterſhire." 6. "The Life of Mr. Nicholas Ferrar, of Little Gidding, in the Connty of "Huntingdon, Gent. commonly called the Proteſtant St. Nicholas, and the pious Mr. George Herbert's "Spiritual Brother, done from original MSS." 7. "The Lives of William Burton, Eſq. Author of the "Antiquities of Leiceſterſhire, and his Brother Robert Burton, B. D. Student of Chriſt Church, and Rector "of Segrave in Leiceſterſhire, better known by the Name of Democritus Jun." 8. "Monaſticon Anglica-"num, Volumen Quartum, all from Originals never yet publiſhed." [This is part of the work mentioned above as preſerved in the Britiſh Muſeum.] 9. "New Memoirs of the Reſtoration of King "Charles the Second (which may be alſo conſidered as an Appendix to Secretary Thurloe's Papers), con-"taining the Copies of Two Hundred and Forty-ſix Original Letters and Papers, all written annis 1658, "1659, and 1660 (none of them ever yet printed). The whole communicated by William Cowper, Eſq. "Clerk of the Parliament."

GOPSAL.

At Gopſal is the manſion of the late worthy Mr. Jennens; well known by his valuable collection of pictures, and by his extenſive charities. See more of him in the Anecdotes of Mr. Bowyer; and ſee Brit. Top. I. 217.

GRACEDIEU.

Of the ancient nunnery here a view is given in Brun's "Theatrum Urbium," vol. VI. plate 45.

A N. W. view of it has been ſince engraved by Buck.

GUMLEY.

"Orate pro bono ſtatu Johis Langton & Johanne uxoris ejus."

Richard Wynne, M. A. rector, 1777.

At Gumley is a good houſe built by Joſeph Cradock, Eſq. a gentleman well known in the literary and theatrical world.

HALLOUGHTON.

Mountjoy Cradock, rector. Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy, Part II. p. 221.

Benjamin Bewicke, ob. Aug. 21, 1730, aged about 70.

George Fenwicke, B. D. 1735.

John Fenwicke, M. A. 1777.

An epitaph here may be ſeen in p. 378.

HARBOROUGH, or MARKET HARBOROUGH.

Of Thomas Lawry, a diſſenting miniſter here, ſee p. 312.

Matthew Bent, another diſſenting miniſter*, 1673, occurs in the "Continual Cry of the oppreſſed Quakers," p. 25.

Thomas Heyricke, perpetual curate, 1685.

Richard Parry, D. D. 1777. See p. 456.

Edward Vardy, M. A. 1780.

This is the chief market town in the hundred of Gartrey, ſtanding upon the river Welland, not far from the head, or firſt riſing of it. The ancient and true name of it, as Mr. Burton tells us, was Haverburgh, which is now, by corrupt uſage, turned into Harborough. In 1647 a pamphlet was publiſhed by Thomas Blague, intituled, "A great Fight at Market Harborough in Leiceſterſhire, be-" twixt the Presbyterians and Independents." The market is kept weekly on Tueſday, and the fair on October 9, being the feaſt of St. Dionyſius; and is very famous for horſes and colts of the beſt breed and value, as alſo for other cattle. It is remarkable of this town, that it hath no fields or lands belonging to it, inſo-

* This is a perpetual curacy appropriated to the Dean and Chapter of Chriſt Church.

much that they have a proverb here, "that a gooſe will eat up all the graſs growing "in Harborough," ſo that their fair is kept in the adjoining pariſh. The town is in the pariſh of Great Bowden, and and hath a fair chapel belonging to it, in which are the arms of the Latimers, Scroops, Engains, Oxcliffes, and Boyvilles. A delineation of it, by Mr. Rowland Rouſe, is given in the Gentleman's Magazine for June 1765, accompanied with this deſcription:

"This chapel is dedicated to St. Dionyſius the Areopagite *, but by whom, or at what time it was built, I never could certainly learn; however, John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaſter, King of Caſtile and Leon, &c. fourth ſon of Edward III. King of England, has been pointed out by a very ancient tradition of the inhabitants for the founder; which alſo informs us that it was built in conſequence of an injunction from the Pope, as part of a penance for maintaining a criminal converſation with Katherine Swynford, afterwards his third wife.

"I ſhall endeavour to eſtabliſh the credit of this tradition, by the following obſervations:

"Mr. Burton (in p. 128) tells us, that in this chapel were theſe arms:

"N° 1. Azure, a croſs patonce, between four martlets Or.

"N° 2. Gules, three lions paſſant gardant Or.

"N° 3. Gules, three lions paſſant gardant Or; a label of three points Azure.

"N° 4. The ſame, with nine fleurs de lis on a label.

"N° 5. Quarterly, France ſemée, and England.

"N° 6. Sable, a lion rampant Argent; crowned Or. *Segrave.*

"N° 7. Or, three piles Gules; a border Azure beſantee. *Baſſett.*

"N° 8. Gules, a croſs patonce Or; a label of three points Azure. *Latimer.*

"N° 9. Azure, a bend Or; a label of three points Argent. *Scroope.*

"N° 10. Azure, ſemée of croſs croſslets croſſed a feſſe double dauncette Or. *Engaine.*

"N° 11. Argent, fretty Gules, on every joint a beſant. *Truſſell.*

"N° 12. Gironnée Argent and Gules, a border Azure.

"N° 13. Argent, three bulls heads Sable. *Oxcliffe.*

"N° 14. Gules, a canton and two leopards faces Argent.

"N° 15. Quarterly, Gules, a feſs Or, between three ſaltiers Argent. *Boiville.* —Argent, three bends Gules.

"N° 16. In a lozenge, barry of ſix Argent and Azure. *Grey.*

"The arms of France were firſt quartered with thoſe of England (thus, quarterly, 1, Azure, ſeme of fleurs de lis Or, France; 2, Gules three lions paſſant gardant Or, England; the 3d as the 2d, the 4th as the 1ſt) by King Edward III. anno 1341 †, and they were thus marſhalled till King Charles VI. of France, changed the ſemée of fleurs de lis into three, when our King did the ſame, as appears by the ſeal of King Henry V. annexed to a writing, bearing date 1407, the

* See Mr. Burton's deſcription of Leiceſterſhire, folio, dated October 30, 1622, p. 128; alſo, Magna Britannia, &c. printed at the Savoy, in 4to, 1714, p. 1340.

† Francis Sandford's Genealogical Hiſtory of the Kings of England, &c. printed at the Savoy, in folio, 1677, book III. chap. III. p. 157, notes.

eighth

eighth of his father's reign, being then only Prince of Wales, and ſo hath it continued ever ſince*. Now there is only 66 years, from the time when the French arms were firſt quartered with the Engliſh, anno 1341, to the alteration in 1407, by reducing the ſemée of fleurs de lis to three, in which interval it is highly probable Harborough chapel was built.

" 1ſt, Becauſe the arms at N° 5 abovementioned by Mr. Burton to have been in this chapel, contain France, ſemée of fleurs de lis quartered with England, and conſequently muſt have been put up there ſome time within that term of 66 years abovementioned; and theſe are the arms of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaſter, the reputed founder †; the label only being omitted, which might happen, either by the miſtake of Mr. Burton in taking the blazon, or his printer, or even the glaſs-ſtainer; all of whoſe blunders we have too many inſtances of. And,

" 2d, The arms N° 3 and 4, mentioned alſo by Mr. Burton, are indiſputably the arms of Blanch, only daughter of Henry duke of Lancaſter, and firſt wife of John of Gaunt, by whom he had (with many other titles and poſſeſſions) the dutchy of Lancaſter. She was married to him May 19, 1359, and died in 1369 ‡.

" It appears, from the information of ſeveral ancient people, that about 80 years ago, there was on the Weſt ſide of the ſteeple, juſt under the preſent dial, a large ſhield of arms between two leſſer, in ſtucco-work, and on that part which was occupied by the South ſhield may ſtill plainly be ſeen the outlines of a bend. From hence it may with great probability be conjectured, that it was charged with the arms of Jeffrey le Scrope, or de Scroop, to whom King Edward III. anno 1334, the 10th of his reign, gave the manors of Harborough and Great Bowden §; whoſe arms, Azure, a bend Or, a label of three points Argent (ſee N° 9, above), are in the Eaſt window of the North aile of this chapel, and are the only coat now remaining.

" 4th, In a corner of the North-eaſt window of this chapel are the remains of a ducal coronet, in form nearly reſembling that with which the portrait of John of Gaunt is crowned, in a window of the library of All Souls College in Oxford ‖; and it is not improbable but that this coronet might formerly have been placed over his ſhield of arms mentioned above at N° 5.

" And, laſtly, the ſtyle of the building does ſilently declare it to be the work of that age; for though it is in a much better taſte than the generality of churches built in the preceding reigns, yet it is by no means decorated and enriched in that delicate manner which ſo univerſally prevailed from the reign of King Henry VI. to that of King Henry VII. incluſive, at which period the Gothic architecture was at its meridian.

* Ibid. book IV. chap. II. p. 258, notes; and book IV. chap. III. p. 270, notes; alſo Camden's Remains, &c. London, 1637, 4to, p. 225.

† Sandford's Genealogical Hiſtory, &c. book IV. chap. I. p. 243, notes; and Thomas Milles's Catalogue of Kings and Princes, &c. London, 1610, folio, p. 326.

‡ Sandford, book IV. chap. I. p. 244; and Milles's Catalogue, p. 327.

§ Magna Britannia, &c. p. 1340.

‖ Rapin's Hiſtory, edit. folio, London, 1732, vol. I. book X. p. 437, the cut.

"The foregoing obſervations and remarks being duly conſidered, may we not, with a great degree of probability, conclude, that this chapel was built by John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaſter, &c. about A. D. 1370?

"This building conſiſts of a body, North and South aile, a large chancel, North and South porch; all embattled and leaded; at the Weſt end is a neat, ſtrong, well-built ſteeple, of a fine hard durable ſtone, that bears the weather extremely well. The inſide is pewed in a neat, regular, and convenient manner; at the upper end of the middle aile is a handſome pulpit; all which, with the pews, were erected A. D. 1752. The length of the church, from Eaſt to Weſt, within the walls, is 62 feet, breadth of the body and ailes 50 feet 6 inches, height of the roof of the middle aile 39 feet 6 inches, length of the chancel 50 feet, breadth of the chancel and middle aile 20 feet, height of the chancel roof 33 feet 3 inches. The whole length of the ſteeple, body, and chancel, from out to out, 140 feet; from the ground to the croſs ſtone, which finiſhes the ſteeple, is 154 feet. In the ſteeple is a peal of ſix large deep-toned bells; alſo a large good clock and quarters. The chancel is handſomely paved, and neatly fitted up, it is ſeparated from the body by a fine-turned ſemi-elliptical arch, 15 feet 6 inches ſpan, neatly caſed with ſtucco; at the Eaſt end is a handſome window of five lights."

The chapel of St. Dionyſius, which we have juſt deſcribed in the words of Mr. Rouſe, is the place in which divine ſervice is now regularly performed. But there ſtill remains, at a ſmall diſtance from the town, ſurrounded by a large cemetery for the interment of the pariſhioners, the pariſh church of St. Mary, a ſmall ſtructure, re-built on the ſite and from the ruins of the old church, which was blown down in the middle of the laſt century *; and the ſteeple falling on the roof, demoliſhed the whole except the porch, which remains the ſame to this day. A poor object, afflicted with a peſtilential diſeaſe, who had taken up his reſidence in the porch, providentially eſcaped unhurt.

In St. Mary's church is a monument with this inſcription:

"Here are interred
the Remains of
the Reverend
RICHARD PARRY †,
Doctor of Divinity;
Rector of Wichampton
in Dorſetſhire, and
(for Twenty-ſix years)
Miniſter of this Pariſh.
He died
April 9, 1780,
in the 58th year of his age.
In Cœlo Quies."

At each corner of the ſtone is a ſhield of arms: 1ſt, Sable, a chevron Argent, between three boys heads couped at the ſhoulders, proper, crined Or, for *Parry*. 2d,

* A brief for re-building this church was obtained in 1662; ſee p. 78.

† Dr. Parry was elected from Weſtminſter ſchool to Chriſt Church 1740; M. A. there March 31, 1747. His publications were, 1. "The Chriſtian Sabbath as old as the Creation, 1753," 4to. "He was then chaplain to Lord Vere. 2. "The Scripture Account of the Lord's Supper. The

2d, three ſaddles, furniſhed with ſtirrups. 3d, a lion paſſant. 4th, Argent, on a pale Sable, a demi-lucy erect couped Or, for *Gaſcoigne*. (Dr. Parry married Mary-Anne, eldeſt daughter of the late Admiral Gaſcoigne.)—At the top of the ſtone, in the middle, the *Parry's* creſt, a boy's head couped as in the arms. At the bottom, oppoſite to the creſt, the letters I. H. S. encompaſſed with two palm branches, round which is the Parry's motto, viz. *Auſpice Chriſto*. [No colours are expreſſed in the arms by hatches; but Mr. Rouſe has ſupplied thoſe of Parry and Gaſcoigne.]

About the middle of the South part of the church-yard is a recumbent figure, much defaced, and almoſt buried in the ground; probably it was part of a monument within the old church, and ejected thence when it was re-built.

Among ſeveral fragments of monuments in the Weſt part of the church-yard is a ſtone with a feſs Ermine between three water-budgets.

On a table monument near the South-weſt angle of the church:

Hic jacet corpus
Henrici Symcocokes,
qui obiit 5 die Aprilis
1657.

On a table monument in the South-eaſt part of the church-yard, much decayed:

Intus jacet Jacobus Hill,
Medicus Licentiatus; obiit 12°
Die Nov. anno ſalutis 1695,
ætatis 59.

On a monument in the South part of the church-yard:

Here lyeth the body of Thomas Lavender,
who departed this life October the firſt,
in the year 1688, aged 42 years.

The Subſtance of three Sermons preached at Market Harborough in 1755, 1756," 8vo. 3. "The Fig Tree dried up; or the Story of that remarkable Tranſaction as it is related by St. Mark conſidered in a new Light explained and vindicated, In a Letter to ..... Eſq. 1758," 4to. 4. "A Defence of the Lord Biſhop of London's [Sherlock] Interpretation of the famous Text in the Book of Job, 'I know that my Redeemer liveth,' and againſt the Exceptions of the Biſhop of Glouceſter [Warburton], and the Examiner of the Biſhop of London's Principles; with occaſional Remarks on the Argument of the Divine Legation, ſo far as the Point is concerned with it, 1760," 8vo. 5. "Diſſertation on Daniel's Prophecy of the Seventy Weeks, 1762," 8vo. 6. "Remarks on Dr. Kennicott's Letter, &c. 1763," 8vo. 7. "The Caſe between Gerizim and Ebal, &c. 1764," 8vo. 8. "An Harmony of the Four Goſpels, ſo far as relate to the Hiſtory of our Saviour's Reſurrection, with a Commentary and Notes, 1765," 4to. 9. "The Genealogy of Jeſus Chriſt, in Matthew and Luke, explained; and the Jewiſh Objections removed, 1771," 8vo. 10. He wrote one of the anſwers to Dr. Heathcote's pamphlet on the Leiceſterſhire election in 1775.

This tombe doth downerighte honeſtye incloſe,
Who lived in actions, not in formal ſhowes;
Noe artes of ſervile flattery did know,
But truths would ſpeak, whether it pleaſed or no;
True was his life, and equal to't his end,
He never left the church, the king, nor friend.

Mary his wife died June 14, 1721,
aged 76 years.

Eleanor Sellers, died Jan. 26, 1766, aged 1100*.

In memory of Thomas Packwood, who departed this life Sept. 8, 1779, aged 49. Alſo Anne his firſt wife, and Catharine his ſecond wife, both lie in this grave.

Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Packwood and Eſther his wife, late of Thurnby in Northamptonſhire. She died Nov. 19, 1761, aged 42 years.

On a flat ſtone:

Arms, On a chevron between three croſſes fitchée, impaling three ſtags paſſant. Creſt, out of a ducal coronet, a bull's head.

Underneath are interred the remains of the Rev. Chriſtopher Hatton Walker, M. A. who died the 28th of September, 1779, in the 48th year of his age.
He was rector of Harrington in Northamptonſhire,
and of Kibworth in this county, ten years.

On a table monument near the above:

In memory of Richard Walker, Gent.
who died the 13th of Jan. 1751,
aged 52 years.

In memory of John Goodhall, Gent. who died March 26, 1777, aged 53 years.

The parting ſoul to happier climes convey'd,
Where all the toils of Virtue are repaid;
Where in full tides celeſtial pleaſure flows,
And purer ſpirits live in ſweet repoſe.

In memory of Joſeph, the ſon of Joſeph and Elizabeth Thornton, who died May 31, 1783, aged four years, five months, and eleven days.

'Tis God that lifts our comforts high,
Or ſinks them in the grave;
He gives, and (bleſſed be his name)
He takes but what he gave.
Hence all enraging paſſions then;
Let each rebellious ſigh
Be ſilent at his ſovereign will,
And every murmur die.

* Sic. Q. 100 or 112?

On three upright ſtones, in the North-eaſt part of the church-yard:

In memory
of Samuel Turner, painter,
who was born at a lone houſe in
the pariſh of Harrington in the
county of Northampton.
His amuſements were the beautiful ſcenes
of Nature;
his retirements the ſtudy of
Surveying, Dialling, Engraving, &c.
In the 35th year of his age, he removed
to Market Harborough, and changed
the cottage for the ſhop, and the
crook for the pencil.
His works that are left will ſhew his
abilities; he travelled through a rough
and rugged road of affliction,
and died in hopes of a
happy eternity,
the 13th day of Feb. 1784,
aged 67.

Priſcilla his firſt wife
died March 25, 1758, aged 41.

Ann his firſt wife
died Feb. 19, 1776, aged 65.

On another upright ſtone:

John Harrod, departed this life Nov. 28, 1785, aged 26 years.
Go thy ways, Reader;
and, convinced of the inſtability of human affairs, meditate on Death.

The following dates are from various upright ſtones:

George Cotton, ſenior, died Sept. 1, 1736, aged 74.
Daniel Bayn, Gent. died Jan. 30, 1762, aged 79.
Martha Bayn (firſt wife), died Jan. 27, 1716.
Elizabeth Bayn (ſecond wife), died Feb. 1, 1765, aged 83.
Richard Pearſon, died Sept. 15, 1784, aged 42.
Mary his firſt wife, died Oct. 21, 1772, aged 23.
Jemima his ſecond wife, died Feb. 12, 1780, aged 25.
Phœbe (his third wife) ſurvived him.
Matthew Chater, died Nov. 30, 1761, aged 53.
Mary Chater, died Dec. 24, 1777, aged 74.
Caleb Ratten, died Dec. 16, 16, 1781, aged 75.
Titus Boſworth, died April 8, 1785, aged 60.
John Temſon, died June 4, 1770, aged 80.
Francis Temſon, died March 1, 1768, aged 76.
Joſeph Thornton, died May 19, 1786, aged 73.
Mary Thornton, died Oct. 31, 1780, aged 65.
Rev. W. Tichborne, died Feb. 1770, aged 34.
Anne Tichborne, died March 1786, aged 51.
John Innocent, died Aug. 21, 1776, aged 76.
Henry Clarke, died Nov. 26, 1776, aged 77.

The two following are the only epitaphs in the chapel of St. Dionyſius:

On a mural monument on the North ſide of the chancel:

Azure, on a chevron, between three rams Argent, three beef kidneys proper, impaling, Argent, a chevron Or, between three kites heads erazed.

"In the cemetery belonging to Market Harborough
are interred the remains of David Kidney, Gent.
who died 16 Dec. 1750, aged 64 years;
Of David his eldeſt ſon,
by Chriſtian, ſiſter of Sir Robert Kite,
late Lord Mayor of the City of London,
who died Nov. 24, 1770, aged 33 years;
and of Benjamin Kite,
brother to Sir Robert,
who died 15 Jan. 1747, aged 42 years.
In pious remembrance of a kind father, an affectionate brother,
and an indulgent uncle, Robert Kidney, Eſq. erected this monument.'

On a mural monument on the South ſide of the chancel:

Or, on a bend three horſeſhoes Argent; impaling, Argent, an eagle diſplayed Sable, on a canton Or, a feſs dancette between ſix billets Sable.

"In St. Mary's church-yard lie the remains of Richard Farrer, Gent. whoſe tenderneſs as a huſband, father, and friend, has truly endeared his memory with thoſe he left behind; and the uprightneſs with which for upwards of 40 years he acquitted himſelf in the profeſſion of the Law, has entitled him to that beſt of characters, an honeſt man. He died Oct. 1, 1772, in the 74th year of his age.

In the ſame church-yard are interred the bodies of his two wives Harriet and Jane; the former of whom died June 4, 1742, aged 36; the latter May 18, 1772, aged 52 years."

Ann Blakſly, of Market Harborough, died Feb. 4, 1785, aged 74; and was buried in Bunhill Fields, London.

In the liſt of preaching miniſters, p. 453, correct and ſupply thus:

Zaccheus Bunning, clerk, 1622.

Thomas Lawry, 1659.

Mr. Heyricke publiſhed a Sermon in 1685, on the proclamation of King James II. and another in 1697, on "The Character of a Rebel."

John Watkins, of Little Bowden, 1724.

Philip Bliſs, about 1730.

Robert Periam, about 1750.

Richard Parry, D. D. 1754; rector of Wichampton, co. Dorſet, 1750.

About the middle of Auguſt 1743, a dreadful fire broke out at Market Harborough, which in a few hours conſumed ten houſes, among which was a large inn.

"If

"If any demand of me the names of the natives of this county, benefactors to the publick ſince the reformation," ſays Fuller*; "all my anſwer is, *non ſum informatus*; and let the court judge whether this be the fault of the counſel or of the client: and I doubt not but the next age will ſupply the defects hereof. Only *poſtliminio*, I have, by the help of my good friend Mr. Rawlins, one of the lord mayor's court, at laſt recovered one who may keep poſſeſſion of the place, till others be added to him. Robert Smith, citizen and merchant-taylor of London, was born at Market Harborough in this county, and became comptroller of the chamber of London, and one of the four attorneys in the mayor's court. A painful perſon in his place, witneſs the many remaining monuments of his induſtry whilſt he acted in his office, betwixt the years 1609 and 1617. Nor was his piety any whit beneath his painfulneſs, who delivered to the chamberlain of London ſeven hundred and fifty pounds, to purchaſe lands for the maintenance of a lecturer in the town of his nativity, as alſo for ſeveral pious uſes, as in the ſettlement of thoſe lands are particularly expreſſed. He died, as I collect, about 1618."

To the laudable induſtry of a reſpectable inhabitant of this town †, I am indebted for the following curious and particular account of this worthy man and his charitable foundations:

"Mr. Robert Smith's memory ought always to be revered, and his name remembered with gratitude by the inhabitants of this town, for the ſeveral good deeds he has done for them; the benefit of which we now enjoy: and their good effects will probably be experienced by our lateſt poſterity.

"*Acts of charity*," ſays Abp. Tillotſon, "*are the beſt deeds of ſettlement*;" and that pious man Mr. Robert Smyth appears to have been thoroughly convinced of this important truth, and to have acted in conſequence of ſuch conviction. This is evident from the following letter of his to ſeveral of his friends at Harborough, with which I ſhall introduce the deeds of ſettlement, &c. of his charities:

"To my loving brother Mr. Thomas Walker, and others, my good brethren and friends, inhabitants of the town of Harborough in Leiceſterſhire.

"Remembering, good brethren and friends, and conſidering the great mercy and loving kindneſs of Almighty God towards me his unworthy ſervant (not worthy of the leaſt of all his mercies), when I was firſt fed in that ſoil, fed I ſay, ſometimes by the gleaning of the harveſt of the neigbbour towns, and ſometimes by the travails of my poor aged parents, and other weak means; and remembering alſo, and conſidering that with my ſtaff I came over that Welland; that I came out of my

* Worthies, Leiceſterſhire, p. 136.

† See "A Collection of the Charities and Donations, given for any religious or other public Uſe to the Town of Market Harborough in the county of Leiceſter. To which is added, the Decree iſſued out of the High Court of Chancery, 13th of Charles I. confirming the Proprietors of certain ancient Cottages in Harborough in their Right of Commons, Acre-hades, &c. in the common Fields of Great Bowden. The whole compiled from the Pariſh Regiſters, Decrees, Wills, old Feoffments, Terriers, Town-books, and other authentic Records; and interſperſed with ſome occaſional and incidental Remarks. By Rowland Rouſe, 1768," 8vo.

country, and from my father's houſe, with my cup empty, and God of his grace brought me hither, and made me able in ſome meaſure to be helpful unto others; I have thought it my duty therefore, yet once again to remember that place where I was bred and fed. And becauſe I know there was then greater want of food of the ſoul than of the body, I have prepared and am now ready (by God's grace) to carry another ſtone towards the building of this ſpiritual temple. I have provided to make up thoſe thirty pounds, parcel of the fifty pounds which you heretofore received, an hundred pounds; which hundred pounds, my deſire is, ſhould be employed towards the maintenance of preaching the Word by a continued lecture, in that town for ever, at ſuch times as may be moſt for the advancement of God's glory and good of the town. I heartily deſire every one to judge charitably of me concerning this work. I know and acknowledge that 'by grace we are ſaved through faith, and that not of ourſelves, it is the gift of God; not of works, leſt any man ſhould boaſt himſelf.' And I know and acknowledge alſo, that 'when we have done all that we can, we are unprofitable ſervants.' Yet it is our duty to ſhew our faith by our work; and 'our light ſhould ſo ſhine before men, that they may ſee our good work, and glorify our Father which is in heaven.' I have threeſcore and ten pounds* ready for you when you will ſend, to be employed as I have above written. The manner of employment I leave to yourſelves, and to provide for the continuance of the lecture that it die not. I lay the charge upon your conſciences; I beſeech God for his ſon Jeſus Chriſt's ſake to give it a bleſſing. And for which my hearty commendations to you all, I commit you to the protection of the Almighty, deſiring him to give you here in this kingdom of years, that you may by the direction of his good ſpirit walk in the ſtraight way to the kingdom of glory.

"*At London, this 15th of November*, 1606. "Your loving friend and brother in Chriſt,

"ROBERT SMYTH."

In the year 1614 Mr. Robert Smyth founded a free-ſchool in this town; and in the old regiſter are the following directions of his, for conducting the building thereof:

"Whereas a ſchool-houſe in Market Harborough is intended to be built, to ſtand upon poſts or columns, over a part of the market-place, to keep the market people dry in time of foul weather,—Foraſmuch as the Right Worſhipful the Dean and Chapter of the cathedral church of Oxford are patrons of this place, and have cauſe ſometime to viſit here; they are humbly hereby intreated, that they will be pleaſed to viſit the ſchool alſo, and to be favourable to good ſcholars which ſhall be trained up here; and ſhall be found fit to be perfected, and want means and friends for their preferment.

"A deed from the right honourable lord Stanhope, lord of the manor, to twelve inhabitants of this town, concerning liberty to build a ſchool houſe there, is repoſed in a box in the cheſt of this chapel, and is regiſtered in the Guildhall in

* Theſe ſeveral ſums were called in again, and he afterwards purchaſed an annuity of the city of London. The above letter is preſerved in the old regiſter.

London,

London, and to be regiſtered in Chriſt church in Oxford, in the eighth year of the reign of King James. Thoſe that ſhall ſurvive are to be remembered to convey their intereſt to other inhabitants, and like to continue dwellers in the town, when the number ſhall by death or otherwiſe come to four, or ſooner if they ſhall find cauſe. Thoſe who ſhall ſurvey and direct the building, are entreated to be careful, that it be ſtrong and plain, and that the main bearing-poſts be ſet upon ſtone, ſomewhat above the ground, and the windows all clear ſtories. It is conceived that thirty-ſix feet for the length, and eighteen feet for the breadth, will be a ſufficient proportion *. They are intreated alſo that theſe ſuperſcriptions may be upon the building, in order as here directed, in plain letters eaſy to be read.

" Over, or near the ſchool houſe door, at the North-eaſt corner of the building, or near thereunto, this ſentence of Scripture to be written,

" *Firſt ſeek for the kingdom of God.* Matthew vi. 33.

" At the North end, towards the chapel, this ſentence of Scripture to be written,

" *I was glad when they ſaid unto me, let us go into the Houſe of the Lord.* Pſalm cxxii. 1.

" On the Weſt ſide this ſentence to be written,

" *By grace are we ſaved, through faith; and that not of ourſelves; it is the gift of God; not of works, leſt any man ſhould boaſt.* Epheſians ii. 8, 9.

" At the South end this Scripture to be written,

" *Except the Lord build the houſe, they labour in vain that build it.* Pſalm cxxvii. 1.

" On the Eaſt ſide this ſentence of Scripture to be written,

" *God ſeeth not as man ſeeth; for man looketh upon the outward appearance, but the Lord beholdeth the Heart.* 1 Samuel xvi. 8.

" I deſire that theſe texts of Scripture, as they ſhall be defaced or worn out, may be renewed. London, 20th of September, 1613."

Mr. Robert Smyth delivered ſeveral ſums of money to the inhabitants of this town, to be employed according to his directions expreſſed in certain ordinances bearing different dates; but afterwards the ſaid ſums were at his requeſt † paid back again to him; and he then purchaſed an annuity to be iſſuing out of the

* The ſchool room meaſures thirty-ſix feet in length, ſeventeen feet ſix inches in breadth, and eight feet high. Over the ſchool is a chamber and apartments for the ſchoolmaſter's uſe. In the middle of the roof is a turret, which contains a ſmall bell, on which is T. H. 1697. The ground floor is paved with large plank ſtones. From the ground to the top of the turret is about thirty-five feet.

† For the re-payment of which ſums, there is an acquittance under his hand in the old regiſter.

chamber of London, and to be employed in the manner, and for the charitable purpoſes, expreſſed in the deed of ſettlement recited at length below *.

The

* " Martis, tertio die Januarii, 1617, Anno Regni Domini Jacobi, nunc Regis Angliæ, &c. decimo quinto.

" Sir John Leman, knight, lord mayor of the city of London; Anthony Benne, Eſq. recorder of the ſame city; Sir Stephen Soame, Sir Thomas Bennet, Sir Thomas Lowe, Sir William Craven, Sir Thomas Middleton, Sir John Jolles, knights and aldermen; George Bolles, William Cockayn, Richard Pyott, Edward Barkam, Edward Rotherham, Alexander Preſcott, Thomas Bennett, Henry Jay, Peter Probit, Martin Lumley, William Gore and Cuthbert Hackett, aldermen, and ſheriffs of the ſaid city.

" This day Mr. Cornelius Fiſh, chamberlain of the city of London, did here in open court acknowledge himſelf to have received of Robert Smyth, citizen and merchant taylor of London, the tenth day of the month of February laſt paſt, the ſum of threeſcore and ten pounds; the five and twentieth day of the ſaid month of February, the ſum of fourſcore pounds; the twenty-fourth day of the month of March laſt paſt, the ſum of one hundred pounds; and the five and twentieth of the ſame month of March, the ſum of one other hundred pounds, amounting in the whole to the ſum of three hundred and fifty pounds of lawful money of England; which ſaid ſum of three hundred and fifty pounds, the ſaid Robert Smyth acknowledgeth to have given, and delivered to the ſaid chamberlain, to the uſe of the mayor, and commonalty and citizens of the city of London; for which it is, at the humble ſuit of the ſaid Robert Smyth, agreed, ordained, and decreed, by this court, that the chamberlain of the city of London for the time being, ſhall yearly for ever hereafter allow twenty pounds; and thereof ſhall pay by equal half yearly payments, at two feaſts or terms of the year, that is to ſay, at the feaſt of St. Michael the archangel, and the Annunciation of the bleſſed Virgin Mary, or within ten days next after any of the ſame feaſts, by even portions, in the place uſual for receipts and payments, commonly called the Chamberlain's Office in the city of London, the ſum of eighteen pounds of lawful money of England; that is to ſay, at either of the ſame feaſts, or within ten days next after either of the ſame feaſts, the ſum of nine pounds to ſuch perſon or perſons as ſhall there deliver unto the ſaid chamberlain of the ſaid city for the time being, for his diſcharge upon the receipt of the ſame, an acquittance under the hands of the preaching miniſter, and of the two townſmen * of the town of Market Harborough in the county of Leiceſter, to be by them emp'oyed, diſtributed, and paid, to ſuch uſes as herein are particularly appointed, that is to ſay, to the godly, honeſt, poor houſeholders of the ſaid town of Market Harborough, every Sabbath-day hereafter weekly for ever, one dozen and a half of wheaten bread, amounting for one whole year to the ſum of three pounds and eighteen ſhillings.

" To provide every year hereafter for ever one new Bible, of the ſmalleſt volume of the laſt tranſlation, well bound, to increaſe the number to twelve Bibles, or more, which be already in the church or chapel there, to be delivered and uſed by ſuch as repair thither to the ſaid lectures; eſpecially ſuch as reſort thither from other neighbour towns, who have not Bibles; and to provide yearly for ever at the breaking-up of the ſchool there before Eaſter yearly, to fix poor ſcholars, fix Bibles well bound, forty-ſix ſhillings and eight pence; or if hereafter ſeven Bibles cannot be bought for that ſum, then five Bibles, well bound, to five poor ſcholars; that is to ſay, to every one of them one Bible ſuch as before, and one Bible to increaſe the number twelve as before; provided that no ſcholar, having once received a Bible, ſhall afterward receive any more.

* It appears from the deed of feoffment, dated June 24, 1730, that there uſed to be two officers called townſmen, appointed to collect and receive the rents and profits of this charity eſtate.

To

The ſaid Mr. Robert Smyth purchaſed alſo an annuity of the city of London, ' to be employed towards the maintenance of preaching two continued lectures in the

To the dean and chapter of Chriſt Church in Oxford, patrons of the parſonage, yearly; if they ſhall viſit yearly at Market Harborough aforeſaid, for their pains and care in examining and furthering the due execution of the ordinances as well touching the lecture there, as the ſchool and other things, twenty ſhillings; if they ſhall viſit there once in two years, forty ſhillings; if once in three years, three pounds; if once in four years, four pounds; and if once in five years, five pounds; the ſame, with the arrears ſince the laſt viſitation, to be kept with the town ſtock; but if they ſhall paſs five years and not viſit, then the five pounds due for thoſe five years paſt to be, in default of their viſitation, diſtributed to and amongſt the godly, honeſt poor of the ſaid town.

" To the churchwardens of the ſaid church or chapel of Market Harborough, for ever, for their care and pains to ſee and further the due execution of the ordinances, as well concerning the lecture there, as the ſchool and other things there, ten ſhillings; that is to ſay, to either of them yearly five ſhillings each *.

" To the clerk of the ſaid church or chapel yearly, for his care and pains, to look to the ſafe keeping and delivering out and receiving in of the Bibles, and that none of them be carried away or loſt, five ſhillings and four-pence.

" To the ſchoolmaſter yearly for ever, for teaching freely fifteen poor ſcholars, children of godly, honeſt, and religious poor parents, who ſhall diligently reſort to the ſaid church or chapel, from time to time, to divine ſervice, ſacraments, and ſermons, ten pounds; amounting in the whole to the ſaid ſum of eighteen pounds †. And it is, at the humble ſuit of the ſaid Robert Smyth, further ordained and decreed, that the ſaid chamberlain ſhall retain in his hands yearly forty ſhillings, reſidue of the ſaid ſum of twenty pounds, to remain in ſtock for repairing and garniſhing the ſchool houſe there from time to time as occaſion may require; and not to pay the ſame but upon needful occaſions, teſtified by writing under the hands of the preaching miniſter, church-wardens, and ſchoolmaſter, of Market Harborough aforeſaid; and that if at any time or times hereafter, any intermiſſion or ceaſing or keeping of ſchool there ſhall happen (except in time of God's viſitation by ſickneſs, or upon any other urgent occaſion), then the payments of the ſaid ſums of money ſhall ceaſe, and ſhall be retained and remain wholly to the uſe of the mayor and commonalty, and citizens of the ſame city, during the times of ſuch intermiſſion or ceaſing. And it is further ordained and decreed, that the payments ſhall be made in the chamber of London, without taking or demanding any thing for the ſame more than fourpence at each half year to be paid to Mr. Chamberlain's clerk at each half yearly payment; and that the payments for repairing and garniſhing the ſchool as often as occaſion ſhall require, ſhall be there made alſo upon needful occaſions, to be teſtified under the hands of the preaching miniſter, ſchoolmaſter, and church-wardens, as before. And it is, at the humble ſuit of the ſaid Robert Smyth, further ordained and decreed, that after the death, or other departure of

* In page 99 of the old regiſter: The miniſter, ſchoolmaſter, and church-wardens, and all other inhabitants here, are alſo earneſtly intreated (by Mr. Robert Smyth) that care may be had of due obſervance of the ordinances, and of the great Bible; the book of Mr. Jewell's works, and of the twelve ſmall Bibles, that none of them be defaced or loſt. This is added becauſe five ſmall Bibles have been loſt, and the firſt leaf of the genealogy hath been cut out of the great Bible, as it appeared to Mr. Worth Goodwyn, dean of Chriſt church in Oxford, the firſt time of viſitation here, the fourth day of September, 1613. I have now for this time provided five new ſmall Bibles, to make the number again twelve.

† " I ordain," ſays Mr. Robert Smyth, " that no ſcholar ſhall have any benefit from any thing contained in any of theſe writings, that is younger than ſeven years, or more than fifteen years of age." This is dated, 1608, June 1. Old regiſter, page 64.

the chapel of the town of Harborough; that is to ſay, by the preaching of the Word to the people agreeably with God's ordinance by his Word, by a ſettled, godly, learned miniſter in the town, able to go in and out before the people, to lead them and keep them in the ways of God and godlineſs, and to give them their ſpiritual food in due ſeaſon *.'

His orders and directions concerning the lectures are contained in the orders or decrees of court tranſcribed below †.

The

Mr. John Orpin, now ſchoolmaſter there, the election of the ſchoolmaſter there ſhall be from henceforth for ever made in and by this court; that is to ſay, by the lord mayor and aldermen of this honourable city, for the time being, or the greater number of them; wherein his humble ſuit and deſire is, that it will pleaſe them to elect a godly, honeſt, religious, learned ſchoolmaſter, able ſufficiently to teach Greek and Latin, and Hebrew alſo; if ſuch a one may be found able and willing to accept that place; and he humbly deſireth, that before his admiſſion he may be examined by the dean of Chriſt Church in Oxford aforeſaid, for the time being, and bring certificate from the dean, teſtifying his ſufficiency.

"Vera copia, concordans cum regiſtro; teſte Johanne Weld, armigero, et communi clerico civitatis London.

"WELD.

"This is regiſtered in the Guildhall in London, and regiſtered or repoſed amongſt other writings in the cathedral church of Chriſt in Oxford, in the cuſtody of the dean and chapter ‡.

"ROBERT SMYTH."

* See the old regiſter, p. 59.

† "Viceſimo ſecundo die Februarii 1609, Annoque regni Regis Jacobi ſeptimo.

"This day Cornelius Fiſh, chamberlain of the city of London, did here in open court acknowledge, that he received of Robert Smyth, citizen and merchant taylor of London, the ſeventeenth day of this preſent month of February, the ſum of three hundred pounds of lawful money of England, which ſum of three hundred pounds the ſaid Robert Smyth, here in open court, acknowledged to have given and delivered unto the ſaid chamberlain to the uſe of the mayor, commonalty, and citizens of the city of London; for which it is, at the humble ſuit of the ſaid Robert Smyth, agreed, ordained, and decreed by this court, that the chamberlain of the ſaid city for the time being ſhall yearly for ever hereafter well and truly pay, or cauſe to be paid, to ſuch godly, honeſt, learned, and able preaching miniſter of the word of God, as ſhall from time to time be appointed and allowed by the dean and chapter of the cathedral church of Chriſt in Oxford of King Henry the VIIIth's foundation, by whatſoever name or names they are, or hereafter ſhall be called or known, to preach or read one lecture in the chapel at Market Harborough in the county of Leiceſter, upon every Sabbath-day, and one other lecture upon every Tueſday (being there the uſual market-day), the ſum of twenty pounds of lawful money of England, by equal half yearly payments. Provided always, and it is, at the like humble ſuit of the ſaid Robert Smyth, expreſsly conditioned and agreed, that if the ſermons or lectures, upon the ſaid Sabbath-day, or upon the ſaid Tueſday, ſhall at any time or times hereafter ceaſe, or fail by the ſpace of one month together (except in time of God's viſitation, by ſickneſs, either upon the town or upon the preacher himſelf, or in the time of harveſt), that then the cham-

‡ This inſtrument is alſo preſerved in the old regiſter, upon pp. 114—118, from which the above copy was taken; and there is alſo another ingroſſed copy of it in the town cheſt.

berlain

The other Charities, in like manner deſcribed at large by Mr. Rouſe, are theſe:

I. Mrs. Jane Sanderſon's charitable endowment, commonly diſtinguiſhed by the name of the Town Eſtate, claims the precedence in this collection, not only as being

berlain of the ſaid city, for the time being, ſhall and may retain in his hands, to the uſe of the ſaid mayor and commonalty and citizens, of the ſaid yearly payment of twenty pounds, for every month of ſuch ceaſing or failing, the ſum of thirty-three ſhillings and four-pence of lawful money of England, in the name of a pain. And provided alſo, that if the ſaid ſermons or lectures ſhall wholly ceaſe, or that the religion, now profeſſed in this realm of England, ſhall be at any time hereafter changed, and the Romiſh religion ſhall be in this realm again eſtabliſhed, that then, and from thenceforth, the payment of the ſaid ſum of twenty pounds yearly ſhall wholly ceaſe, and the ſame ſhall be and remain wholly to the ſaid mayor, and commonalty, and citizens, and their ſucceſſors, ſo long as the ſame Romiſh religion ſhall continue. And it is further hereby agreed, ordained, and decreed, that the ſaid payment of twenty pounds yearly, as before appointed to be paid to ſuch preaching miniſter as before, ſhall be yearly made in the chamber of London, by the chamberlain of the ſaid city for the time being, by equal half-yearly payments to the ſaid preaching miniſter, or to ſuch other perſon or perſons as ſhall be by him authorized by writing under his hand and ſeal for receipt of the ſame, without any delay, and without taking or demanding any thing for the ſame more than four-pence to be paid to the chamberlain's clerk, for an acquittance for diſcharge of the ſaid chamberlain upon payment thereof.

"This is a true copy of a decree agreed upon at the court, holden in the chamber of the Guildhall of the city of London, the day and year above written, before Sir Thomas Cambell, knight, lord mayor of the city of London, and the aldermen of the ſame city.

"CORNELIUS FISH, Chamberlain of the city of London."

"Extract of an Order of Court, dated 27th of September, 1610, the 8th of James I.

"Sir Thomas Cambell, knight, lord mayor of the city of London.

"This day Cornelius Fiſh, chamberlain of the city of London, in open court, did acknowledge that he received of Robert Smyth, citizen and merchant taylor of London, the ſum of one hundred pounds, to the uſe of the mayor, &c. of London, in conſideration of which ſum (and at the humble ſuit of the ſaid Robert Smyth) the court agreed, and ordained, that the chamberlain for the time being ſhall yearly for ever hereafter pay, or cauſe to be paid, to ſuch able, godly miniſter, as ſhall be from time to time appointed and allowed by the dean and chapter of Chriſt Church in Oxford, to preach, or read one lecture, in the chapel of Market Harborough, upon every Sabbath-day, and one other lecture upon every Tueſday, the ſum of ſix pounds, thirteen ſhillings, and four-pence, over and beſide the twenty pounds (ordained by an order of this court, dated 22d of February, 1609), to be paid to the ſaid miniſter for preaching the above-mentioned two lectures."

"JONES, Mayor.—Martis, 27 die Februarii, 1620, Anno regni Domini Jacobi Regis Angliæ, &c. decimo octavo.

"Where by two ſeveral orders of court, in the time of the late mayoralty of Sir Thomas Cambell, knight, late lord mayor of this city; that is to ſay, the one the two and twentieth day of February, in the ſeventh year of the reign of our ſovereign lord James King of England, &c. and the other the ſeven and twentieth day of September, in the eighth year of his Majeſty's reign, it was, at the humble ſuit of the ſaid Robert Smyth, citizen and merchant taylor

being reputed the moſt ancient, but alſo on account of its being indiſputably the moſt conſiderable charity belonging to this town. From a caſe concerning lands given

of London, ordained and decreed, for conſiderations in the ſame orders expreſſed, that the chamberlain of the ſaid city for the time being ſhould yearly for ever afterwards pay, or cauſe to be paid, to ſuch godly, honeſt, learned, and able preaching miniſter of the word of God, as ſhould from time to time be appointed and allowed by the dean and chapter of the cathedral church of Chriſt in Oxford, to preach, or read one lecture, in the chapel of Market Harborough in the county of Leiceſter, upon every Sabbath-day, and one other lecture upon every Tueſday (being the uſual market day), the ſum of 26l. 13s. 4d. of lawful money of England, by equal half yearly payments; with proviſo, that if the ſermons or lectures upon the Sabbath-day, or upon the Tueſday, ſhould at any time or times afterwards ceaſe or fail, by the ſpace of one month together (except in time of God's viſitation by ſickneſs, either upon the inhabitants of the town, or upon the preacher himſelf, or in the time of harveſt), that then the chamberlain of the ſaid city for the time being ſhould and might retain in his hands, to the uſe of the ſaid mayor, and commonalty, and citizens, of the ſame yearly payment of 26l. 13s. 4d. for every month of ſuch ceaſing or failing, the ſum of 33s. 4d. of lawful money of England, in the name of a pain; and with proviſo alſo, that if the ſaid ſermons or lectures ſhall wholly ceaſe, or that the religion now profeſſed in this realm of England ſhould be at any time afterward changed, and the Romiſh religion ſhould be again in this realm eſtabliſhed, that then, and from thenceforth, the payments ſhould wholly ceaſe, and the ſaid yearly payment or ſum of 26l. 13s. 4d. ſhould be, or remain wholly to the ſaid mayor, and commonalty, and citizens, and their ſucceſſors, ſo long as the ſame Romiſh religion ſhould continue, as by the ſame ſeveral orders may appear.

"It is now, at the humble ſuit of the ſaid Robert Smyth, declared, ordained, and eſtabliſhed, that the yearly payment or ſum of 13l. 6s. 8d. parcel of the ſaid yearly payment of 26l. 13s. 4d. before ordained and decreed to be paid for, or in reſpect of, the ſaid ſermons or lectures, ſhall be for ever hereafter paid only in reſpect of the ſermon or lecture to be preached in the chapel aforeſaid, every Sabbath-day in the afternoon, betwixt two and ſix of the clock in the afternoon, upon every Sabbath-day in the afternoon, and not for, or in reſpect of, any ſermon or lecture to be preached there in any forenoon upon any Sabbath-day, with and under the proviſos reſpectively in the ſaid former orders contained; and with this proviſo further, that if any ſermon or lecture upon any Sabbath-day in the afternoon, or upon any Tueſday in the forernoon hereafter ſhall ceaſe or fail (except in time of God's viſitation by ſickneſs, or in the time of harveſt as aforeſaid), that then the chamberlain of the ſaid city for the time being, upon notice thereof given, ſhall and may retain in his hands, to and for the uſe of the ſaid mayor and commonalty and citizens, of the ſame ſeveral yearly payments of 13l. 6s. 8d. reſpectively, for every time of ſuch ceaſing or failing, the ſum of ten ſhillings of lawful money of England, in the name of a pain.

"And it is further declared, ordained, and decreed, that the ſaid former orders (touching all other things therein contained) ſhall ſtand and remain in full force and ſtrength, any thing herein contined to the contrary notwithſtanding.

"This is to be found regiſtered amongſt the records in the treaſury of the chamber of the Guildhall of the city of London, in the time of the mayoralty of Sir Francis Jones, knight, lord mayor of the city of London;" and alſo in Market Harborough old regiſter book, pp. 93. 94.

It being inconvenient for the inhabitants to reſort to the chapel on market days, and as very few of them could be preſent to hear the Tueſday lecture, which was frequently interrupted by the market people paſſing through the chapel, and ſometimes was attended alſo with indecorum and confuſion, it has, for theſe reaſons, been diſcontinued upwards of ſixty years; and in lieu thereof, the miniſters have conſtantly read Prayers on Wedneſdays, Fridays, and Holydays."

to charitable uſes in Market Harborough, Leiceſterſhire, drawn up in 1713, on a diſpute ariſing about the new election of feoffees, &c. of this eſtate, we are informed that there was, amongſt other deeds which concern this charity, a will of a very ancient date * of one Jane Saunderſon, widow; whereby, after ſeveral previous limitations thereof made, ſhe gives all her lands and tenements in Harborough and Great Bowden, for and towards the maintenance and repair of the bridges and highways of Harborough, and for the eaſe of the poor in paying fifteenths, ſubject to this condition, that when the feoffees were reduced to the number of three, that then ſuch three ſurviving feoffees ſhould make a new feoffment of the premiſes, to ten or more inhabitants of Harborough, to be choſen by the majority of the inhabitants there, upon the ſame truſts; and ſo in like manner ſucceſſively for ever.

A chancery ſuit on this eſtate, which commenced in 1713, continued till 1731; during which time ſeveral orders and decrees were iſſued by that court; and, in concluſion, the choice of feoffees, and the application of the ſurplus money were finally ſettled by a Decree, which, with a deed of Feoffment by which it was conveyed to the preſent feoffees in 1767, and an exact Terrier of the lands, tenements, &c. may be ſeen in Mr. Rouſe's publication, p. 1—52. The Rent-roll in 1768 amounted to 184l. 17s.; to which is to be added a cottage or tenement, with the appurtenances, on the South ſide of Lubenham lane, heretofore in the ſeveral tenures of Thomas Faukner, the town hog-herd; Thomas Saunt, Robert Parre; and George Graunt, town neat-herds; in the tenure of Rice Humfrey, the then neat-herd, who paid no rent for it, that being conſidered as part of his wages from the town.

II. Mr. John Jenell, otherwiſe Jenyn's charity, being part of the town eſtate. By ſome original depoſitions † taken before Sir Edward Montagu, knight, chief juſtice of the Common Pleas, and Sir Thomas Treſham, knight, at Geddington, by virtue of a commiſſion directed unto them the 20th day of September, in the fourth year of the reign of King Edward the Sixth, Mr. Rouſe diſcovered that the town was indebted to one John Jenell, or Jenyn, of Harborough, for ſeveral meſſuages, and a very conſiderable ſhare (viz. about one half) of the above charity eſtate.

* In the year 1652 a commiſſion for the enquiring after the miſ-employment of lands given to charitable uſes is taken out for Leiceſterſhire, and (amongſt other things) the employment of the lands in queſtion comes before the commiſſioners. The inquiſition upon which the orders and decrees of theſe commiſſioners are founded ſets forth, "that the lands in queſtion had been time out of mind veſted and ſettled in feoffees for the uſes and purpoſes therein particularly mentioned." Theſe commiſſioners were Sir W. Halford, knight, Richard Roberts, John Jeremiah Dove, Roger Roe, and Roger Smith, Eſqrs. Deed of Feoffment, dated April 22, 1661.

† See an extract from theſe depoſitions in Mr. Rouſe's book, p. 54. 55. Theſe our laſt deeds, depoſitions, &c. are now depoſited in the town cheſt.

III. In the town cheſt is a deed of feoffment, dated at Harborough, Jan. 8, 1540; whereby one Joan Richardſon, of Harborough, widow, doth freely give and confirm unto William Cheſt, John Hawes, and William Wyſehaw, of Harborough aforeſaid, all her lands and tenements, &c. with all and ſingular her hereditaments, lying and being in the towns and fields of Harborough, Great Bowden, and Lubenham, in the county of Leiceſter, and in the fields of Little Bowden in the county of Northampton; to have and to hold all the ſaid lands and tenements, &c. to them the ſaid William Cheſt, John Hawes, and William Wyſehaw, their heirs and aſſigns, for the uſe of the ſaid Joan Richardſon, for the term of her life; and after her death, to the uſe and behoof of John Frauncis, the ſon of Frauncis and Agnes his late wife, daughter of the ſaid Joan Richardſon; and to the heirs of the body of the ſaid John legally begotten. And if it ſhould happen that the ſaid John Frauncis ſhould die without legitimate iſſue, then to the uſe of the ſaid William Cheſt, John Hawes, and William Wyſehaw, and their heirs, upon the following condition, that the aforeſaid William Cheſt, John Hawes, and William Wyſehaw, their heirs and aſſigns, and the rents and profits of the aforeſaid lands and tenements, &c. ſhall repair, maintain and keep the King's highways and bridges of Harborough aforeſaid, ſo far as they are liable to repair. It is very proper to be remarked here, that ſeveral of the Frauncis's family are mentioned in the pariſh regiſters, and other town-writings ſubſequent to the date of the abovementioned indenture; and that in 1639, John Frauncis ſold a cloſe of paſture, adjoining to his tenement in Harborough, to one Richard Weſton. And further, that there is no account either from record or tradition, that this town ever held, or enjoyed a ſingle foot of land, as a public charity eſtate, in the fields or pariſh of Little Bowden. And it is but a ſmall, a very ſmall part of our preſent charity eſtate which lies in Lubenham field *. For theſe reaſons, amongſt others, ſays Mr. Rouſe, it has been thought, that John Frauncis, mentioned in the foregoing deed, did not die without legitimate iſſue; and, conſequently, that the ſaid lands and tenements have not devolved to the heirs or aſſigns of the aforeſaid William Cheſt, John Hawes, and William Wyſehaw, for the uſe of the town of Harborough.

IV. The charity eſtate, commonly called St. Mary's land. After ſeveral diligent ſearches (ſays Mr. Rouſe) for materials upon which I might build ſome certain account of this ancient charity, the only records I could ever meet with concerning it, are an old feoffment and two leaſes (now tied up together and put into the town cheſt) from which the abſtracts below † were made.

V. An

* This ſmall pice of land is bounded on the Weſt by Lubenham-brook, and on the South ſide by the turnpike road leading from Harborough to Lutterworth, &c.

† Abſtract of the deed of feoffment, Jan. 19, 1585. The deed (which is in Latin) has upon the back of it, in an old hand, "The Deed of St. Marie's Land the Feoffment."

"To all Chriſtian people, to whom theſe preſents ſhall come, Maurice Palmer, of Little Bowden in the county of Northampton, gentleman, and Richard Sprigg, of the ſame town and county,

V. An Account of ſeveral Houſes given to this Town by ſome Perſon or Perſons unknown:

Of all the charities mentioned in this collection, there is none whoſe hiſtory is ſo imperfect as the preſent article; for at this time it is not known to whom they are indebted for the under-mentioned houſes, which have been given to this town.

1. Two

county, huſbandman; ſend greeting in our Lord everlaſting. Know ye, that we the aforeſaid Maurice Palmer and Richard Sprigg, for divers other good cauſes and conſiderations us hereunto eſpecially moving, have freely delivered and enfeoffed, and by theſe preſent indentures do confirm unto Thomas Palmer, &c. &c. all that meſſuage or tenement and ſeven acres of land, ſituate, lying, and being in the town and fields of Harborough and Great Bowden, which meſſuage is ſituated in Harborough, between the ground of Edward Griffin, Eſq. of the Weſt, and the King's highway (or ſtreet) of the Eaſt part; and is now in the tenure of John Clyntand, and Thomas Steele; and the aforeſaid ſeven acres of land are lying and diſperſed in the common fields of Great Bowden; and are now in the occupation of William Potterton, of Harborough, and Richard Iliff, of Little Bowden, which meſſuage, and ſeven acres of land, the aforeſaid Maurice Palmer and Richard Sprigg late had, and jointly held together with William Jenkinſon, ſenior, and Nicholas Parker, ſenior, of Harborough, to themſelves and their heirs, by the gift (or will *) and feoffment of William Berridge, late of Little Bowden aforeſaid, huſbandman; the profits ariſing from which premiſes to the ſaid Maurice Palmer and Richard Sprigg have devolved; foraſmuch as the ſaid Maurice Palmer and Richard Sprigg are the ſurvivors of the reſt of the aforeſaid feoffees. To have, hold, and enjoy, the ſaid meſſuage and the ſaid ſeven acres of land, and all and ſingular the premiſes above ſpecified, with their appurtenances, to the aforeſaid Thomas Palmer, Robert Palmer, Thomas Dunmore, &c. their heirs and aſſigns, to be held of the chief lord thereof, &c. And we the ſaid Maurice Palmer and Richard Sprigg, the aforeſaid meſſuage and ſeven acres of land unto the aforeſaid Thomas Palmer, Robert Palmer, Thomas Dunmore, &c. their heirs and aſſigns, to their uſe and behoof, againſt ourſelves and heirs, will warrant and defend by theſe preſents; and we the ſaid Maurice Palmer and Richard Sprigg, full and peaceable poſſeſſion of the premiſes aforeſaid, to Thomas Palmer, Robert Palmer, Thomas Dunmore, &c. have freely given, to have and to hold, to themſelves and heirs, according to the true form and effect of theſe preſents. In witneſs whereof, we the aforeſaid Maurice Palmer and Richard Sprigg have to theſe preſent indentures affixed our ſeals."

Abſtract of the leaſe, March 14, 1692:

In this leaſe Sir William Halford, of Welham in the county of Leiceſter, knight; Richard Roberts, of Thorp Langton in the ſaid county of Leiceſter, eſq. Richard Walker, Philip Bliſſe, gentlemen; and ſix others, all of Harborough, ſtyle themſelves the ſurviving feoffees of and for the land called Harborough town-land, and St. Mary's land; and in the ſame indenture the ſaid feoffees declare, that as well for and in conſideration of, a truſt in them repoſed, as alſo of the yearly rent of four pounds and ten ſhillings, and of the covenants and agreements therein contained, on the leſſees part to be paid, done, and performed, they have demiſed, granted, ſet, and to farm letten, unto Sarah Watts, of Harborough, widow; all that meſſuage, cottage †, or tenement, with the appurtances, ſtanding in Harborough, and now in the tenure of John Langley, a tenement of Joſeph Harper's, called the Pinfold houſe, being on the Weſt; together

* The words in the original are, "ex dono & feoffamento."

† This cottage in 1722 was fitted up by the overſeers of the poor for the pariſh workhouſe, and it ſtill continues to be uſed for that purpoſe. See p. *475.

1. Two dwellings or tenements, heretofore one meſſuage, ſituate on the North ſide of Great Bowden lane in Market Harborough; which two dwelling houſes are now, and have been for ſeveral years laſt paſt, in the ſeparate tenures of Sarah Maccanus and widow Froſt.

2. Two more dwellings or tenements, heretofore one meſſuage, ſituate on the Eaſt ſide of Punter's, alias Tag, lane, in Harborough aforeſaid, late in the ſeparate tenures of John Line, ſenior, and Thomas Irons, and now of John Line, and William Feacon, ſenior.

3. Two tenements, adjoining to each other, on the North ſide of Lubenham lane in Harborough aforeſaid, now in the ſeparate tenures of John Smith, weaver, and Joſeph Halford.

Many and diligent have been Mr. Rouſe's enquiries after theſe houſes; but they have hitherto proved fruitleſs; for he could never meet with the leaſt trace or veſtigia of an account by whom, at what time, or for what purpoſe, they were given.

N. B. There is in the town cheſt a leaſe, bearing date the 29th of May, 13th Charles I. by which the then feoffees of Harborough town-lands, in conſideration

with commons, and common of paſture for one cow, five ſheep, one horſe, and four hogs, to be had and taken in the fields of Great Bowden, at ſuch times, and in ſuch places, as is there accuſtomed, and one acre hade or parcel of lott graſs to the ſaid meſſuage belonging; and alſo all thoſe ſeveral pieces and parcels of arable land, meadow, paſture, and graſs ground, and common, with the appurtenances, lying and being diſperſed in the fields, &c. of Great Bowden, and to the ſaid meſſuage uſually belonging or appertaining, being anciently called St. Mary's land, and now in the occupation of the ſaid Sarah Watts, to have and to hold the ſaid meſſuage, land, and premiſes, with their appurtenances, unto the ſaid Sarah Watts, her executors, &c. from the 25th day of March then next enſuing, for the full term of twelve years, from thenceforth then next enſuing, and fully to be compleat and ended.

Abſtract of the Leaſe March 20, 1703:

In this leaſe four of the perſons mentioned in the preceding abſtract, together with John Halford, of Little Bowden, gentleman; and Peter Shuter, of Harborough, mercer; are ſtyled the ſurviving feoffees of and for the land, called Harborough town-land, and St. Mary's land; and, by the ſame indenture, the before-mentioned meſſuage or cottage, together with the commons, and alſo the ſeveral pieces of arable land, &c. anciently called St. Mary's land, are by the ſaid feoffes leaſed to William Auſtin, of Market Harborough, for twelve years, at the yearly rent of ſix pounds and five ſhillings. To this leaſe is annexed a ſchedule or terrier indented, particularly mentioning and expreſſing the ſeveral pieces and parcels of arable land, and graſs ground, called St. Mary's land, mentioned in the indenture whereunto the ſame is annexed, which may be ſeen at large in Mr. Rouſe's book, p. 63.—Theſe lands are now lett to Mr. Caleb Ratten, maltſter, at 2l. 12s. 6d. a year, in whoſe occupation they have been for ſeveral years laſt paſt. And the meſſuage or cottage is converted into the pariſh workhouſe. For information with reſpect to the application or employment of the iſſues and profits ariſing from theſe lands, we muſt (in this obſcure article) have recourſe to tradition and the common uſage of the pariſh, from the former of which we learn that the rents, &c. were given and appropriated to the repairs of St. Mary's church, and the fences, and the ſurplus to be employed in putting out poor people's children apprentices; and from the latter it appears that this method has been conſtantly practiſed, a particular book being kept by the churchwardens for that purpoſe.

of

of the coſts and charges which the leſſee Thomas Whittie, ſhoemaker, had been at in the repairing, and new boarding of the ſhop adjoining to the North ſide of the chapel in Harborough *, late in the tenure of George Potterton, ſhoemaker; and alſo in conſideration of the yearly rent of ten ſhillings, and of the covenants and agreements therein contained, did demiſe, grant, ſet, and to farm letten unto the ſaid Thomas Whittie, his executors, &c. all the ſaid ſhop, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging, to have and to hold the ſaid ſhop, &c. unto the ſaid Thomas Whittie, his admiſtrators, &c. from the feaſt day of the Annunciation of our bleſſed Lady St. Mary the Virgin then laſt paſt, for the full term of fourteen years then next following, and fully to be compleat and ended.

VI. Mr. Robert Smyth's charity. [See this at large in p. *461—*469.]

VII. Mr. Chriſtopher Shaw's charity, being an augmentation of the ſchoolmaſter's ſalary.—October 15, 1617. Mr. Chriſtopher Shaw, of the pariſh of St. Benedict, near Paul's wharf, London, by his laſt will did give and deviſe three pounds yearly to the ſchoolmaſter of the free ſchool of Market Harborough in the county of Leiceſter, for the time being, and to his ſucceſſors for ever, for his better eaſe and maintenance, ſo long as the ſaid ſchool continueth undiſſolved: but in caſe the ſaid ſchool at any time hereafter be diſſolved, and not remain as now it is, then my will and purpoſe is, and ſo I deviſe and bequeath, that the ſaid yearly penſion of three pounds ſhall remain to the uſe of the poor of the pariſh of Market Harborough for ever; the ſame to be paid by the Company of the Embroiderers of the city of London upon demand thereof †, at the Embroiderers hall in London, and this to be paid immediately after my deceaſe by quarterly payments, at the four uſual feaſts of the year.

Ex Regr. Curia Prerogativa Cant. Extract.

VIII. Mr. Gabriel Barbor's charity, commonly called the Lottery-gift.—A very full and clear account of this charity, together with directions for its application, are contained in an abſtract of an indenture of conveyance, dated June 27, 1622 ‡. This indenture,

* This ſhop has ſince been in part rebuilt, and has of late years been made uſe of as a public coal houſe. In 1768 Thomas Haſeldine had it rent-free, in conſideration of his purchaſing, and laying up yearly twelve tons of coal, which he was obliged to ſell out again in winter to the poor of this town at only one penny a hundred advance upon the price he bought them in for.

† We are informed by a memorandum in one of the town books, dated 1758, that the abovementioned ſum of three pounds a year is "iſſuing out of a rent charge of ten pounds a year, charged upon an eſtate lying at Chipſtead in the county of Surrey, and payable by the worſhipful Company of Embroiderers, London."

‡ "This indenture is made between Elizabeth Procter, of Market Harborough in the county of Leiceſter, widow; Thomas Reynolds, of the ſame town, yeoman; and Hellen Reynolds, and Sybill Reynolds, the daughters of Thomas Reynolds, of the one party; and Zaccheus Bunning, clerk, now preacher in the chapel of Market Harborough aforeſaid; and Everard Boulton,

indenture, together with a letter of attorney, and two leaſes concerning this charity, are tied up together, and depoſited in the pariſh cheſt.

yeoman, and Henry Launder, braſier, both of Harborough aforeſaid, now overſeers of the poor of Market Harborough aforeſaid; William Smyth, &c. &c. all of Market Harborough aforeſaid, feoffees in truſt for and on behalf of the preacher of the chapel aforeſaid, and of the poor people inhabiting in the ſaid town of Market Harborough, of the other party. Whereas Gabriel Barbor, gentleman, late maſter or governor of the lottery, lately placed in the ſaid town of Market Harborough by the hands of John Hant, gentleman (his deputy therein at the time of the raiſing and diſſolving the ſame lottery), out of his pious and religious care and providence of and for the better maintenance and ſubſiſtence of the preaching miniſter of the chapel of Market Harborough for the time being for ever, and of the poor people inhabiting in Harborough alſo for ever, did freely and abſolutely give and beſtow unto, and upon, the inhabitants of the ſaid town of Harborough, the ſum of forty pounds of lawful money of England, for the purchaſe of ſo much land, &c. as might be bought with the ſum of forty pounds; two parts of which ſaid forty pounds, in three parts divided, was and is intended by the ſaid Gabriel Barbor to be to and for the better maintenance of the preaching miniſter of the ſaid chapel for the time being for ever; and the third part thereof to and for the better relief of the poor people inhabiting in Harborough aforeſaid for ever. Now, for the due accompliſhing and perfecting of ſo good and charitable a work intended by the ſaid Gabriel Barbor, this indenture witneſſeth, that the ſaid Elizabeth Procter, &c. for, and in conſideration of the ſaid ſum of forty pounds to them by William Ireland, of Harborough aforeſaid, gentleman, and the aforeſaid John Worth (into whoſe hands the ſaid forty pounds were delivered by the appointment of the ſaid Gabriel Barbor, for the intent and purpoſes aforeſaid), well and truly in hand paid, the receipt whereof they the ſaid Elizabeth Procter, &c. do hereby acknowledge, have granted, bargained, ſold, and by theſe preſents do enfeoff and confirm unto the ſaid Zaccheus Bunning, clerk, Everard Boulton, &c. &c. all that cottage or tenement *, with the appurtenances, in Market Harborough aforeſaid, now or late in the tenure of Richard Harper, a currier, ſituate and being between the cloſe of the right honourable Charles lord Stanhope, in the tenure of Henry Boult, on the South ſide, and the cloſe of ——— Hutchenſon, of London, vintner, in the tenure of Richard Shuter, on the North ſide; and all † that croft or cloſe adjoining to the ſaid cottage, lying alſo between the ſaid cloſe of the lord Stanhope, on the South ſide, and the ſaid cloſe of the ſaid ——— Hutchenſon, on the North ſide; and alſo all and ſingular houſes, edifices, &c. to have and to hold the aforeſaid cottage or tenement, and cloſe, and all and ſingular the premiſes aforeſaid, unto the aforeſaid Zaccheus Bunning, now preacher of the ſaid chapel, and to the ſaid Everard Boulton, &c. &c. their heirs and aſſigns, and to the ſucceeding preaching miniſters of the ſaid chapel of Market Harborough aforeſaid, and overſeers of the poor of Market Harborough for the time being for ever, to the uſes, intents, and purpoſes, in theſe preſents mentioned and expreſſed; that is to ſay, two parts of the rents of the before-mentioned premiſes (into three parts divided) to the only proper uſe and behoof of the preaching miniſter of the chapel of Market Harborough aforeſaid, for the time being for ever, and the third part thereof to the uſe and behoof of the poor people inhabiting in Market Harborough aforeſaid, to be diſpoſed amongſt them at and by the diſcretion of the overſeers for the poor of Market Harborough aforeſaid, for the time being, for ever."

* This cottage or tenement is at the North end of the town, on the Eaſt ſide of the ſtreet; another part of it adjoining to the South ſide is now ruinous and uninhabited.

† This croft or cloſe is converted into a garden, which is bounded on the Eaſt by the road to Great Bowden; on the Weſt by the above-mentioned cottage; on the North, by a cloſe of Mr. Edmund French's; and on the South ſide, by ſeveral tenements on the North ſide of Great Bowden lane.

IX. Mr.

IX. Mr. Richard Weſton's charity, being a gift to the church and ſchool.—The diſcovery of this charity, Mr. Rouſe ſays, is owing to mere chance; for when he was looking over the pariſh cheſt in ſearch of materials for this collection, he found a piece of paper, on which was written theſe words, viz. "Mr. Weſton's gift to the church and ſchool," and on the other, "The gift of Mr. Weſton to the church and ſchool, given by will, which is at Toſitor;" having never before heard the leaſt mention made of any perſon of that name, as a benefactor to this town, his curioſity was thereby ſtrongly excited; and ſoon afterwards, amidſt a vaſt heap of writings, in the greateſt confuſion, he found an indenture by which the houſe adjoining to the South ſide of the Bell inn was conveyed to one Richard Weſton, of Paulerſperry in the county of Northampton, yeoman; and immediately recollecting that this very houſe was the property of the ſchoolmaſter for the time being, he was encouraged to continue his ſearch, in hopes of making ſome further diſcoveries of this gift, and he was not diſappointed; for, after many hours cloſe employment, he found the indentures of conveyance of the undermentioned houſes, &c. to the ſaid Richard Weſton, of Paulerſperry.

Here Mr. Rouſe has given the particulars of four ſeveral purchaſes, made in 1632, 1634, 1639, and 1641; with a ſcheme of the houſes and lands; the prime coſt of the whole being 89 l. 5 s. He then adds:

"This is the beſt account I have been able to collect of this charity; but here it ought to be obſerved, that we are ſtill ignorant upon what terms and conditions, and under what limitations and reſtrictions, it was given; as alſo of the proportions in which the donor has ordered and directed it to be divided between the miniſter and ſchoolmaſter; which ſeveral particulars, I imagine, would be ſupplied by a copy of the donor's will, if it could be procured."

X. Mrs. Joan Awſtin's charity.—This charity is a rent-charge of 1 l. 4 s. a year, iſſuing out of an ancient cottage or tenement, ſituate in Market Harborough, now the property, and in the occupation, of Mr. Joſeph Thornton, tanner; and out of two little tenements adjoining to the South ſide of the ancient cottage, now the property of Richard Mold, dyer; who each of them annually pay twelve ſhillings of the ſaid rent-charge, to purchaſe ſhoes for poor people, according to the directions and appointments of the donor; which are particularly expreſſed in extracts from an indenture of conveyance, bearing date Dec. 20, 1679 *.

The free ſchool at Harborough is in the patronage of the lord mayor and aldermen of London; who preſented Mr. William Harrod to it in Auguſt 1780.

The workhouſe is deſcribed below †, in a letter, dated Oct. 19, 1724.

D O.

* See Mr. Rouſe's publication, p. 98—101. The original indenture of conveyance, from which theſe extracts were taken, is now in the cuſtody of the abovementioned Mr. Thornton.

† The number of thoſe maintained in the workhouſe here is ſeventeen, viz. eight old, and nine young, almoſt all of them unable to do any work for their livelihood, except three boys,

DONATIONS.

1. JOHN of GAUNT, duke of Lancaſter, king of Caſtile and Leon, fourth ſon of Edward III. king of England, &c. has been pointed out by a very ancient tradition of the inhabitants of this town for the founder of the parochial chapel; which further informs us, that it was built in conſequence of an injunction from the Pope, as part of a penance for maintaining a criminal converſation with Catharine Swynford, afterwards his third wife. This chapel is dedicated to St. Dionyſius the Areopagite *.

2. William Neel, of Harborough, by his laſt will †, bearing date the 25th of November, 1439, bequeathed to St. Mary's church 6 s. 8 d.; to the chapel of Harborough 6 s. 8 d.; and to the repairs of Large-bridge 3 s. 4 d.

who are employed in working for weavers, which brings in about 4 s. a week. As to the ſubſiſtence of the poor, the inhabitants have agreed, that each of them will take it by turns, one one week, and another another, to buy in proviſion. Their expence now only amounts to 100l. a year; whereas before it was above 170l. They allow a man 2s. 6d. a week, to keep them in good order, to cut their victuals, and to teach the children to read. It is not yet two years ſince it was firſt begun, and it was deſigned chiefly to leſſen the poor's levies, which were grown very great, and were likely to increaſe; and in reference to this, it has already had a very good effect, and it is hoped in time it will turn to a much better account. The number of poor was great, that is, of idle people, who deſired collection, and, if refuſed it, would make their complaint to a juſtice of the peace, and ſometimes get an order, or warrant, ſome for 2 s. ſome for 3 s. ſome for 4 s. a week, with which the pariſh was exceedingly perplexed, and were thereby put upon ſetting up the workhouſe, nor are they now peſtered with their poor as they were wont to be; for if they come to the officers for collection, they take them into the workhouſe, and employ thoſe that are able, and keep them to work. Thoſe that are decrepid, or decayed by old age, or any ways unable, they maintain. The workhouſe is a well-contrived building, in form of a court four ſquare, with ſeveral apartments for lodging, and other conveniences. There is a hall, or long room, with tables and benches, where they have their ſet meals, and where afterwards they may ſpin; and in ſummer the young boys or girls may ſpin in the court. They have laid in a proviſion of ſeveral cheeſes, and of coals, for which they have convenient places. At preſent, as far as I can perceive, it may be called rather an almſhouſe than a workhouſe; thoſe who are able to work do not care to come into it, becauſe of the confinement to which they muſt then be ſubject: for it is an order of the houſe, not to ſuffer thoſe who come into it for maintenance, or for work, to go out, or to ramble abroad to beg, as they uſed to do. They are kept cloſe to their work and buſineſs, which is the reaſon why they have ſo few in the houſe, notwithſtanding they are ſo well provided for with neceſſaries. For they give no collection now to any, as they did formerly. They have taken upon them to provide either maintenance or work for their poor, viz. ſuch of them as want work. But there is little danger of that. For poor people are now generally got into the way of ſpinning jerſey, which turns to a good account, for they can have ready money for their work, and ſome earn at leaſt 6d. a day, if they can ſpin well, and are diligent at it.

* See p. 453, & ſeqq.

† Still preſerved in the pariſh cheſt. Money was then worth about eight times its preſent value.

3. Jonathan Jenkinſon, gentleman, gave to the chapel of Harborough, a large clock and a ſet of chimes, as appeared from ſome old verſes fixed under the dial of the ſaid clock, which begun thus *:

" Jonathan Jenkinſon, gentleman, of his benignity,
" Did give this clock and chimes which here erected be."

4. Mr. Robert Smyth, A. D. 1608, gave twelve Bibles buffed and boſſed, " to be kept continually in the chapel, to be from time to time delivered immediately before the time of publick prayer, and preaching in the chapel, to ſuch as can read, and ſhall be willing and diligent hearers of the Word preached †."

5. Mr. Robert Smyth, the ſame year, gave a parchment regiſter book to this pariſh, very ſtrongly bound, buffed and boſſed; in which he had moſt of the ſettlements of his own benefactions engroſſed. In the 71ſt page of this regiſter is the following memorandum:

" Foraſmuch as former regiſters have been either negligently loſt, or wilfully embezzled, it is now time to be warned that this paſs no further from the cheſt, than the length of a chain will ſuffer it. If there ſhall be cauſe (for teſtimony of truth) to uſe any thing contained in it, in any parts elſewhere, that may be ſupplied by a copy examined and teſtified, and the book remain ſtill in the cheſt.

" ROBERT SMYTH ‡."

6. Mr.

* There is a bond in the pariſh cheſt, dated April 14, 1602, by which Jeoffery Palmer, mercer, and William Taylor, both of Harborough, oblige themſelves and their ſucceſſors, the townſmen of Harborough aforeſaid, to pay 6s. 8d. to John Lea, of Lutterworth, clock-maker, yearly, in the South porch of the chapel of Harborough, if the ſaid John Lea ſhall well and ſufficiently repair and amend the clock and chimes belonging to the ſame, being in the chapel of Harborough, in all things needful (except ropes), and make and keep the ſaid chimes in as good, ſweet, ſolemn, and perfect tune of muſick, as ever the ſame was; at the ſight and judgment of a ſkilful man in muſick, to be choſen by the townſmen of Harborough. This clock and chimes, being thoroughly worn out, were taken down about ſixty years ago, and the preſent clock, with quarters, put up in their ſtead.

† To theſe there is one Bible to be annually added. April 8, 1751, there were but forty of theſe Bibles in the chapel, and April 2, 1768, there were but thirty-ſix of Mr. Smyth's Bibles there. To prevent their number from decreaſing for the future, I would (ſays Mr. Rouſe) humbly recommend the following words to be impreſſed upon each Bible to be added to thoſe already in the chapel, viz. THE GIFT OF MR. ROBERT SMYTH, 1768, TO THE CHAPEL OF MARKET HARBOROUGH, N° 37, &c.

‡ This regiſter was accompanied alſo with the following curious letter:

"To my brethren and loving friends Mr. Edward Still, miniſter of the Word of God, and all other inhabitants of the town of Market Harborough in Leiceſterſhire.

" Brethren (ſo I call you all), but eſpecially thoſe amongſt you who with ſincere hearts believe, and love the Lord Jeſus Chriſt, and expreſs the ſame in their lives and converſations; if there be any other (I pray God there be none), he hardly yet deſerveth the name of a brother (I

6. Mr. Robert Smyth, in the year 1614, founded the free ſchool in this town, and his particular directions for the conducting the building thereof may be ſeen in pp. *462, 463.

7. Five of the bells in the chapel ſteeple were re-caſt between the years 1608 and 1614, as appears from the town accounts of thoſe dates inclusive, and alſo by the mottos * upon the bells, by the famous Mr. Watts, and one Narum (his colleage or partner, I ſuppoſe), of Leiceſter, the expence of which, and of the framing, was at firſt defrayed by a ſubſcription of the inhabitants, who were re-paid again by half yearly payments of ten pounds each, out of the town eſtate. It is thought that ſeveral of the old bells were brought from St. Mary's in Arden †.

pray God frame his heart aright). Brethren (I ſay), I lately ſent you the table whereof mention is before made; I now ſend you this book (partly your own before) with additions, and bound (as you may ſee), as another token of my love (whether my laſt or no I cannot tell, God knoweth). I expect no other recompence or ſatisfaction for this, or any thing elſe you have received from me, but that you hear, underſtand, believe, and follow the counſel of that great Counſellor, who ſaid, 'If you love me, keep my commandments;' and again, 'By this ſhall all men know that ye be my diſciples, if ye love one another;' love one another (I pray you brethren), miniſter and people, love God, love your brethren; and leſt any ſhould imagine that I exclude or neglect the other ſex, I include ſiſters alſo, and write unto them, and to you all (we all are, or all ſhould be, brothers and ſiſters in Chriſt, our elder brother); love God (I ſay), and love one another. If I ſhould but copy out thoſe things which are written in the Holy Book of God concerning love, I am perſuaded I might almoſt fill this book, and leave you very little room for aught elſe. Having formerly written to you of other things, now for that (I fear, and partly hear) love is wanting amongſt you: I will not here overcharge nor confound your memories; I write of nothing elſe but love; and that this love letter may continue the better, I have (in love unto you) cauſed it to be ingroſſed, and have ſubſcribed it in this book, beſeeching the Lord, that his love may be largely extended towards you; and your love kindled, increaſed, ſtrengthened, and expreſſed towards him, and towards one another; and that he in his wiſdom and providence will frame your hearts, ſo that (as obedient children to your heavenly Father, which is the God of love) you and yours may at all times from henceforth continue in love: and ſo in love I leave you, and take my leave of you (whether for a time, or for ever, I cannot tell, God knoweth). The God of love bleſs you all eſpecially with ſpiritual bleſſings in heavenly things.

"*London, this ſixth of September*, 1608. "ROBERT SMYTH."

* The mottos upon the bells are as under:

I. There is no motto upon this bell; but upon the body of it, are ſeveral impreſſions of Queen Elizabeth's ſix-pences, one of which is very fair and legible, and bears date 1567.

II. "Praiſe the Lorde, 1613."

III. "Omnia fiant ad gloriam Dei, gloria Patri, Filio, & Spiritui Sancto. T. Eayre, Ket. 1740."

IV. "God ſave the Kinge, 1609."

V. "Celorum Chriſte, platiat tibi Rex ſonus iſte, 1614."

VI. "God ſave the Kinge, 1613."

The fifth and ſixth are eſteemed by judges good bells; the laſt of which is computed to weigh about a ton.

† The old church, whoſe deſtruction has been mentioned in p. 456.

8. "The

8. "The Reverend Zachary Jenkinſon, rector of Tighe in the county of Rutland, in the year 1620, gave theſe books underwritten to the uſe of the miniſter of Harborough for the time being, viz.

"Bernardi Opera Omnia," folio,
"Beza Opuſcula," 1 volume in folio,
"Perkins's Works," 3 volumes folio *.

9. In the pariſh cheſt is an indenture, bearing date the 20th of January, 1623, the 21ſt of James I. by which Hellenor Bunning of Market Harborough, widow, executrix of the laſt will and teſtament of Zaccheus Bunning late of Harborough aforeſaid, clerk, deceaſed, for and in conſideration of the ſum of 11 l. to her the ſaid Hellenor Bunning by Robert Cooper and William Potterton, churchwardens of Harborough aforeſaid, and William Smith and Robert Buttrice townſmen there, and other the inhabitants of Harborough aforeſaid in hand paid, doth bargain and ſell unto the ſaid Robert Cooper, William Potterton, William Smyth, and Robert Buttrice, all and ſingular ſuch books whoſe names be particularly mentioned in a catalogue in the pariſh cheſt, to have and to hold all and every the ſaid books unto the ſaid Robert Cooper, William Potterton, William Smyth, and Robert Buttrice, and the ſucceeding churchwardens and townſmen of Harborough aforeſaid, and their aſſigns, to their and every of their proper uſes and behoofs for ever †.

* Old Regiſter, p. 295.

† Of theſe books and others, which have been given to this town the following only are remaining, viz.

In the Veſtry.

1. Gloſſa ordinaria cum Expoſitione, &c. ſuper Libros, Job, Pſalter. Proverb. &c. Tertia Pars, black letter.

2. Eraſmus's Paraphraſe on the Four Goſpels. Folio, black letter, chained. [The Book of Injunctions, whereby King Edward VIth's viſitors were to govern their firſt royal viſitation, orders, "that within twelve months after this viſitation 'Eraſmus's Paraphraſe on the Four Goſpels' be provided, and conveniently placed in the Church, for the people to read therein."] Johnſon's Hiſtorical Account of the ſeveral Engliſh Tranſlations of the Bible, 8vo, 1730, p. 59.

3. Bp. Jewell's Anſwer to Mr. Harding, and his Apology of the Church of England with his Defence of the ſame. Folio, chained.

4. The ſame book, with his Sermons and other Tracts, well buffed and boſſed. Folio.

5. Novum Teſtamentum Græcum. 24°

In the Free School.

6. Cooperi Theſaurus Linguæ Rom. & Brit. 1565. Folio.

7. Biblia Sacra, Lat. à Tremellio & Junio, 1585. 4to.

8. To the above may be added "The Practice of a Juſtice of Peace," 2 vols. 8vo. compiled and publiſhed, under the direction of Lord Ward, by T. Cunningham, Eſq. In the firſt volume is written "Harborough, March 12th, 1762. This book, with the ſecond volume, was provided at the expence of the pariſh, for the inſtruction of pariſh officers.

"Richard Preeſt, } Overſeers of the Poor."
"Moſes Berry, }

10. Mr. Henry Coleman gave the Communion Rails, as we are informed by a writing which hangs in the veſtry room, of which the following is a copy:

"The rails erected about the communion table in this chancel were the free gift "of Mr. Henry Coleman, an apothecary of Market Harborough, in the year of "our Lord 1701, and in the firſt year of the reign of our Sovereign Lady Queen "Anne."

11. The Reverend Thomas Cocks gave to this pariſh an octavo Bible neatly bound and gilt, with ſilver claſps and boſſes; upon the cover are impreſſed the following words, "Donum Reverend. Tho. Cocks rect. de Saddington, N° ...."
This Bible is now in the Rev. Mr. Vardy's pew, and was printed in 1703.

12. Mr. Samuel Rouſe, a draper of this town, in 1729 painted the preſent clock-dial upon the ſteeple at his own proper coſt.

13. The Right Honourable Bennet Sherrard, Earl of Harborough, &c. who died Oct. 16, 1732, left Ten Pounds to the poor of this pariſh, which ſum was paid by his ſteward to Mr. John Harper and Mr. Samuel Rouſe, churchwardens, when his Lordſhip's corpſe was brought through here with very great funeral pomp, and was by them diſtributed accordingly.

14. The Rev. Robert Atkins, clerk, many years maſter of the Free School in this town, who died Dec. 23, 1736, left Five Pounds to the poor of this pariſh.

15. Mr. Robert Brice Shuter, ſometime a draper of this town, who died at Braybrook Sept. 10, 1744, left Five Pounds to the poor of this pariſh.

16. In 1744 the Sun Fire Inſurance Office gave Six Guineas to this town, towards purchaſing one of Meſſrs. Newſham and Ragg's fifth-ſized engines for extinguiſhing fires, which was accordingly done; and the remainder of the money, amounting to upwards of Fifty Pounds, was raiſed by a voluntary ſubſcription amongſt the inhabitants. About twelve months before, the inhabitants of this town had purchaſed of Thomas Sprigg of Oundle a ſmaller engine for thirty pounds, and paid for it by ſubſcription. To each of theſe engines belongs a leather pipe forty yards long with ſcrews to fit each other, which were purchaſed with the engines.

17. The Rev. George Periam, miniſter; Mr. Edmund French and Mr. Samuel Rouſe, churchwardens, gave a handſome crimſon velvet cuſhion, trimmed with a gold and ſilk fringe and taſſels, with a cover for the ſame, for the pulpit. This cuſhion coſt 5l. 6s. 3d.

18. In 1751 and 1752, the chapel was new pewed in a neat, regular and convenient manner; a handſome new pulpit erected; the floor new paved; the old

ſcreen next the chancel removed, which was ſupplied by a fine turned ſemielliptical arch fifteen feet ſix inches ſpan, neatly caſed with ſtucco, and other improvements made; the expence of which amounted to about two hundred and forty pounds, near two hundred pounds of which were raiſed by a voluntary ſubſcription of the inhabitants.

19. Mrs. Elizabeth Walker, a maiden lady of this town, in 1753, gave twenty pounds towards purchaſing a neat ſet of communion plate. A ſet was accordingly purchaſed, conſiſting of a flaggon, two plates, and a cup; on each of which is engraved "Deo & Eccleſiæ." They coſt about thirty-four pounds, which was paid thus; the gift of Mrs. Eliz. Walker twenty pounds; the old pewter flaggon, and two old ſilver cups, ten pounds; and the remainder by the pariſh.

The aforeſaid Mrs. Elizabeth Walker, ſome time before this, gave to the chapel a very handſome damask table cloth and napkin, to be uſed at the celebration of the Holy Communion.

20. In 1757 the chancel was new paved with fine Ketton ſtone; the area within the altar rails with regular quarries of the ſame ſtone, ornamented at each corner with ſmall quarries of black ſlate; the walls of this area lined with wainſcot, and ſeveral other improvements were then made by the Rev. Richard Parry, D. D. preaching miniſter of the chapel, to which improvements ſeveral of the inhabitants ſubſcribed very liberally.

21. Mr. John Hands, a draper of this town, gave twenty-four leather buckets to this town, to be uſed occaſionally at fires, on condition that he be excuſed ſerving the office of overſeer of the poor.

HARBY.

For an account of Jeffery de Harby, provincial of the Auguſtines, and confeſſor to Edward the Third, ſee Fuller, p. 132; and for Robert de Harby, a Carmelite in the fifteenth century, ſee ibid. p. 133; or ſee Mag. Brit. 1379.

The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is in the patronage of the Duke of Rutland.

William Turvile, M. A. rector; preſented Aug. 1739. He was alſo vicar of Long Clauſon.

Richard Stevens, preſented June 1749; alſo rector of Weſton in the county of Nottingham.

Bennet Storer, D. D. 1777.

Aide 20 Edw. III. 20 ſol' de Joanna quæ fuit uxor Joh' Delawar, pro dim' feod' in Herdby & ... de feodo Roſs, & de Adam Staingrave pro quarteria 1 feod' mil' de feodo Roſs; de Priore St. Johan' Jeruſ', pro 40ª parte un' feod' mil' de feodo de Ros.

HARESTON.

5 Hen. . . . Johannes de Grey tenuit die quo obiit medietatem unius meſſ' & medietatem 4 carucat' in Herſton de Rege, ut de Duce Lancaſtriæ, per ſervitium 24 partis unius feod' mil'; & quod Alicia & Iſabella ſunt filiæ & hæredes *.

14 Hen. VI. Iſabella quæ fuit uxor Humfredi Hallaton, armigeri, tenuit die quo obiit medietatem manerii de Hareſton de Rege, ut de honore ſuo de Lancaſtr', & unum holme, vocat' Milne Holme, in Knipton, de ducatu prædict' *.

Radulfus de Knipton dedit duas partes decimarum de toto dominio ſuo de Harſton Priori de Belvoir. Robert de Harſton confirms the gifts made by his uncle Radulphus de Knipton, viz. duas partes decimarum in toto dominio ſuo.

Ann. 8 Hen. VI. The prior of Belvoir grants to William Haubeck, rector of Harſton, a leaſe of two parts of the great and ſmall tithes of the domain lands, called Hillarife; rent 14 s. †

The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is in the patronage of the Crown.

This advowſon was given by Robert ſon of Ralph. Teſt' Rob' epiſc' Linc', & Rob' Com' Lanc'. Vide Dugd. Monaſt. vol. I. p. 315.

William Haubeck, rector 1428.

Richard Stoup, LL. B. rector, 1777; rector alſo of Plangar.

HATHERNE.

The church, dedicated to St. Peter, was in the patronage of Sir Ambroſe Philips, 1694; of Ambroſe Philips, Eſq. 1732; of Samuel Philips, Eſq. 1765; and now in Sir William Gordon, in right of his lady.

Richard de Duaco, rector, 1230.

Thomas Oſſop ‡, rector before 1688.

A. Glen, M. A. fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, publiſhed an Aſſize Sermon in 1707.

Thomas Heath, M. A.; alſo vicar of Sheepſhead, by diſpenſation, dated Feb. 1732-3.

W. Middleton, B. A. 1777.

The common field, 1300 acres, was incloſed in 1777.

In Auguſt 1743, by a ſtorm of thunder and lightning, attended with heavy rain, which laſted nine hours, Mr. Hawks, a farmer here, had a barn ſet on fire by the lightning twice, and each time extinguiſhed by the rain; a labourer belonging to him was ſtruck dead as he ſtood at the ſtable-door; trees were ſplit in divers places, and ſeveral ſheep found dead in the fields.

* Inquiſit. † Ex Reg. de Belvoir.

‡ In the church of Alleſley, co. Warwick, on a flat ſtone is this inſcription:

"Here lieth the body of Sarah, relict of Thomas Oſſop, late rector of Hathern in the county "of Leiceſter, daughter of Samuel Harwood, of Stoke in the liberty of Coventry, Gent. who "departed this life the 31ſt of Jan. Anno Dom. 1688, in the 71ſt year of her age."

HETHER, alias HEATHER, or HEYTHER.

Here was formerly a commandery of Knights Hoſpitallers. See p. 551.

The church, dedicated to St. John, is in the patronage of Joſeph Shirley, gent.

John de Dalderby, rector, 1269.
Paul de Dalderby, about 1300.
Paul Belcher, rector, 1778.

HIGHAM ON THE HILL.

Ex MSS antiquo. Sciant, &c. Robertus comes Leyceſtr', filius Petronellæ comitiſſæ, dedi & conceſſi Thomæ de Aſtelye, pro homagio & ſervitio ſuo, totam terram meam de Hegham, ſcilicet, decem & octo virgatas terræ & dimidiam, cum toftis & croftis, & cum omnibus pertinentiis intra villam & extra, cum hominibus in terra illa manentibus, liberè & hæreditariè tenend' de me & hæred' per ſervitium feodi quartæ partis unius militis.

Sciant, quod ego Rogerus de Quincy, ſeneſchallus dom' regis, conceſſi & con firmavi Thom' de Aſtley, &c. totam terram in Hegham, quam Robertus comes Leyc', fil' Petronellæ, ei dedit.

Johannes Trye, arm. & Willielmus Trye, junior, dederunt Willielmo Dyneley de . . . . . , totum jus ſuum in terr' in Repton, com' dict', & in Eſterington & Herdwick in com' Linc', & in Higham in com' Leic', per cart' dat' 19 E. IV. See my copy of Hervy's Viſitation of Stafford, by Nicolas Charles Lanc', fol. 58.

P. L. Norroy.

On the clock houſe within the church: "1620."

The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is in the patronage of Mrs. Chambers, the relict of the late incumbent.

Richard de . . . . . , rector, 1239.
William de Witham, 1250.
Walter Oliver, 1276.
William Sherman, died 1719. See his epitaph below.
James Sherman, LL. B. died Dec. 13, 1739. See the following page.
James Chambers, LL. B. rector, 1740.
Samuel Chambers, B. A. alſo rector of Croft. He died Feb. 25, 1788. See p. 442.

On flat ſtones in the chancel:

1. Here reſteth the body
of WILLIAM SHERMAN,
rector of this place,
obiit January the 9th,
1719,
ætat. ſuæ 97.

2. Here lieth the body of
MARY SHERMAN,
wife of Mr. WILLIAM SHERMAN,
rector of this place, by whom
ſhe had five ſons, viz. JAMES,
WILLIAM, ... THOMAS.
[*The reſt hid by a pew.*]

3. ANNE, widow of WILLIAM,
died 1711. She was the mother of
five ſons and two daughters.

4. Here

4. Here lies the body of the Rev.
JAMES SHERMAN, LL. B.
Rector of this place.
He was ſon of the
Rev. Mr. WILLIAM SHERMAN and
Mrs. SHERMAN. He died the 13th
of Dec. in the year
of our Lord 1739, æt. 70.

ANNE his wife died July 26,
1739, aged 78.

5. MARY SHERMAN, daughter of
WILLIAM, died Dec. 23, 1736,
aged 72.

6. ELIZABETH, youngeſt daughter of
WILLIAM,
died May 29, 1761, aged 100.

7. MARY, the wife of Mr. JAMES HARROLD, deceaſed, vicar
(daughter of the Rev. WILLIAM and ELIZABETH SHERMAN)
of Monks Kerby in the county of Warwick,
obiit Jan. 4, 1741, aged 55.

On a mural monument in the South aile:
RALPH BURTON, of Lindley, Eſq.
died Nov. 17, 1619, aged 73.
He left two ſons;
WILLIAM [the Hiſtorian of the County; ſee pp. 124, 246.]
ROBERT [Student of Chriſt Church; ſee pp. 132, 248.]

On an altar tomb in the church-yard, near the South corner of the chancel:
Interred underneath, near thoſe of his anceſtors,
lie the remains of WILLIAM FOX, late of Pinwall Grange,
who died June the 21ſt, 1782, aged 77.
Alſo of ANNE his wife,
who died Feb. 8, 1783, aged 62.

On an upright ſtone in the church-yard:
Here lies the body of THOMAS BARBER,
who departed this life the 6th day of
June, A. D. 1725, aged 75.

And near this place lyeth the body of
MARY his wife, who died the 8th day of
April, A. D. 1737, aged 63.

HOBYE, or HOWBY.

The church, dedicated to All Saints, is in the patronage of Henry Browne, M. A. the preſent incumbent.

Ralph de Kirketon, rector, 1221.
Stephanus de Heydon, 1224.
Walterus de Merton, 1273.
Rob' de Leyc', 1276.
Thomas Rawſon, M. A. admitted July 6, 1642. See an account of him, p. 326.
——— Smith ſucceeded Thomas Rawſon, as an intruder.
Thomas Rawſon, reſtored 1660; died 1662 *.
Henry Browne, M. A. 1777.

* Walker, Part II. p. 344.

HOOSE, HOSE, or HOWES.

Howes, Herby, &c. belonged to Robert de Todeni lord of Belvoir *.

Qu. If Nonerus had not under the lord of Belvoir the firſt grant of Howes manor, and from him to Poer, and from them to Thomas de Lincoln and Trowel?

See further particulars in the Additional Collections.

The church, dedicated to St. Michael, is in the Duke of Rutland's patronage.

Henry Hough, B. A. vicar, 1777.

HORNINGWOULD, or HORNINGHOLD.

The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is in the gift of Thomas Dummer, Eſq.

William Kingſman, vicar, 1778.

HOUGHTON ON THE HILL.

The church, dedicated to St. Catherine, is in the gift of Mr. Coulton, the preſent incumbent.

John Burrough, rector, 1651. See p. 318.

——— Cook, preſented June 1749.

Richard Coulton, M. A. inſtituted 1773; the preſent rector 1788.

HUMBERSTON.

Abb' de Croxton habet in Humberſton dim' car' terr' de dono Domini Joh' Humet, & pratum; & confirmatum eſt de Dom' Ric' le Grey, in puram elemoſynam †.

Redd' 26 ſol'. Ex Val. 26 Hen. VIII.

The church, dedicated to St. Mary, was in 1761 in the patronage of Mr. Iſaac Dudley, fiſhmonger.

Richard of Glouceſter, 1229.

John Dudley, B. A. vicar, 1777.

HUNCOTE.

1124. Hoc anno, poſt S. Andreæ feſtum, ante Xti feſtum, tenuerunt Radulphus Baſſet & Regis Thani magnum conſilium procerum in ..... treſura apud Hundhoge, & ſuſpenderunt ibi tot fures quot antea ..... ‡

Huncote is a ſmall chapelry in the pariſh of Narborough.

Here was a chantry at the time of the diſſolution, but no return was made.

HUNGARTON.

The church, dedicated to St. John the Baptiſt, is in the patronage of Shuckburgh Aſhby, Eſq.

This vicarage was united to that of Twyford in 1732.

Hugo de Vienna was the incumbent here in 1274.

Thomas Sawbridge, vicar here, publiſhed an Aſſize Sermon in 1689.

* Ex Domeſday, Dugd. Baron.

† Croxton Regiſter, p. 62.

‡ Sax. Chron. p. 228.

J. Juxon, vicar in 1736, publiſhed a Sermon on Witchcraft. He was rector alſo of Eaſtwell.

Thomas Clark, B. A. 1777.

Dame Mabell Oneby, the firſt wife of Sir John, was buried here (ſee p. 406); but we know not whether any monument was erected to her memory.

IBSTOCK, or IBOTSTOCKE.

The church, dedicated to St. Dennis, is in the gift of the Biſhop of Rocheſter.

Thomas Verdon, rector, 1220.

William Laud, D. D. inducted Auguſt 2, 1617; and having been conſecrated Biſhop of St. David's, Nov. 18, 1621, he reſigned this rectory March 6, 1625-6 *. He was Biſhop of Bath and Wells, Aug. 16, 1626; of London, July 15, 1628; Chancellor of the Univerſity of Oxford, April 12, 1630; Archbiſhop of Canterbury, Sept. 19, 1633; and beheaded on Tower Hill, Jan. 10, 1644-5.

Edward Layfield, 1640. See p. 324.

John Lufton, LL.D. 1642. See p. 325; and Ath. Ox. vol. II. p. 709.

William Sheffield, M. A. 1659. See an account of him, p. 307.

Edmund Lees. He ſucceeded to a prebend of Lichfield Feb. 23, 1685; died about November 1699, and was buried at Ibſtock †.

Reuben Clarke, preſented Nov. 1726.

James Hayward, M. A. preſented Nov. 1752. He was alſo rector of Uppingham, co. Rutland.

Edward Darell, LL. B. 1777. He was alſo rector of Uppingham, and lecturer of St. Olave's in the Old Jewry; and died Feb, 4, 1786.

Spencer Madan, M. A. had a diſpenſation, in April 1787, to hold this rectory with that of St. Philip in Birmingham.

In 1720 ſeveral poor children were taught here at the then rector's expence.

ILSTON.

The Abbot of Croxton had here 12 bovates of land and a windmill, which he exchanged with Robert Segrave for 12 bovates of land in Eyton, which came to him in right of his wife Iſolda, one of the daughters and heireſſes of Will. Everume. Amabilia the other ſiſter was ſecond wife to Robert Boteler. A fine was levied 5 Hen. III. betwixt the Abbot of Croxton and H. Segrave ‡.

Part of this village is in the pariſh of Noſely, and part in Carlton Curlieu.

Mr. William Staveley was poſſeſſed of ſome property here. See p. 360.

Lewis Palmer, LL. B. rector, 1777.

Charles Dickinſon, B. A. See p. 347.

Matthew Sly, M. A. had a diſpenſation, in April 1787, to hold Carlton Curlieu cum Ilſton.

* Newcourt, vol. I. p. 30. † Willis, vol. I. p. 429. ‡ Reg. Croxt.

KEAME (in the parish of RODELEY).

The following extract from the register of this parish was printed in Gent. Mag. 1765, p. 153.

"Mr. Thomas Sampson being minister in the year 1563, he had, by his wife Tomison, eight children, viz.

" 1 Joyce,	baptised	Feb. 12,	in 1630.
2 Ann,	———	May 6,	— 1632.
3 Edward,	———	Feb. 6,	— 1633.
4 Francis,	———	Oct. 11,	— 1635.
5 Thomas,	———	Nov. 1,	— 1637.
6 John,	———	Dec. 15,	— 1639.
7 Susannah,	———	July 25,	— 1642.
8 Elizabeth,	———	Oct. 20,	— 1644.

"He could not serve the cure of Keame before he was 22, consequently he had served it at the birth of his

1st	child	67 years,	aged 89.
2d	——	69 ——	— 91.
3d	——	70 ——	— 92.
4th	——	72 ——	— 94.
5th	——	74 ——	— 96.
6th	——	76 ——	— 98.
7th	——	78 ——	— 100.
8th	——	81 ——	— 103.

"Mr. Sampson was buried August 4, 1655; he was then at least 114, and had been minister of Keame 92 years. The register is of his own writing till near the time of his death. It was examined by the Rev. Mr. Juxon, on Feb. 28, 1743."

The supposition, however, of this great age was confuted in the General Evening Post, Dec. 10—12, 1765, by another, that he probably transcribed the register from 1563, and set his name to each page; which might make him pass for rector there ever since 1563. The confutation came from the late Lord Wentworth, who had it from Dr. Cardale of Rodeley, to whom Mr. Ashby lent a MS. dissertation by himself two or three years before. In this dissertation the subject is fully considered, on occasion of a register at Mundane Parva, Hertfordshire, signed by the same rector (Richard Newton) and churchwardens, from 1558 to 1604.

KEGWORTH.

John Ireton, rector, about 1600. Clarke's Life of Arthur Hildersham, p. 375.

Michael Honywood, D. D. rector, 1660 (Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy). He was installed Dean of Lincoln, Oct. 12, 1660; and, dying Sept. 7, 1681, aged 85,

85, was buried in the Cathedral, to which he had been a benefactor, with this inſcription on his monument affixed to the back of the high altar:

"MICHAEL HONYWOOD, S. T. P. celeberrimæ illius matronæ MARIÆ HONYWOOD, μακροαίωνος κωαλύτης, è Nepotibus poſt nullum memorandus hic juxta ſitus eſt: Collegii Chriſti apud Cantabrigiam Alumnus & Socius, Pietatis, Pacis, Literarum ſtudioſiſſimus cuivis ut præcurreret. Patriam perduellium Conjuratione conturbatam fugit 17 annos: in tranquillam, Carolo reduce reddit. Deinceps Collegio huic Lincolnienſi Decanus annos 21 præfuit. Vir priſcâ Simplicitate, Morum Suavitate, liberali Munificentiâ inſignis, quæ quidem unica Monumentum ſibi cum literis durandum poſuit, utpote qui clauſtri hujus Eccleſiæ dilapſo in latere, extructâ propriis ſumptibus ſuis non exiguis, Bibliothecâ, eam poſtea Libris non paucis nec vulgaribus locupletavit. Tandem ſpe vitæ immortalis Morti HONIWODIOS lento pede inſequenti lubenter ſe obtulit, die ſeptimo menſis Septembris, anno ætatis ſuæ 85, Salutis Humanæ 1681."

On a grave ſtone on the ground, this:

"Here lyeth the Body of MICHAEL HONYWOOD, D. D. who was Grandchild, and one of the 367 Perſons that MARY, the Wife of ROBERT HONYWOOD, Eſq. did ſee, before ſhe died, lawfully deſcended from her; that is, 16 of her own Body, 114 Grandchildren, 228 of the third Generation, and 9 of the fourth." Kennet's Chron. Willis, II. 80.

Joſias Cockſhutt, M. A. 1725. He was Fellow of Corpus Chriſti College, Cambridge; B. A. there, 1709; and M. A. 1713.

John Wolley, M. A. 1777.

KEYTHORPE.

This little village is in the pariſh of Tugby.

On a mural monument on the North wall of the church of St. James, Clerkenwell, near the altar, I find the following epitaph, with the arms of *Trotman* and *Wayte* (ſee the plate which faces p. 371):

"THOMAS WAYTE, OF KEYTHORPE IN THE
COUNTY OF LEICESTER, ESQ. RECEAVOUR FOR
HIS MAJESTIE IN THE COUNTIES OF WARWICK
AND LEICESTER, DEPARTED THIS LIFE 2 JULY,
1642; AND LYETH BURIED, WITH THE
BODIES OF BARBARA HIS WIFE,
DAUGHTER OF EDMUND HUNT, OF
NORFOLK, ESQ. AND ELIZABETH HIS
DAUGHTER, WIFE OF SAMUEL
TROTMAN, OF THE INNER TEMPLE, ESQ.
UNDER THE MARBLE NEAR THIS PLACE.

"AN

AN EPITAPH ON THOMAS WAYTE, ESQ.

" Hither no teares, but garlands brrng,
To crowne this good Receavour's duſt;
Who gave accompt to God and King,
And lies rewarded with the Juſt.
So to his faith and office both gave reſt;
The King his quittance, God *quietus eſt*."

On an adjoining mural monument:

" Elizabeth, the wife of Samuel Trotman, of the Inner Temple, Eſq. ſonne of Fiche Trotman, of Cam in the county of Glouceſter, daughter of Thomas Wayte, of Keythorp in the county of Leiceſter, by Barbara his wife, daughter of Edmund Hunt, of Norfolk, Eſq. religiouſly departed this life, in child-birth of her only child Elizabeth, 8 Auguſt, 1640; and her daughter alſo died in the ſame month, and whoſe corps lye by the body of her mother Barbara Wayte, under the marble neere the communion table, expecting a joyful reſurrection."

KIBWORTH.

Of the two towns of this name, one is called *Kibworth Becham* or *Beauchamp*, the other *Kibworth Harcourt*.

Kibworth Harcourt became part of the poſſeſſions of Merton college, Oxford, ſo early as 1225, and is ſtyled by Burton " a rectory." The tithes were given, in 1260, by Saher de Harcourt, to Robert de Quenburg, on the death of William de Harcourt, rector of Aileſton, with a ſaving to the rights of the pariſh church.

On the death of Thomas Roberd in 1446, Henry Sever had the free chapel of Kibworth Harcourt, which he reſigned in 1447, and was ſucceeded by Dr. Arundell; on whoſe reſignation in 1459, either the ſame Henry Sever, or another of that name, was preſented by Merton college.

It appears, from Bacon's " Liber Regis," that " the chapel here is down;" and that Merton college has not appointed a miniſter to it for many years."

The Beauchamps, earls of Warwick, held the manor of Kibworth Becham from the Crown, as *Chief Pantlers to the King* at the Coronation; and on the ſame tenure it was granted, by Queen Elizabeth, to Ambroſe Dudley earl of Warwick. The church, dedicated to St. Wilfrid, is now in the patronage of Merton college.

William Treygoz, ſubdean, was preſented by the Lady Margaret de Beauchamp to the rectory of Kibworth Becham in 1239.

Oliver de Sutton reſigned the rectory in 1274.

Thomas de Sutton, preſented by the Lady Margaret de Beauchamp, was admitted Oct. 12, 1274.

John Elvet died in 1404; after whom,

Richard Holt was preſented, by the Lady Margaret de Beauchamp, Nov. 23, 1404.

William Repyngdon, died 1435; and was ſucceeded by

John Arundell, who was preſented by the Lord Richard de Beauchamp Jan. 8, 1435. He took his doctor's degrees in medicine.

John Arundell, clerk, on the reſignation of Dr. Arundell, was preſented by Richard Nevil, earl of Warwick, May 3, 1459.

William Spark reſigned this rectory in 1509; when

William Knight was preſented by Merton college, Aug. 17, 1509.

John Berridge, 1602; died 1632. See his epitaph below.

William Hault, or Hunt, D. D. 1642. See p. 323.

John Yaxley occurs as miniſter in 1659. See p. 307.

John Jennings, died 1701. See his epitaph below.

William Vincent, 1706; died 1744.

Peter Shuter, 1749; died 1769.

Chriſtopher Hatton Walker, M. A. 1769; died 1779. See his epitaph, p. 458.

James Norman, M. A. 1780.

The common field of Kibworth Beauchamp, 3900 acres, was incloſed in 1779.

In the chancel: Arms, a ſaltire engrailed between four eſcallops, impaling on a feſs three lozenges, in chief a creſcent.

H. S. E.
Johannes Berridge, Theologiæ Profeſſor, Eccleſiæ
Cathedralis B. Mariæ Lincoln' præcentor, atque hujus
Eccleſiæ per annos 30 paſtor, ejuſdemque
Patronus; qui Londini animam Deo reddidit
12 die Maii, Anno Domini 1632,
ætatis ſuæ ſexageſimo.
Conjugem ſortitur Dorotheam, filiam Ferdinandi
Fielding, armigeri, è quâ ei nati ſunt
3 filiæ, Maria, Foſtina, & Gunditha
(omnes ante patrem defunctæ); & 10 filios,
Baſilius, Gulielmus, Ferdinandus, Georgius, Baſilius,
Michael, Jacobus, Jonathan, Samuel, Johannes,
quos omnes (Baſilio ſeniore & Michaele exceptis)
una cum uxore ſuperſtites reliquit.
Spero videre bona Domini in terrâ viventium.

On the pavement near the reading deſk:

Hic jacet
Mortale quod fuit
Viri Reverendi Johannis Jennings,
Agro Salopienſi oriundi,
Ædis Chriſti Oxon. alumni,
olim Eccleſiiæ apud Hartley Waſtphel
in Agro Hantonienſi Rectoris,
Corpore ſoluti Sept. 20, A. D. 1701,
ætat. 66.
Hic etiam ſepelita
Maria uxor ejus,
quæ obiit Feb. 6, A. D. 1721,
ætatis 75.
Nec fallet Chriſtum pulvis confuſus.

On a flat ſtone in the chancel:

Robertus Edwards, B. D. ob. 27 Aprilis, 1704, æt. 21.

On

On another flat ſtone:

In memory of the Rev. Peter Shuter, 20 years rector of this pariſh; who died Nov. 24, 1769, aged 50.

Alſo of Peter Shuter his ſon; who died Dec. 24, 1769, aged 7 weeks.

Alſo of Lucy his wife, daughter of Richard Vowe, gent. who died Jan. 24, 1770, aged 34.

In the church-yard: Arms, three cinquefoils, impaling two bars, in chief a lion paſſant, crowned ducally. Creſt, a demi-ram rampant.

"Near this place lie the bodies of
William and Anne Vincent,
in hopes of a joyful reſurrection.
He was patron of this church,
and for 38 years rector of it:
She his affectionate wife 35 years.
He died Jan. 12, 1744,
She died Aug. 10, 1739,
aged 70.
55."

On upright ſtones:

In memory of Mr. L. Powel Williams, ſurgeon.
He departed this life Jan. 9, 1771,
in the 40th year of his age.
He was the firſt that introduced the practice of inoculation without preparation in this kingdom.

Thomas Wellby, ſenior, died in 1783, aged 71.

Elizabeth Bean, died Sept. 10, 1769, aged 82.

KILNCOTE, KINCOTE, or KILMCOTE.

The church is dedicated to All Saints; patron, Lord Willoughby de Broke.

George Tongue, rector, about 1640; ſequeſtered. See p. 328.
Benjamin Southwood, 1659. See p. 310; unneceſſarily repeated in p. 319.
Richard Grey *, D. D. 1740.

Richard

* Dr. Richard Grey, an ingenious and learned Engliſh divine, was born in 1693, and went through Lincoln college, Oxford, where he took the degree of M. A. Jan. 16, 1718-19. He obtained early in life this rectory of Kilncote, and that of Hinton in Northamptonſhire afterwards; together with a prebend of St. Paul's. He was alſo, 1746, official and commiſſary of the archdeaconry of Leiceſter. In 1730, he publiſhed at Oxford a "Viſitation Sermon;" and, the ſame year, "Memoria Technica; or a new Method of artificial Memory:" a fourth edition of which came out in 1756. At this time, alſo, appeared his "Syſtem of Engliſh Eccleſiaſtical Law, extracted from the Codex Juris Eccleſiaſtici Anglicani" of biſhop Gibſon, 8vo. This was for the uſe of young ſtudents deſigned for orders; and for this the univerſity gave him the degree of D. D. May 28, 1731. In 1736, he was the undoubted author of a large anonymous pamphlet, under the tile of "The miſerable and diſtracted State of Religion in England, upon the Downfall of the Church eſtabliſhed," 8vo; and, the ſame year, printed another "Viſitation Sermon." He had printed an Aſſize Sermon in 1732, called "The Great Tribunal,"

Richard Jago *, M. A. 1771; died May 8, 1781.

The common field, 2600 acres, was incloſed in 1778.

KILWORTH ABBAS, or NORTH KILWORTH.

The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, was formerly appropriated to the abbey of Leiceſter, and is now in the patronage of the *Belgraves*.

Roger de Barry was preſented to the rectory in 1222.

Hugh Barre, 1225.

Ralph de Gumerton, 1249.

William Welgrave, exchanged with Roger Saunder, Nov. 1414. *

bunal." He publiſhed "A new and eaſy Method of learning Hebrew without Points, 1738;" "Hiſtoria Joſephi," and "Paradigmata Verborum, 1739;" "Liber Jobi, 1742;" "Anſwer to Warburton's Remarks, 1744;" "The laſt Words of David, 1749;" "Nova Methodus Hebraicè diſcendi, diligentiùs recognita, & ad Uſum Scholarum accommodata, &c. 1751;" and, laſtly, an Engliſh tranſlation of Mr. Hawkins Browne's poem "De Animi Immortalitate, 1753." He died Feb. 28, 1771, in his 78th year; having been married, and leaving daughters.

* Richard Jago, deſcended from a family of Corniſh extraction, was the ſon of the Rev. Richard Jago, rector of Beaudeſert in Warwickſhire. He married Margaret, the daughter of William Parker, gent. of Henley in Arden, 1711, by whom he had ſeveral children. Richard, the third ſon, was born Oct. 1, 1715. He received a good claſſical education under the Rev. Mr. Crumpton, an excellent country ſchool maſter, at Solihull in Warwickſhire; where he formed an acquaintance with ſeveral gentlemen who were his ſchool fellows; amongſt others, with the late William Shenſtone, Eſq. with whom he correſponded on the moſt friendly terms during life. From ſchool he was entered of Univerſity college, Oxford, where he took his degree of M. A. July 9, 1738, having taken orders the year before, and ſerved the curacy of Snitterfield, near Stratford upon Avon. In 1744 he married Dorothea-Suſanna Fancourt, a daughter of the Rev. Mr. Fancourt, of Kilncote. For ſeveral years after his marriage he reſided at Harbury, to which living he was inſtituted in 1746. At a ſmall diſtance lay Cheſterton, given him much about the ſame time by Lord Willoughby de Broke; the two together amounting to about 100l. a year. Before his removal from that place, he had the misfortune to loſe his amiable companion, who died in 1751, leaving him a numerous family of ſmall children; and, from ſuch a loſs, the moſt inconſoleable widower. In 1754, Lord Clare, now Earl Nugent, who had a great regard for him, by his intereſt with Dr. Madox, biſhop of Worceſter, procured him the vicarage of Snitterfield, where he had formerly been curate, worth about 140l. a year; whither he removed, and where he reſided the remainder of his life. In 1759 he married a ſecond wife, Margaret, the daughter of James Underwood, Eſq. of Rudgely in Staffordſhire; who ſurvived him. Mr. Jago was preſented in 1771, by Lord Willoughby de Broke, to the rectory of Kilncote, worth near 300l. a year, and reſigned the vicarage of Harbury. During the latter part of his life, as the infirmities of age came upon him, he ſeldom went from home. He amuſed himſelf at his leiſure, in improving his rectory-houſe, and ornamenting his grounds, which were agreeably ſituated, and had many natural beauties. Mr. Jago, in his perſon, was about the middle ſtature. In his manner, like moſt people of ſenſibility, he appeared reſerved amongſt ſtrangers: amongſt his friends he was free and eaſy; and his converſation ſprightly and entertaining. In domeſtic life, he was the affectionate huſband, the tender parent, the kind maſter, the hoſpitable neighbour, and ſincere friend; and both by his doctrine and example, a faithful miniſter of the pariſh over which he preſided. After a ſhort illneſs, he died May 8, 1781, aged 65 years, and was buried, according to his deſire, in a vault which he had made for his family in the church at Snitterfield. He had children only by his firſt wife; three ſons, who died before him, and four daughters, three of whom are now living.

John

John Buckeridge, about 1600; he was afterwards preſident of St. John's college, Oxford, 1605; biſhop of Rocheſter, 1611; of Ely 1628 †.

William Laud, B. D. inducted April 1608; which he changed for Tilbury in Eſſex, Oct. 28, 1609 ‡.

Samuel Cotton, B. D. 1642; inſtalled a prebendary of Lincoln, Oct. 4, 1660 §.

Thomas Jenkings, 1659. See p. 317.

—— Collier, preſented Oct. 1732; vicar alſo of Cold Aſhton, Northamptonſhire.

Jeremiah Belgrave, 1777.

SOUTH KILWORTH.

The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is in the patronage of the Crown.

Adam de Lincoln was preſented to the rectory in 1237.

Jeffery Elkins, preſented in March 1728-9.

Charles Cave, 1777.

Charles Chambers, the preſent rector, 1788.

The poor children in 1720 were inſtructed in reading, &c. by the then rector.

KIRKBY BELLERS, or KIRKBY SUPER WRETHEK.

John Kirkeby reſigned this church in 1276; and was ſucceeded by

Roger de Holt, 1276.

The collegiate chapel of St. Peter here was converted into a conventual church, 12 kal. April, 1359; Roger de Cotes, the firſt prior. See pp. 552. 583.

Robertus Swillington, chevalier, tenuit die quo obiit unum meſſuagium & 2 ſhopas in villa de Leiceſtr'; idem tenuit quendam alium redditum 2l. 9s. voc' Palfry ſilver, & quendam alium redditum vocat Shirefstooth 7l. 2s. 10d.½ de rege ad feod' firm' reddendo annuatim regi per manus vicecomitis 12l. 18s. 5d.½ & quod Margareta de Bray, filia Rogeri de Swillington, & ſoror prædict' Roberti, eſt hæres *.

5 Hen. V. Robert Swillington had a ſon John, and he had a ſon Roger.

Rogerus Bellers ten' hundred' de Framland, ex dono Edwardi Secundi, ſibi & hæred' firma vicecom' Leic' pro hundredo 12l. 18s. 5d.

Roger Bellers, who died 8 Hen. V. had in fee farm the hundred of Framland by grant from the Crown; rent 12l. 18s. 5d. This came to Robert Swillington, knt. in marriage with Margaret, daughter of Roger Bellers, in Henry the Fifth's time**.

Rex conceſſit Willielmo epiſcopo Lond' cuſtodiam manerii Kirkeby Belers in com' Leic', & aliorum maneriorum in com' Leic', Derb', & Nott'; quæ fuer' Margaretæ, filiæ Rogeri de Swillington, uxoris Johannis Ora, militis, de Ingleby in com' Linc'. Dat' 27 Nov' ††.

39 Eliz. Henry earl of Huntingdon had the hundred of Framland ‡‡; and his deſcendants ſtill enjoy it.

* Kennet's Parochial Antiquities, p. 559. † Newcourt's Rep. vol. I. p. 357.
‡ Ibid. p. 30. § See above, p. 322; and Willis, II. 245. || Inquiſ. 8 Hen. V.
** Ex MSS. †† Rot. primum, vel Pat. 8 Hen. VI. m. 25. ‡‡ Vide Inquiſ.

" * A monument of Bellers and his wife, with a lion on his breaſt, crowned.
" Elizabetha filia Tho' Bradnell de Deane, militis, uxor Reeſi Griffin, & habuit " exitum Mariam.
" Maria filia & hæres dicti Reeſi Griffin & Elizabethæ, uxor Tho' Markham.
" Alex' de Markham, Miles Chaſtellanus de Nottingham, temp. H. II.
" Robtus de Markham de Markham, filius Roberti, temp. E. I.
" Multa Markhamorum inſignia ibidem.
" Anno 1326, kal' Feb'. Occiſus fuit dominus Rogerus Bellers in com' Leic'; " fundavit cantariam ſecularium ſacerdotum apud Kerby Bellers, co. Leic', quam poſt " multos annos uxor ejuſdem Rogeri, cum conſenſu Rogeri filii eorum, tranſtulit in " uſus canonicorum regularium, inſtituens ibidem primum priorem: loci de abbatia de " Oveſton† Hic Rogerus occiſus eſt a quodam Euſtachio de Folvile & fratribus ſuis, " quibus prius minas ingeſſerat & injurias; interfectus erat a tribus fratribus in qua- " dam valle juxta Rereſby. Hic oppreſſor fuit eccleſiarum & aliorum virorum re- " ligioſorum pro cupiditate poſſeſſionum quas cupierat ad donationem cantariæ ſuæ.
" Anno 1347, obiit Euſtachius de Folvile; Ro' Bellers interficerat ‡."

Humphrey Haines, rector, died 1766, aged 68.
George Coulton, 1777.

KIRKBY MALORY.

The church is in the patronage of the Lord Viſcount Wentworth.

H. Thomas, rector, 1681; died 1727. See his epitaph, p. 462.
Humphry Haines, died 1732-3. See his epitaph, p. 462.
Robert Prior, rector, 17 . . See p. 43.
Rowney Noel, D. D. died 1786. See p. 448; and his epitaph, p. 651.
W. Pares, 1786. See p. 448.

Mr. William Dilks, late of London, gave the intereſt of 100l. for apprenticing and cloathing poor children of this pariſh. (Land bought in Barwell.)

William Noel, Eſq.	—	—	50
Lady Frances Noel	—	—	30
			12
Intereſt for ditto (Land in Shilton).			92

On a mural monument on the South ſide of the chancel:

" William Noell, Eſq. lord of the manor and patron of the church of Kirkby Mallory, had iſſue by Frances his wife, daughter and coheir to John Fulford, of Ford in the county of Warwick, ſix ſons and five daughters; Thomas, who died in his infancy, William, Verney, Edward, Henry, Andrew; Anne, Frances, Eleanor, Katherine, and Grace; and lye both underneath interred."

* From Harl. MSS. ubi ſuprà. † Of the priory here, ſee p. 552. ‡ Harl. MSS.

On

On a handſome monument on the North ſide of the chancel; with an effigies at full length, reſting on his right elbow:

"Here lieth the body of Sir William Noel, baronet, the only ſon of Sir Varney Noel, baronet, who deceaſed in the three-and-thirtieth yeare of his age, upon the 13th of April, 1675. He had two wives; the firſt was Margaret, third daughter of John Lord Lovelace, Baron of Hurley; her mother was the Lady Anne Wentworth, daughter to the Earl of Cleveland, to whom he was married eleven yeaas, and had by her four children, Thomas, Elizabeth, John, and William; only Thomas and John now ſurvive. His ſecond wife was Frances, third daughter of Humble Lord Ward, Baron of Birmingham; her mother, Frances Baroneſſe Dudley, and only neece to the Duke of Somerſet. He was married to her almoſt three yeares, and had by her three children, Frances, Elizabeth, and William, William being born after his father's death; and now only Frances ſurvives.

In honour of his memory, the ſaid Frances hath built this monument, when ſhe had been almoſt four yeares a widow, and continues a mourner ſtill."

On a mural monument on the South ſide of the chancel:

"Here lieth the body of Sir John Noel, ſon of Sir William Noel, baronet, by the Lady Margaret, daughter of John Lord Lovelace, by the Right Honourable Lady Anne Baroneſs Wentworth, daughter of the Earl of Cleveland. He married Mary, one of the daughters and coheirs of Sir John Clobery, of Breadſtone in the county of Devon, by whom he had three children, Anne, Clobery, and William. He departed this life the 1ſt of July, in the year of our Lord 1697, in the 31ſt year of his age."

On another mural monument on the South ſide of the chancel:

"Sir Clobery Noel, baronet, eldeſt ſon of Sir John Noel, baronet, by Mary his wife, daughter of Sir John Clobery of Breadſtone in the county of Devon, knight, married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Rowney, of the city of Oxford, Eſq. by whom he had ſix ſons, Edward Clobery, Thomas, John, William, James, and Rouney, and one daughter Mary. He died July 30, 1733, aged 49; and was buried underneath."

On another mural monument on the South ſide of the chancel:

"This monument is erected to the memory of Thomas Noel, Eſq. captain in the royal navy, third ſon of Sir Clobery Noel, baronet, who in every ſituation performed the part of a diligent, ſkilful, and gallant officer, and, perſiſting in his duty with bravery to the laſt, fell with honour in the ſervice of his country. Being commander of his majeſty's ſhip Princeſs Louiſa, in the engagement with the French near Minorca, on the 26th of May, 1756, he was mortally wounded; and dying on the 5th of June following, in the 39th year of his age, he was buried in the Engliſh church at Gibraltar."

On.

On a mural monument on the North ſide of the chancel:

Arms, *Wentworth*, impaling Sable, on a feſs between three cinquefoils Argent, two mulletts Sable.

" Underneath lie interred the remains of
the Right Honourable Edward Noel, Lord Viſcount Wentworth, baron of Nettleſted, and baronet, who died XXXI October, MDCCLXXIV, aged LIX;
and of
the Right Honourable Judith Lady Wentworth his wife, only daughter of William Lambe, of Farndiſh in the county of Northampton, Eſq.
She died in December MDCCL, aged XXXV.
They had iſſue one ſon, Thomas, and three daughters,
Judith, Elizabeth, and Sophia-Suſanna.
This ſmall mark of filial affection was erected in remembrance of his deceaſed parents by Thomas Viſcount Wentworth."

Near the altar, at the South-eaſt corner of the chancel:

" H. S. E.
H. Thomas, A. M. hujus parochiæ
per 40 annos & ultra
Paſtor pius, prudens, ſedulus,
(Qualem optâret Eccleſia primæva)
Fide, zelo, moribus verè Chriſtianus
Exemplo, doctrina, officiis gregi dilectus,
Maritus, pater, amicus optimus;
Suis boniſque honor, miſeris ſolamen;
Plurimis utilis, & beneficus,
Omnibus benevolus, carus, & benignus,
Ob. A. D. 1727, æt. 73.
In dilecti parentis memoriam
G. Thomas, de Manceter Vicarius,
Hoc gratus & mœrens P. C."

On a table monument in the church-yard*, at the Eaſt end of the church:

Conditur hic
quicquid mortale fuit
Humphredi Haines,
Eccleſiæ { de Croft per tredecim annos
dein hujus per octos menſes
Rectoris.
Si rogas qualis erat?
quibus virtutibus inclaruit?
Scias eas, fidelius bonorum memoria,
quam loquaci titulo, eſſe conſervatas.
Obiit pridie idus Januarii,
anno Domini 1732-3.
Hoc ſupremum amoris pignus
in gratam chariſſimi conjugis memoriam
mœrens uxor poſuit.

At Tamworth, co. Warwick, on the North wall of the chancel:

" Nere to this place
lyeth interred
the body of Elizabeth, daughter
of William Noel, of Kirkby in the
county of Leiceſter, Eſq.
wife of Ralph Adderley, of Alderwas
in the county of Stafford, Eſq.
by whom ſhe had one ſonne Charles.
She after married Ralph Flyer, of Hints
in the ſaid county of Stafford, Eſq.
and departed this life
the firſt day of May, An. Dñi MDCLXI,
aged LXII yeares.
To whoſe memory
Sir Charles Adderley, of Hamms
in the county of Warwick, knight,
(her only ſon)
erected this monument."

* For other epitaphs in this church-yard, ſee the Additional Collections.

KNAPTOFT.

"Hic jacet Johannes Turpin*, filius Nicholai Turpin de Whicheſter, co. Northamp', arm. ob. 1493, & Elizabetha uxor ejus, filia Tho' Kinſman, arm. fil' Sudon Panell filia & heres Johis Panell, militis, fil' Elizabethæ Gubion filiæ & heredis Ricard Gubion, militis, 9 Hen. VI."

For an account of Richard Turpin, ſee Fuller, p. 133.

Here is part of a very old manſion, built of ſtone, having been flanked with circular towers and balconies; the greateſt part very much in ruins, and ſhamefully neglected.

In one of the upper rooms, ſaid to have been a chapel or oratory, the walls are ſtudded and plaſtered. There has been an inſcription round this room, moſt of which is defaced, and now ſcarce legible. Theſe words may yet be read in the old Gothic letter:

Whom have I done wrong to?
Whom have I hurte?
From whoſe hands have I receyved any bribe to blynde myne eyes thereby?
And I . . . . . .

There is only the north corner of the ſteeple now ſtanding, and ſome part of the foundations of the church to be ſeen. At the eaſt end (ſuppoſed the ſite of the chancel) a large alder tree is ſtill growing, under which the marriage ſolemnities are ſometimes performed.

A bell belonging to this church is ſequeſtered under the belfrey of Sheveſby church; of which hereafter.

This manor anciently belonged to Morley, Baron of Morpeth, from whence it deſcended by marriage to Somervile, from Somervile to Gobion, from Gobion to Painell, and ſo to Kinneſman, and by marriage from Kinneſman to Turpin. It is now chiefly the inheritance of the Duke of Rutland.

John Moore, rector, 1610 (Blomefield, vol. II. p. 421); ob. 1657.
——— Watton, about 1657.
——— Whatton; ob. Dec. 25, 1735, in the 90th year of his age.
——— Battle, M. A. preſented, per mort. Whatton, Jan. 1735-6.
Thomas Wilſon, M. A. reſigned 1736-7.
John Cart, B. D. 1777.
The Biſhop of Landaff is the preſent rector, 1787. The officiating curate is the Rev. Mr. Arnald.

* This epitaph (from Harl. MS.) differs from Burton.—Q. which is right?

An ingenious correſpondent of Mr. Urban, in Gent. Mag. for Auguſt 1787, thus deſcribes a curioſity in this pariſh:

"Being lately from home on a little excurſion, I fortunately diſcovered the ſite of an ancient encampment, in the pariſh of Knaptoft in Leiceſterſhire; which, to the beſt of my knowledge, has never been noticed. Yet, ſo conſpicuous from the adjoining turnpike road, it is ſurpriſing it ſhould have ſo long eſcaped the eye of even a leſs attentive obſerver. I regretted for a moment that an engagement prevented my ſtopping to take a nearer view; but my viſit being at no great diſtance from the place, I returned the next morning and ſketched a plan, with a ſurvey of the adjacent lands, reducing the admeaſurements into geometrical paces. The dimenſions may not be perfectly exact for want of proper inſtruments; but I believe, upon the whole, it is ſufficiently accurate. I herewith preſent you a rough draught, ſuch as it is, taken on the ſpot. To which I have ſince added a tomb, with an ancient martial trophy of my own compoſing, deſigned as a vignette to place thereon the title, which, at the ſame time, will ſave your engraver the trouble of forming a better. You will, undoubtedly, expect ſome account with my private opinion of theſe curious *veſtigia*; to anſwer this point, you muſt be ſatisfied at preſent with mere conjecture only. It is little more than a fortnight ſince the diſcovery; and after many enquiries, I could gain no intelligence, or any tradition, from the neighbourhood reſpecting it. The proprietor of the ground himſelf was as deficient as the reſt, and totally ignorant in theſe matters; the only material information from him, that ſerved my purpoſe, was, that ſome years ago, in digging a pit, the labourers brought up a large flat ſtone (but no inſcription), and ſeveral others of a rude form. This, with ſome other particulars then related, aſſured me of its having been the place of interment of ſome warrior. Similar ſepulchres are frequently found, whoſe ſides, formed by irregular ſtones, are covered with a large flat ſtone. One of the kind was lately found at Market Boſworth, with this difference, that the cover was made of burnt clay. Theſe ſort of tumuli I have endeavoured to repreſent in the corner of the plan. From this, and other appearances, I dare not pronounce the premiſes a Roman military work, rather Britiſh or Saxon; perhaps a Daniſh intrenchment. Its ſituation, from either the Foſſe or Watling Street, does not ſeem to favour the firſt conjecture; it is diſtant ten miles ſouth from Leiceſter, about ſeven miles eaſt from the Watling Street, nine miles ſouth from the Foſſe, and about mid-way between Leiceſter and Naſeby, in Northamptonſhire. I wiſh for the opinions of your antiquarian readers, to throw ſome further light on this curious and neglected remain. However, I am not a little flattered by having luckily made the firſt diſcovery, and ſhall be more ſo if you judge it worth diſplaying in your uſeful repoſitory. In the mean while, if any thing new can be collected relating to this place, I ſhall take an early opportunity of communicating it. OBSERVATOR."

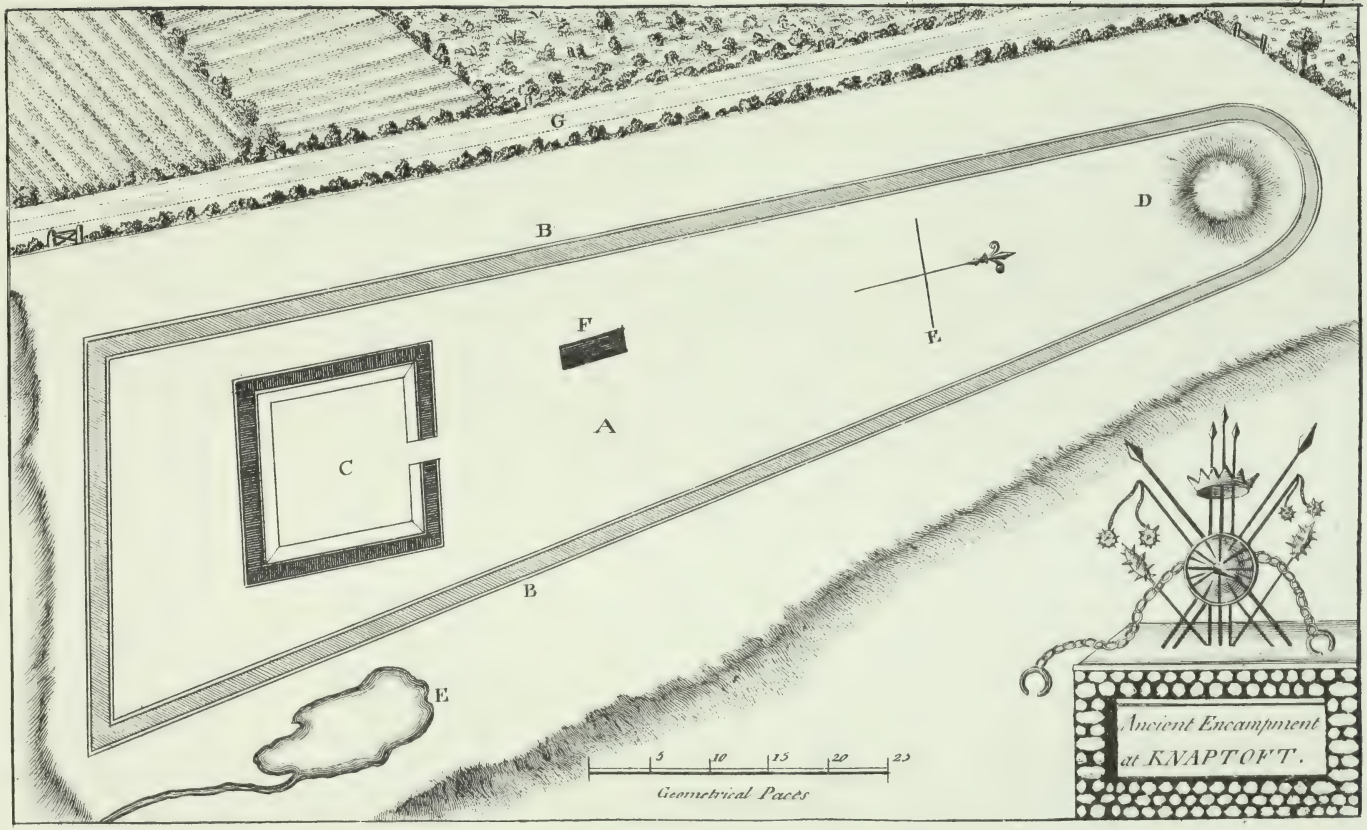
References to the Plan. [See Plate XIX.]

A. The Camp.
B. The trench, or line of circumvallation.
C. The principal intrenchment and fortreſs.
D. A raiſed mount, not above eight feet high, ſuppoſed to have been conſiderably lowered by the plough.
E. A pond, having a conſtant ſpring.
F. The place of the tumulus.
G. The turnpike road from Leiceſter to London, through Welford.

KNIGHTON.

This living is annexed to the vicarage of St. Margaret's in Leiceſter.
For an account of Henry de Knighton, ſee Fuller, p. 133.

KNIP-


G
B
D
F
A
C
B
E
N
E.
5
10
15
20
25
Geometrical Paces
Ancient Encampment
at KNAPTOFT.

KNIPTON.

Sir Gilbert Avenell of Knipton was lord of this manor and patron of the church; and held of the lord of Harſton a fourth part of a knight's fee, by ſuit of court once a year *.

A Gervaſe Avenel attainted in Ed. II. an. 16. forfeited Carleton, co. Lincoln *.

20 Ed. III. Recept' de Edwardo de Hillaria & Willielmo filio Will' Avenell, pro dim' feod' mil' in Harſton & Knipton de honore Leiceſtr' 20s. ex computo conceſſo ad filium primogenitum militem faciendum.

Iſabella and Alice were the heireſſes of Gilbert Avenell, and the eſtate was equally divided. The capital manſion adjoined weſtward to a cloſe called the Park, Eaſt on a way called Lincoln Gate; exceptis una capella cum una camera adjacente infra le Mote. They were to preſent alternately; Iſabell was to preſent firſt.

30 Ed. III. Iſabella, daughter of Gilbert Avenel, grants to William Woodford half the manor and advowſon of the church of Knipton, with the water mill, and all her lands and tenements in Knipton.

39 E. III. Thomas Michelſon, of Stoneſby, and Alice his wife, probably ſiſter to Iſabel, give and grant all their eſtate in Knipton, with part of the advowſon, to William Woodford.

Inquiſ. 34 Hen. VI. Robert Woodford tenuit die quo obiit in dominico ſuo ut de feodo 4 carucat' terræ, parcell' manerii de Wyverly, de rege ut duce Lancaſtr', per fidelitatem pro omnibus ſervitiis, ac medietatem manerii de Knipton, cum advocatione eccleſiæ de Knipton, de rege ut duce Lancaſtr', & manerium de Garthorp de rege ut duce Lancaſtr'; & man' de Aſhby Folvile de rege in capite, per ſervitium viginti partes feod' milit'; & quod Radulphus Woodford eſt conſanguineus & hæres.

Knipton manor was purchaſed by the earl of Rutland, 9 Jac. of Sir Ed. Watſon †.

The church, dedicated to All Saints, is in the patronage of the Duke of Rutland.

Johannes de Sancto Lycio was rector in 1238.

Gilbertæ de Lek, 1240.

George Turner, M. A. 1777.

Richard Stoup occurs rector in 1787.

W. Peters, chaplain to the Prince of Wales, and rector of Welſthorp, co. Lincoln, 1788.

KNOSSINGTON, KNOSTON, or KNAWSTON.

The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is in the patronage of Mr. Palmer.

Thomas de Felmereſham was preſented to this living in 1228.

William de Winthorp, 1249.

Benjamin Bradley is the preſent vicar 1788.

LANGLEY.

William Pantolf, who lived in the Conqueror's time, was a favourite of Roger de Montgomery, earl of Shrewsbury, and held under him ‡.

Hubert archbiſhop of Canterbury recites and confirms the ſeveral donations made to the town: inter alia, ex dono Burge uxoris Will' Pantulph de Breton.

The Pantulfs had ſeats likewiſe at Cubleſdon near Stone.

* Duke of Rutland's Catalogue of Evidences. † Dugd. Bar. De Spencer. ‡ Ibid. Pantolf.

Sir William Pantolf, with Burgia his wife, founded Langley nunnery in the time of Henry II. *

Will' comes de Ferrers confirms to the nuns of Langley the ſite of their nunnery, and all that was given them there by William Pantulf. Teſtibus Rob' de Ferrers avunculo comitis, & Henrico fratre ſuo, & Hug' frat' comitis, Waltero de Montgomere, & Rad' fratre ſuo, Willielmo filio Huberti.

Ego Ifolda Pantulf, in mea viduitate, &c. confirmo monialibus de Langleia quicquid ex dono Will' Pantulf avi mei habebant, viz. totum nemus de Langleia, & quicquid idem Willielmus habebat a foſſato juxta fontem de Thoftes uſque ad diviſiam de Waventhorp, & a Syke de Langley, a parte orientis, uſque ad diviſam de Digeſworth & Edredeland, & quicquid inter prædictos limites continetur; & quatuor bovatas terræ in terrifario de Tunge, & molendinum de Tunge, cum ſecta & mulctura, & commun' totius nemoris, & totius paſcuæ quod adjacet Tunge, & liberum pannagium, & omnes libertates & res a prædicto Willielmo dictis monialibus collatis; & ex dono Burgæ avæ meæ unam virgatam terræ in Kettleby de dominio cum tofta. Carta data poſt mortem Walteri de Baſkervile † domini mei, anno quo Ric' de Mariſco conſequutus eſt in epiſc' ‡.

LANGTON.

Four townſhips of this name occur: *Church Langton*, *Eaſt Langton*, *Weſt Langton*, and *Tur Langton*; all of which are united in the pariſh of Church Langton. The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is in the patronage of Mr. Hanbury.

Euſtachius de Muſtervill was preſented to this rectory in 1235.

Elias de Radeberg, 1240.

Peter de Lyreſham, 1248.

Maurice the chaplain, 1251.

Geoffrey de Newbant reſigned 1279.

Richard de Baumfeld, 1278.

John de Langeton, 1306.

William Walleſby, Nov. 26, 1437.

John Langton, Nov. 9, 1440; by exchange with Wallesby for a canonry and the prebend of Moreton Parva at Hereford §. Langton reſigned his prebend to Wallesby June 30, 1441; was chancellor of Cambridge 1444; and reſigned this rectory March 6, 1446.

Robert Kyrkham, 1446.

Walter Barber died Dec. 18, 1500.

Reginald Weſt, 1500; reſigned 1503.

Polydore Caſtellenus, Nov. 6, 1503. He was deputy receiver of the revenues ariſing out of the Papal Chamber from this kingdom.

Lawrence Saunders, S. T. B. afterwards rector of Allhallows, Bread Street, in London, was martyred at Coventry, Feb. 8, 1555 ‖.

Samuel Hill, D. D. 1611—1639. See his epitaph, p. 465.

* Dugd. Bar. p. 434. † This Baſkervile was her huſband. The wives at that time, eſpecially if heireſſes, uſed their maiden names.

‡ Richard de Marſh was conſecrated biſhop of Durham in 1217.

§ Willis, I. 586. ‖ Newcourt, I. 246.

Clement

Clement Breton, D. D. by ſequeſtration, about 1642. He was M. A. when he obtained this rectory; inſtalled archdeacon of Oxford, Sept 7, 1662; died at Uppingham 1669; and was buried there without any memorial *.

Richard (or Shadrach) Muſton, 1659. See an account of him, p. 309.

Walter Hornby was aſſiſtant preacher here in 1659. See p. 319.

——— Acerby, 1668.

Samuel Blakeſley, otherwiſe Blackerby, about 1662. See p. 307.

Nathanael Alſop, 1680. See p. 371.

Philip Bliſs, M. A. 1734. See p. 371.

William Hanbury †, 1753; died Feb. 28, 1778, aged 52.

Charles Markham, M. A. 1778; rector alſo of Sherrington.

William Hanbury is the preſent patron and vicar 1788.

"The late Mr. Hanbury had raiſed ſeveral plantations, the profits from the ſale of "which, after they ſhould accumulate to a certain ſum, he bequeathed for the purpoſe "of building a cathedral, and eſtabliſhing a college at this place. With a firmneſs "of mind equal to the benevolence of his heart, he ſeemed, in the courſe of about "20 years, to have brought to the utmoſt degree of maturity and ſtability human af-"fairs are capable of, this ſingular undertaking of raiſing from a plantation of all the "various trees, plants, &c. the world produces, a yearly fund of near ten thouſand "pounds, ſufficient to relieve the diſtreſſed, inſtruct the ignorant, aſſiſt the curious, "adorn the pariſh, and benefit this and the neighbouring county of Rutland, as "long as integrity and public ſpirit ſubſiſt in Britain, or dare to defy ſingularity and "cenſure. This generous deſign," ſays the modern Camden ‡, "claims a place here "on a double account. We Antiquaries have great obligations to this liberal "founder, who has appropriated part of this fund to the compiling and publiſhing "a hiſtory of every county of England, by a profeſſor appointed on purpoſe."

"An Eſſay on Planting," printed at Oxford, 1758, 8vo, was Mr. Hanbury's firſt publication. He publiſhed alſo, for the benefit of the fund, "A complete Body "of Planting and Gardening," in two volumes, folio, price four guineas.

Other publications relative to this ſubject were,

1. "Plans for a public library [and garden] at Church Langton," 1760, 8vo.

2. "The Hiſtory of the Riſe and Progreſs of the Charitable Foundations at Church "Langton, together with the different Deeds of Truſt of that Eſtabliſhment §, by "the Rev. Mr. Hanbury, 1767," 8vo.

3. "Dr.

* Willis, II. 115. 544. and ſee p 320.

† The remains of this worthy Divine were placed under a large pile of brick-work in the body of the church; but a handſome mauſoleum is now (April 1788) nearly completed in the church-yard, intended as a reſting-place for his reſpected aſhes. A portrait of him was taken in 1763; of which he thus ſpeaks: "This ſummer the celebrated painter Mr. Penny came to Langton, in "order to take the portraits of my wife and myſelf for the picture-gallery. They are full "lengths, and he has ſucceeded in mine, which moſt people ſay is very like, if the obſerver looks "to it from the right in front; but if viewed from the left, or rather behind the picture, it "ſhews a ſeemingly different perſon. He ſeveral times attempted Mrs. Hanbury's picture, and as "often failed; and has paid her the compliment that ſhe is out of the art. Several other painters "have ſince attempted a likeneſs, but in vain; ſo that if ever we have a picture of Mrs. Han-"bury, it muſt be when age has brought her under the power of pencil and paint. My age at "this time is thirty-eight, and Mrs. Hanbury's twenty-eight." ‡ Brit. Top. I. 516.

§ "In 1751, being then 26 years of age (I mention this, becauſe moſt people at a diſtance "had the idea of an aged perſon who was engaged in this ſcheme), I began cultivating an ac-

3. Dr. Hayes, of Oxford, being reflected upon in the laſt mentioned volume, publiſhed "Anecdotes of the five Muſic Meetings on Account of the Charitable "Foundations at Church Langton, in which many Miſrepreſentations and groſs "Falſe-

"quaintance with the moſt noted ſeedſmen, nurſerymen, gardeners, &c. for the more eaſily "obtaining ſuch ſeeds as were neceſſary for the raiſing ſuch plants as are beſt propagated that "way, and for procuring ſuch ſhrubs and trees as are to be multiplied by layering, grafting, "budding, &c. I ſoon found that the collection I could make amongſt gardeners and the like "would be inconſiderable; and this put me upon ſettling a correſpondence abroad, by which "means I procured ſeeds, &c. from diſtant countries, particularly North America; and by theſe, "together with what I collected amongſt my friends who had been curious that way, I was "enabled to raiſe that very great collection which has compoſed the different parts of our exten- "ſive nurſeries. All the time I was ſettling this correſpondence, I was very buſy in preparing "the ground for the ſeminary, or the reception of the ſeeds of all ſorts; together with a ſpot "for the planting of ſuch trees as were to be headed down for what gardeners call ſtools, in or- "der for their throwing out freſh ſhoots for layering. Two years cloſely employed me in the "different parts of ſuch neceſſary preparations; and by the ſpring 1753 the ſeminary was com- "pleted, by containing a very large quantity of almoſt every ſort of ſeed that could be procured; "beſides, a large ſpot of ground was planted over with ſuch trees and ſhrubs as are prpagated "in the vimineous manner. Amazing ſucceſs was the conſequence; the ſeed-beds ſmiled with "their numerous progeny, and every layer ſhewed itſelf a diſtinct plant. Clearing theſe from "the ſtools, in order for a freſh operation, and thinning the ſeed-beds, became a neceſſary "work, and my home gardens were found by far too narrow for their reception; ſuch a quan- "tity of young plants, in the different ways of propagation, ſhewed themſelves, and which called "for their next degree of management, which was, their being planted in the nurſery way. "Wanting ground therefore for the purpoſe, I applied to the pariſh for a ſmall contiguous cloſe, "which was a ſhare of my glebe, and in which, nevertheleſs, the pariſh had a right of com- "mon after harveſt, the fields belonging to the Langtons were uninclofed. I propoſed in lieu of "it (that the common might not be detrimented) the laying down with graſs-ſeeds a propor- "tional quantity of arable land in the field; the uſual way in an exchange of that nature." This being ſpitefully denied him; Mr. Hanbury adds, "To avoid all objection, I offered to "the amount of 3l. an acre; and although the value of the land, to the pariſh, was not ſo many "ſhillings an acre, my propoſals were rejected. I then made an offer to pew the church for "the pariſh, over and above the 3l. an acre; but this was an argument much againſt myſelf. In "ſhort, I might not have it upon any terms; neither was I permitted to keep it fenced, until "the proper time of the autumn for removing of the trees. But the moment the harveſt was "in, their tenants cattle were turned amongſt the young trees, and in a little time deſtroyed "them all, which conſiſted in the different ſorts of about 20,000. Neither was this all; I was "ſerved for a treſpaſs with 27 different copies of writs in one day. Not diſmayed at this, I ral- "lied again, and in a year or two my nurſery at Torr Langton was planted all over. Firm and "unſhaken, I cloſely purſued the main point in view, and by the year 1757 my large plantations "at Gumley * were all made; and in the year 1758 I exhibited my propoſals." What theſe were, and the various obſtacles they met with, may be ſeen in Mr. Hanbury's publication. In 1759, and the two ſucceeding years, muſic-meetings were held at Church Langton, and regular ſales of the plants were advertiſed. The produce of 1759 and 1760 was ſmall; but in 1761 "pur- chaſers almoſt without end preſented themſelves, and it was with difficulty they got men to take up trees faſt enough. They were forced to preſs weavers, taylors, and others, from their trades, for the purpoſe; and this continued the greateſt part of the winter, inſomuch that the whole win- ter's ſale amounted to upwards of 1000l." In 1762 the muſic-meeting was removed to Leiceſter;

* Theſe are now the ornament of Mr. Cradock's reſidence.

" Falſehoods, contained in a book, intituled, The Hiſtory of the above Founda-
" tions, are fully detected and confuted upon indubitable Evidence, with an Ap-
" pendix, containing ſeveral original Letters, with Remarks, 1768," 8vo.

4. " The Duty of decorating religious Houſes, deduced from the Example of Mary's
" anointing our Saviour. Being a Sermon preached at the firſt public Meeting of
" the Truſtees of the Rev. Mr. Hanbury's charities at Church Langton, Leiceſter-
" ſhire, by the Rev. Mr. Atton, vicar of Weſton with Sutton, 1767," 8vo.

5. The ingenious Mr. Woty publiſhed in 1773 a deſcriptive poem, under the title of " Church Langton ;" and Mr. Lloyd * intended to write on the ſame ſubject.

In 1763 three new bells, with an Engliſh and a Latin motto to each, were added by Mr. Hanbury to the five which were before in Langton church †.

and in 1763 to Nottingham, where the altercation with Dr. Hayes happened. The ſale of both thoſe years was much injured by accumulated accidents of bad weather and inſects. The amount of 1764 was conſiderable. " The bleſſings of ſucceſs," ſays Mr. H. " ſtill attended the ſcheme ;
" and by the ſummer 1765 I found myſelf reimburſed of all my expences attending the planta-
" tions, organ, gallery, bells, &c. and had near 1500l. owing me in the books." In 1766 Mr. Hanbury took the tithes of his whole living into his own hands, with a view further to promote his benevolent purpoſes ; and in 1767 executed the deeds of truſt, which form a large part of the volume now before us, and to which we muſt refer the curious for more particular information. Their purport was, the founding two ſchools and an organ, with annual ſalaries for the maſter and organiſt ; providing beef for the poor for ever ; the endowment of a library ; the building and furniſhing of a picture-gallery ; erecting a printing-office ; and a collegiate hoſpital ; with endowments for regular profeſſors of Grammar, Muſic, Botany, Mathematics, Antiquity, and Poetry. We are ſorry to add, that ſo promiſing a project has proved abortive.

* " This winter I was deeply affected by the loſs of two of my very ingenious friends and acquaintance, the Rev. Mr. Charles Churchill and Mr. Robert Lloyd ; whoſe abilities in the poetical world are well known, and whoſe works, replete with ſuch fire of genius, juſtly entitle them to the higheſt place in the firſt claſs of this age. What made the loſs ſtill greater to me, we had entered into ſome engagements for the public, and that the death of one muſt quaſh the intentions of the other. We had entered into a mutual engagement to preſent the public with a new edition of Virgil. The tranſlation was to be by Mr. Lloyd, in long meaſure ; and I agreed to write the notes, but particularly to give the modern titles of the different ſhrubs and plants, together with their order and claſs in the Linnæan ſyſtem. I had laid the foundation of an oratorio, or ſacred drama, of that moſt proper, though hitherto not-thought-of ſubject, Job ; and he agreed to put into verſe ſuch parts as were neceſſary, and compoſe ſuch ſongs, recitatives, and airs, as the nature of ſuch a performance ſhould require. But though the loſs of theſe two friends was very affecting to me, my truſtees had no very great reaſon to be ſorry. Mr. Lloyd's poem called " Charity," which contained general ſatire on the truſt, was to be ſucceeded by another called " Truſtees," in which ſeparate characters were to be handled. Churchill promiſed us ſomething in his way, and engaged to preach the ſermon, when the charities were ſettled upon my much enlarged plan. He had laid aſide the gown, as he called it ; but ſaid it would afford him the utmoſt pleaſure, on ſuch an occaſion, once again to mount the roſtrum. Beſides theſe, Lloyd laid the foundation of a poem called " Church Langton," which would have been chiefly deſcriptive in the various parts of botany and gardening : ſo that the public had great reaſon to lament the loſs of theſe two very great men, whoſe untimely death truſtrated their expectations of ſuch maſterly performances, as they aſſuredly would have been, on ſuch intereſting and pleaſing ſubjects." Hiſtory, p. 191—193.

† Theſe mottos (the Latin on the top, and the Engliſh round the bottom) are ;

1. Omnia fiant ad gloriam.	1. Let us call upon the Lord, who is worthy to be praiſed.
2. Nos tumus concructi ad laudem Domini.	2. Praiſe him upon the loud cymbals.
3. Laus tibi ſit trine, tibi gloria ſit ſine fine.	3. Let every thing that hath breath praiſe the Lord.

On a mural monument on the North ſide of the chancel at Langton:

Arms, 1. Azure, a chevron Sable, between three lozenges Argent; 2. Azure, a chevron Argent, between three eagles diſplayed Gules; 3. Sable, a chevron Ermine; 4. Azure, a croſs between four martlets; 5. Paly of ſix Argent and Azure; 6. Sable, a lion paſſant Argent; impaling, Sable, on a feſs Argent, three eſcallops Sable. Motto, *Patior ut Potiar.*

" ANAG.
THOMAS STAVELIE, *vel hoſteis amat.*

ANAG. { ASTER / *late*
STAVELIE, *ſive*

MORIOR ORIOR

ANAG.
THOMAS STAVELIE,
THESE MOST AVAIL.

Ultima ſemper.

Ante obitum nemo ſupremaque funera fælix.

EPITAPH.

FROM OVR LAST BEEING WE BEGINNING HAVE,
THE SOVND OF HONOVR IS THE SILENT GRAVE;
CITTYES CONSVME, AND DEEDES OF MEN DO DIE,
AND OVT OF ASHES COMES ETERNITIE;
READ AND REMEMBER, NEVER DID YOU VIEW,
SOE FAIRE EXAMPLE, AND A PHRASE SOE TRUE.

" Here lieth THOMAS STAVELIE, Eſq. lord of the mannors of Eaſt and Weſt Langton, who married MARGARET, the eldeſt daughter of ARTHVR BROOKE, of Great Oakley in the county of Northampton, Eſq. with whom he lived 49 yeares, and by her had 5 ſons, (ſc.) ARTHVR, THOMAS, EVSEBIE, WILLIAM, CHARLES; and 4 davghters, (ſc.) KATHERINE, ANNE, ELIZABETH, and TEMPERANCE; who departed this life the 11th of June, 1631.

" The native life of man is but a ſhade,
Which ſoone doth ſhew itſelf, and ſoone doth fade;
My hidden life with Chriſt is that I priſe,
Haſt, haſt, O Lord, to ſee it with my eies.

" M. S.
Librorum judex & liberorum pater
Indulgentiſſime, Faſcicule Virtutum,
Eccleſiæ Fili obſequentiſſime;
Hoc marmor tibi filiæ tuæ & ancillæ,
Anna, Elizabetha,
Poſuere! tu tibi longior pulchrius,
Quod te æternitati ſacrabit.
Non dolent filiæ ſuperare patri;
Dolent præmiſiſſe; lætantur talem."

On a board at the South-eaſt corner of the chancel, againſt the Eaſt wall:

Arms, Gules, a chevron Sable. Creſt, two wings erect.

" Here lies the body of
Anne Brooke, eldeſt daughter
to Sir Caliſtene Brooke, knight
banneret, and the Lady Anne Brooke
his wife, born in Medliborough in
Zeland, in the year of our
Lord 1603, deſcendinge from the
Right Honourable Houſe of the
Cob-

Cobhams in Kent, who, when ſhe had lived the ſpace of twenti-ix years, diligently, chaſtly, and inoffenſively, in the love, honour, and high reputation of all, departed this life in the year of our Lord 1632, Februarii the 23."

On the North ſide of the chancel: Arms, Sable, a chevron Ermine, between three lions paſſant Argent, crowned Or; impaling, Party per chevron Azure and Sable, in chief a creſcent Argent, and a ſtar Or, in the baſe a lion rampant Or.

"Here lieth the body of Samuel Hill, Dockter of Devinity, Presbiter in the Church of England, who was born at Blenham in Bedfordſhire, educated in the moſt famous Society of Trinity College in Cambridge, by the ſpace of 28 yeares; where being one of the Fellowes, and having taken all the degrees of ſchoole, was firſt prebendary of the Cathedrall Church of Chicheſter, removed to be rector of Medburne in Leiceſterſhire, and then of this pariſh of Laughton; in both which having ſpent 28 yeares with great care, paynes, and deligence, departed this life the 7th of May, being of the age of 70 yeares, and was buried in this church, anno Domini 1639."

In the South aiſle, a recumbent figure armed, his head reſting on an helmet under an arch, which appears coeval with the church, and exactly correſponds with one in the oppoſite or North aile: Arms, Argent, a lion rampant Sable:

"HEER . LYETH . BVRI
ED . THE . BODY . OF .
SIR . RICHARD . ROBER
TS . KNIGHT . AGED .
80 . YEARS . OCT . THE 30 .
ANO . DNI . 1644."

"Here lieth the body of Nathaniel Alſop, late ſtudent of Merton Coll. Oxon. only ſon of George, and grandſon of Nathaniel Alſop, Rector of this church. He dyed the fifth day of March, A. D. 1737, in the 22d year of his age."

On a flat ſtone: "Andrew Lanett, ſon of Daniel and Elizabeth Lanett, of South Luffingham in the county of Rutland, died at Leiceſter Aug. 12, 1782, aged 49."

Mrs. Mary Pheſant, in 1688, bequeathed 3l. a year towards the education of twelve poor children at Church Langton.

For an account of Walter and Thomas de Langton, ſee Fuller, pp. 128. 133.

LAUGHTON, or LOUGHTON.

The church, dedicated to St. Luke, is in the gift of Robert Shuttleworth, Eſq.

Euſtachius de Muſtervill was preſented to this rectory in 1235.

Peter de Lyreſham, 1248.

Charles-Edward Shuttleworth, LL. B. is the preſent rector, 1788.

LAWND ABBEY,

Founded by Richard Baſſet in the latter part of the reign of Henry I. for Auſtin canons, was valued at 999l. per ann. The rectory of Pattenham, in the county of Stafford, was given to this abbey by the Baſſets, lords of Pattenham manor, &c.

Richard de Martivan was prior here in 1271.

The following epitaphs were anciently in the chapel:

" Hic jacet Tho' Chaworth Miles, fil' & heres Willielmi Chaworth, militis, & Alicia uxor ejus, filia & heres Johis Caltoft, militis, & conſanguinea & heres Johis Brett, militis, videlicet, filia Katharinæ ſororis dicti Johis Brett, qui quidam Johes ob. 1400.

" Hic jacet Iſabella uxor prædicti Tho' Chaworth, filia & una heredum Tho' Alesbury, militis, fil' & heres Tho' Alesbury & Johannæ uxoris ejus, fil' Dñi de Baſſet de Weldon, & prædicta Iſabella eſt etiam filia* & heres Laurentii Papenham, militis, & Elizabethæ uxoris ejus unius filiarum & heredum Johis Dñi de Ingham, ob. 1400."

In the 22d year of Henry VII. Dr. William Smith, formerly biſhop of Lichfield and Coventry, and then biſhop of Lincoln †, gave 300l. to John the prior and to the convent of Lawnd, for the uſe of a ſchool at Farnworth in Lancaſhire.

Lawnd became afterward the ſeat and burying-place of Gregory baron Cromwell, ſon of Thomas earl of Eſſex. It is now the ſeat of John Simpſon, Eſq. and is a fine piece of antiquity. The old burying-ground is ſtill in uſe.

LEARE, LEYR, or LEIRE.

The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is in the patronage of the Earl of Hardwicke and the Marchioneſs Grey.

William de Hall, rector, 1240.
Reginald Burden, D. D. See p. 321.
James Farmer, 1659. See p. 319.
Mr. Morſe‡, Nov. 1728, preſented by the Duke of Kent.
——— Fletcher, reſigned 1747.
John Newcomb, M. A. preſented Aug. 1747.
George Maſon, M. A. is the preſent rector, 1788.

Here was born, Nov. 2, 1661, Thomas Wright, father to the late Dr. Paul Wright, F. S. A. editor of " Heylin's Help to Engliſh Hiſtory," &c. &c.

* Sic.

† He was alſo chancellor of Oxford, preſident of Wales, and founder of Brazen-noſe college.

‡ He was chaplain to Lord Glenorchy, and a prebendary of Lichfield.

LEICESTER.

It will be neceſſary to premiſe, that what is now haſtily thrown out relative to this very ancient town, has not the leaſt pretenſion to be conſidered as in any degree approaching to a regular Hiſtory. They are only detached papers, printed in this form for their better preſervation, and as preparatory to a work of much more conſequence, which I hope, in due time, to lay before the publick. What is here printed, is taken from the Church Notes already referred to in the Britiſh Muſeum, from the papers of Mr. Steele and Dr. Ducarel, from the margin of Dr. Vernon's copy of Burton in the poſſeſſion of Meyricke; and the epitaphs and benefactions are from the accurate and more recent information of the Rev. Mr. Bickerſtaffe and Mr. John Throſby of Leiceſter.

Remarks on BURTON's HISTORY; from Mr. MEYRICKE's MS.

P. 162. Marg' Aylesford, nuper uxor Roberti Swillington, Ch', tenuit die quo obiit ſibi & hered' de corpore ſuo exeunt' hundred' de Framland de rege ad feod' ferm', reddendo regi annuatim ad ſcaccarium ſuum 12ł. 18ſ. 5½d. & quod Robertus eſt, &c. (From the Book of Inquiſitions; An. 5 Hen. V.)

Robertus Swillington, Ch', tenuit die quo obiit unam meſſ' & duas ſhopas in villa Leiceſt' per quod ſervitium ignoratur; idem tenuit quendam reddit' de 4ł. voc' Palfrey Silver, & quendam aliam annualem redditum 7ł. 2ſ. 10d. vocat' Shyriftroth, necnon quendam aliam annualem redditum 2ł. 9ſ. 6d. voc' Palfrey Silver, de rege ad feod' firm' redd' inde annuatim eidem regi ad ſcaccarium ſuum per manus Vicecom' 12ł. 18ſ. 5½d. & quod Margareta uxor Joh' Grey, & filia Rogeri de Swillington, & ſoror predicti Roberti, eſt heres, &c.——(Inquiſ. 8 Hen. V.)

Q. If theſe ſeveral particulars, amounting to 12ł. 18ſ. 5½d. being the ſame as the fee-farm of Framland hundred, do not ſhew from what profits this fee-farm aroſe?

P. 164. 66ł. is paid annually to Leiceſter [Trinity] Hoſpital from the receiver of the dutchy of Lancaſter, from the rents received by him near Tutbury.

P. 167. The earldom of Leiceſter was rated, 29 H. III. at 122 knights fees. One half Simon Mountfort anſwered for; the other half the earl of Wincheſter. Madox, Excheq. p. 412. The earldom was divided by a jury in king John's time; the partition is in the Cotton Library. See alſo Madox, Excheq. p. 339.

In the Pedigree. This is not the preſent Leiceſter, but Cheſter, that city being anciently wrote *Leigeceſter*, Caſtrum legionis, viz. viceſima victrix.

The earls were ſometimes ſtyled earls of Mercia, and ſometimes earls of Legaceſter, and not Legarceſter.

Leiceſter, i. e. Leir ceſter, or a city upon Liar, now the Soar, in the Saxon Chronicle wrote Legerceſtre; and Cheſter, Legaceſter. See Saxon Chron. p. 34. Append. and Inet's "Hiſtory of the Engliſh Church, 1704," fol. p. 112.

P. 169. Saherus de Quincy reddit compotum de tribus optimis caſzuris pro habenda medietate ſuburbii Leiceſtriæ quod partitum fuit per juratam legalium homi-

num ultimo factum per præceptum regis. Mag. Rot. 10 John Rot. 3. a. Leiceſter & Warw. Madox, Excheq. p. 339.

Rex, &c. omnibus, &c. Sciatis quod dedimus Edwardo filio noſtro ſeneſcallium Leiceſtriæ cum toto honore & terr' & ten' Simonis de Mountford inimici noſtri. Pat. 49 Hen. III. m. 2.

The earls of Leiceſter were hereditary ſtewards of England; for when a partition was made before king John and his barons, between Robert de Mountfort earl of Leiceſter, and Saher de Quincy earl of Wincheſter, of all the lands and honours which lately belonged to Robert earl of Leiceſter; Robert and Saher had each a moiety of the ſaid lands; but the third penny of the county of Leiceſter, and the ſtewardſhip for the king, were reſerved to Simon earl of Leiceſter. The ſtewardſhip, together with Mountfort's lands, upon his attainder, were, by Hen. III. anno 49, granted to his ſon Edmund earl of Lancaſter. Q. If this grant is not in the Cotton Library, in a very large portfolio? It is finely written on a very large ſkin of parchment. In the ſame library, Nero D. X. 15, is a partition-deed betwixt Saher and Mountfort. See Madox, Excheq. p. 35. And ſee alſo Pat. 49 H. III. m. 2.

P. 171.—Letter from Mr. SAMUEL CARTE * to Dr. VERNON.

"Sir, Herewith I ſend Ryley's Placita, which I waved the doing this morning, not having time to examine my papers, &c. concerning the partition of fees between Simon Montfort and Saher de Quincy. I have now in a great meaſure gone through that work, and obſerve, that the Cotton Catalogue, p. 58, C. 2. Nero D. X. 15, mentions as follows: viz. "Participatio feudor' milit' de Rogero Quinci "quondam comitis Winton' apud S. Neotum, A. D. 1277, inter cohæredes ejuſ-"dem hæreditatis." Whether this be that you ſpoke of, in relation to the honours of Leiceſter and Wincheſter, I do not know. But otherwiſe I can't find any entry in the Catalogue which ſeems to anſwer your information; and yet the time of the date to this partition ſeems to be too late to coincide with what you ſaid. Indeed I am under ſome doubt, whether you did not ſay that Ranulph earl of Cheſter was one of the parties to the diviſion. Pleaſe to let me hear from you on theſe heads; and after I have digeſted my information from you and from ſuch books as I have, I ſhall be obliged to you, if you will go with me to Gray's Inn. In the mean time, I continue, Sir, your humble ſervant,

July 8, 1751. SAMUEL CARTE.

"P. S. The book of deeds, from whence Mr. Caſley took the ſpecimens of hands, is that deſcribed in the Catalogue, Auguſtus, A. II. p. 16, but contains nothing relating to the ſubject of my enquiry."

Dr. VERNON to Mr. CARTE.

"Sir, What I ſaid about the fee of Wincheſter was only this, that the earl of Leiceſter's eſtate was divided betwixt Saher de Quincy and Simon de Mountford,

* Son to the Vicar of St. Martin's. See pp. 180. 391.

Madox,

Madox, Exchequer, p. 34, That ſhare which came to Quincy, was afterwards called the fee of Wincheſter. Simon Mountford, being attainted, "after the "battle of Eveſham, his ſhare was given to Edmond, third ſon of Henry III. and "that Henry's grant to Edmond was in the Cotton Library." I have ſome extracts from it, as to what related to Newcaſtle, com. Staff. I find my references do not agree to the place in the Cotton MSS. but, by my memory, I take the grant of all the Earl of Leiceſter's forfeited eſtate to be in the Cotton Library; it is in a large ſkin of parchment, fairly written, and is on a portfolio, or large book, in which are ſeveral original deeds, ranged according to the hands in different ages. I believe it was produced to Parliament, when the law hands were in agitation.

N° 4182. MSS. Oxon. Dodwell, is "Inſcriptio de rebellibus poſt prælium de "Eveſham."

The following Letter from Mr. SAMUEL CARTE to Dr. DUCAREL, dated "Leiceſter, Sept. 21, 1751," relates equally to Bradgate and to Leiceſter.

"Sir, The favour of yours came ſafe to my hands; and I had not failed in making my acknowledgments before this, if I had not been provoked by two attacks from an indiſpoſition which I am frequently ſubject to during my abode in this neighbourhood: indeed, I am now much better, and hope for a continuance of my preſent degree of health; but muſt own myſelf unable at the preſent to ſend a full anſwer to the ſeveral particulars recommended to my enquiry. However, I am willing to hope, that the meer attempt of an anſwer will be conſidered as the beſt apology: under which ſentiments, I take the liberty to aſſure you, that I have not omitted any proper opportunity to enquire after ſuch traditions in this place as can be ſuppoſed to have any relation to the contents of Mr. Lambert's account of Leiceſter, or the remarkable piece of architecture which he mentions as undertaken and carried on by King Leir, whom he ſuppoſes to have been the founder of this place, and to have given the name to it. In reſpect to this latter part, viz. the King and his name, I cannot find any one perſon here that has ſeen either the original work of Geoffry of Monmouth, or even our Thomſon's tranſlation of it. Indeed, I find ſeveral who are acquainted with the Britannia of Mr. Camden, and the ſeveral editions thereof by the late Biſhop of London: from whence they have imbibed not only a diſbelief of Geoffry's ſtory, but alſo a prejudice to his name and character; both which they ſtigmatize as beneath the notice of an Antiquary. Indeed, as to the tradition of a vaulted paſſage under the river Soar, I find ſome remainders of it; but they are ſo confuſed, both in reſpect to the place, extent, and uſe or deſign of it, as not to admit of any inference from thence in ſupport of Geoffrey's narrative, as you will ſoon perceive from the terms of my information, which (however inconſiderable for itſelf) I chooſe to communicate to you in the terms and order that I received it.

"I begin with the account which was firſt delivered. According to Writers, one mouth of, or entrance into, the vault's paſſage is ſaid to have been a ſecret, lying contiguous, or near to, the Southern wall of the yard or cemetery of the pariſh

church of St. Nicholas; of which ſtreet you may ſee ſome mention or deſcription in Dr. Stukeley's map of this place, by the name or ſtyle of Applegate Street, or Shambles Lane, to the beſt of my remembrance. And the other mouth, or entrance, is ſaid to have been at or very near to the ſite of what was an ancient ſeat, near the pariſh of Charnwood, heretofore and ſtill called Bradgate Houſe or Seat, and the property of the Greys, whoſe heir is ſtill alive, and dignified with a peerage, by the ſtyle of the barony of Groby, and the earldom of Stamford. Indeed, the whole of this ſeat, except the chapel, is now demoliſhed, and the materials ſold and carried away, ſince March laſt, by the order of the preſent Earl of Stamford. But as to the particular place when this pretended paſſage was carried under the channel or courſe of the river, this tradition is abſolutely ſilent.

"The other tradition places one mouth of, or entrance into, the vault at or near to the remainder of the Moſaic work in the cellar of the houſe of Mrs. Bracebridge, over-againſt the elm-trees, which trees you will find diſtinguiſhed alſo in the map of Dr. Stukeley; from whence this tradition repreſents the paſſage to have been carried on, through what was heretofore part of the pariſh of St. Clement (but now united to that of All Saints), to and under a part of the river contiguous to a parcel of meadow ground called the Pringle, and lying beyond or out of the walls of this town, and from thence to Bradgate, which place this tradition repreſents as the boundary or mouth of the paſſage. It may deſerve your regard on this occaſion, that both theſe traditions repreſent the vault as undertaken and carried on by the means, or for the uſe, of ſome religious houſe or houſes, heretofore in this town; for which part of the tradition one gentleman here has attempted to give ſome colour, from a vault or paſſage from the cathedral of Worceſter, or from the priory there, to the extremity of, or beyond the walls of that city, and (if my information be right) ſtill remaining, and notoriouſly diſtinguiſhed there. But whatever colour this narrative in reſpect to Worceſter may ſeem to give to either of theſe traditions, yet it muſt of neceſſity be removed, upon a conſideration of the ſites and ſtates of the ſeveral religious houſes heretofore in this place. Applegate Street is too remote from each of thoſe houſes, to be conſidered as containing any appendage to either of them. Indeed, the hoſpital of St. John was over-againſt the houſe now belonging to Mrs. Bracebridge, viz. on the other ſide of the ſtreet; but then the ſtreet here is very wide. I am alſo to obſerve, that behind the houſe of Mrs. Bracebridge, and at the diſtance of more than three breadths of the ſtreet from thence, there was heretofore a Dominican friery, now quite demoliſhed: but theſe houſes are modern; and the latter of them without any revenue whatſoever, and the income of the former but very inconſiderable, as you may ſee in the "Notitia Monaſtica;" and conſequently neither of them can be ſuppoſed to have had abilities to carry on ſo expenſive an undertaking: nor does it appear to me, after all my enquiries, that ſuch a paſſage could be of any real uſe to either of the religious houſes. There is yet another objection to this part of the tradition, which ariſes from the place, or ſeat, where the paſſage is ſaid to have ended. Bradgate never was a religious houſe, nor any thing but a hunting ſeat. The chapel, abovementioned to have been left ſtanding, ſeems to have

been only a private oratory, without any conſecration, or other act of the Biſhop, to privilege or diſtinguiſh it. Indeed, the preſent noble Lord, who is now the proprietor thereof, is ſaid to have a ſmall territory, or diſtrict, in which he claims to have an entire juriſdiction; and he has attempted to call his caſtle the head, or ſeat, of ſuch juriſdiction; but I rather incline to think his claim of juriſdiction to ariſe from certain words in the original grant of the impropriation of Ratby to the Crown, in purſuance or under colour of the Royal Supremacy, and the ſtatute of Henry VIII. for enabling the King to grant away the power of viſiting churches, together with the ſites, &c. of the church. But to return to my former ſubject. There is reaſon to believe, that Bradgate Houſe is, in point of time, ſubſequent to the reign of Edward II. perhaps not built till the reign of Henry VIII. See Dugd. 667, and Leland's Itinerary, vol. II. p. 187.

"Beſides theſe already mentioned, there is another or different tradition concerning a vaulted paſſage to Bradgate; according to which tradition, the beginning thereof was within the ſite of Groby Caſtle, heretofore the ſeat of the Greys; and the uſe or deſign of the paſſage is diſtinguiſhed to be for a private communication from ſuch caſtle to Bradgate. And, indeed, if there be any real foundation for either of the traditions concerning a vaulted paſſage, I incline to believe that this latter tradition muſt be conſidered as delivering the true ſtate of it. However, though I have frankly ſtated my own ſentiments, I readily ſubmit them to your conſideration and cenſure; yet am deſirous, by way of caution, to recommend to you an enquiry after the vault at Worceſter. In the mean time, I do not forget my promiſe in reſpect to the fonts and chancels in this town: but I have not as yet had leiſure to view them, and make my obſervations thereupon; and ſo muſt defer them for the ſubject of a letter hereafter, from, Sir, your moſt humble ſervant, SAMUEL CARTE."

Ann. 156$\frac{2}{3}$, on the 16th of January, a great tempeſt of wind and thunder happened in the towne of Leiceſter; which uncovered 411 baies of houſes, and overturned many. Stow's Chronicle, Abridgment by Edm. Howes, p. 284.

June 12, 1724, at two in the afternoon, at Leiceſter, was a ſurprizing and violent ſtorm of thunder, lightning, and hail, preceded by a great cloud, ſo black, as to be darker than on the day of the great eclipſe. The hailſtones, which fell in great quantities, were ſo large, that ſome of them meaſured ſix inches round, and ſcarce any that fell were ſo ſmall as a hazel-nut, which did conſiderable damage to the fruits of the earth, and lay in great quantities five hours after the ſtorm.

Aug. 18, 1743, at Leiceſter, about eight in the evening, there happened a violent ſtorm of hail and rain, attended with terrible thunder and lightning, which laſted two hours; pieces of five inches in length, and hail-ſtones two inches in circumference, fell; which killed ſome hundreds of birds, that were found next morning in the gardens within the town. The ſtreets were ſo flooded, that ſcarcely one houſe in ten but had its firſt floor filled with ſuch quantities of water, that the people were obliged to carry it out in pails; and ſome cellars were overflowed ſix feet deep, whereby ſeveral of the inhabitants ſuſtained great damage. Many waggon loads of ice were to be ſeen the Saturday morning following. Thoſe who have been at ſea, and ſaw this ſtorm, compared it to the breaking of water-ſpouts coming down in the ſtreams.

ALL SAINTS.

The vicarage, with that of St. Peter's annexed, was formerly in the patronage of the Abbot of Leiceſter, and is now in the gift of the Crown. It includes alſo the ancient pariſh of St. Michael's, and part, if not the whole, of St. Clement's *.

William Rudierd, vicar, May 22, 1584.

——— Thomas, 1685. He was head maſter of the free-ſchool in this town 34 years; died Dec. 6, 1713; and was buried in the chancel.

Philip Hacket died May 18, 1735, aged 52.

John Makepeace, preſented Aug. 1740; died Feb. 17, 1745-6.

Thomas Haines, B. A. preſented March 18, 1745-6; died 1786; vicar alſo of St. Martin's.

Joſeph Gregory, B. D. preſented 1786. He is alſo vicar of St. Martin's.

The church, though ſmall, contains three ailes, and is convenient and handſome. For the arms here in 1622 (amongſt them *Mountford Earl of Leiceſter*, with thoſe of *Mowbray* and *Hoby*) ſee Burton, p. 166.

At the Weſt end, near the North door, is placed an old cheſt, with rings and hinges of uncommon ſtrength, containing the church-wardens' accompts for a conſiderable number of years, and the originals of the following inſtruments relative to the union of the churches.

1. The inſtitution of William Rudierd, clerk, to the vicarage of All Saints, on the preſentation of the Queen, by John Whitgift, Archbiſhop of Canterbury, the ſee of Lincoln being then vacant, dated at Lambeth, 22 May, A. D. 1584, & noſtræ tranſ' anno 1. Johannes Incent, Regiſtrarius, &c.

" Johannes, providentiâ divinâ, Cantuarien' archiepiſcopus, totius Angliæ primas & metropolitanus, ad infraſcript' auctoritate parliamenti Angl' ultimè fulcitus. Dilecto nobis in Chriſto, Willielmo Ruddierd, clerico, vicario eccleſiæ parochialis Sancti Petri infra villam Leiceſtriæ, dioc' Lincoln', ſalutem & gr̃am. Meritis tuæ probitatis inducimur ut te ſpiritualibus favoribus & gratiis proſequamur. Hinc eſt quod cum nobis pro parte tua fuerit jampridem expoſitum, quod vicaria eccleſiæ parochialis Sancti Petri prædict', quam in præſenti obtines, fuerit & ſit in ſuis fructibus, oblationibus, & proventionibus, perquam exiles, ut puta ad ſummam duntaxat 45 ſolidos: Si vicaria eccleſiæ parochialis Omnium Sanctorum infra eandem villam ac ejuſdem dioc' per te jam obtent', quæ etiam eidem eccleſiæ Sancti Petri contermina & contigua infra unius milliaris ſpatium conſtituta eſt, cujus etiam fructus, oblationes, & proventiones, communi valuatione, ſummam quatuor librar' per ann' non excedunt, uniretur, annecteretur, & incorporaretur, ex hoc commoditati tuæ plurimum conſuleretur; ac proinde nobis humiliter ſupplicâſti deſiderio tuo in hac parte clement' proſpicere: Nos igitur, tam dictorum beneficiorum proximitatem & contiguitatem, quam fructuum & proven' eorundem exilitatem & exigui-

* See Mr. Carte's account hereafter, pp. 482. 604.

tatem attendentes, tuis in hac parte ſupplicat' favorabil' inclinati, dictam vicariam eccleſiæ parochialis Omnium Sanctorum, cum ſuis juribus & pertinentiis univerſis, eidem vicariæ eccleſiæ parochialis Sancti Petri, durante tempore incumbentiæ tuæ in eadem eccleſia, auctoritate qua in hac parte fulcimur, unimus, annectimus, & incorporamus, ita quod bene liceat tibi præfato Willielmo Ruddierd, dictam vicariam eccleſiæ parochialis Sancti Petri, una cum eadem dicta vicaria eccleſiæ parochialis Omnium Sanctorum, unius tantummodo beneficii nomine, inſimul quoad vixeris retinere, illarumque redditus, fructus, & proventus, in tuos & eccleſiarum prædict' uſus & utilitatem convertere, dioceſani loci aut cujusvis alterius licentia ſuper hæc minime requiſit', conſtitutionibus, ordinationibus, decretis, ſive legibus, aut cæteris quibuſcunque in contrarium editis in aliquo nonobſtant'. Proviſo tamen quod dicta vicaria eccleſiæ parochialis Omnium Sanctorum debitis propterea non fraudetur obſequiis, & animarum cura in eadem nullatenus negligatur, ſed ejuſdem congrue ſupportentur onera debita & conſueta. Volumus autem ut hæ literæ tibi non proficiant' niſi per literas patentes Regiæ Majeſtatis debitè fuerint confirmatæ. Dat' ſub ſigillo ad facultat' 17 die menſis Maii, A. D. 1584, & noſtræ tranſlat' anno primo."

To this is annexed a confirmation under the great ſeal, in the name of the Queen, in the ſame form of words as now uſed, dated at Weſtminſter, 21 Maii, 26 regni.

This ſerving for the union of the two pariſhes during the life of Mr. Rudyard only, in order to the perpetual union of them the following petition was made, viz.

" Villa *Leiceſtr'*. To all Chriſtian people to whom this preſente wrytinge ſhall come, the maior and burgeſſes of the town of Leiceſter, in the county of Leiceſter, and alſo William Rudyarde, clerk, vicare perpetual of the ſaid pariſh of St. Peter's in the ſaid town of Leiceſter, and of the pariſh of All Saints in the ſame town, ſend greeting in the Lord God everlaſting. Whereas the pariſh church of the ſaid pariſh of St. Peter's in Leiceſter aforeſaid was many years paſt utterly decayed, the church and vicaridge houſe thereof taken down, and nothing thereof remaining, and while it was ſtanding had but the portion of five pounds yerely, to the utmoſt value, belonging unto ytt, for the indifferent mayntenance of a mynyſter to ſerve the cure there; and the ſaid pariſh church of All Saints in the aforeſaid town of Leiceſter, being next thereunto adjoyning, hath alſo very ſmall mayntenance, being but of the yearly value of eight pounds at the moſt, the which church of All Saints ys a very fayr, convenyent, and large church, and much coſt thereof of late beſtowed, whereby yt ys able to receyve the inhabitants of both the ſaid pariſhes, as ys manifeſt to the wholl town, where they often doe frequent themſelves, to the heyringe of the preachinge of God's moſt holye worde; in conſideration whereof, we the ſaid maior and burgeſſes of the ſaid town of Leiceſter, and alſo I the ſaid William Rudyarde, clerk, vycar perpetual of both the ſaid pariſhes, have, and by theſe preſents doo give our full, wholl, perfect, and abſolute conſents and aſſents, that the ſaid two pariſhes may be unyted and annexed together into one only church and pariſh, by the name of the pariſh church of All Saints in Leiceſter, according to the ſtatute in that caſe made and provided. In wytnes whereof, wee

the aforeſaid maior and burgeſſes of the town of Leiceſter have hereunto our common ſeal of the ſame town; and alſo I the ſaid William Rudyarde, clerk, vycar of both the ſaid pariſhes, have hereunto ſette my ſeal and ſubſcribed my name. Dated att the town of Leiceſter aforeſaid, 2d Feb. in the year of the raigne of our ſovereign lady Elizabeth the two and thirtieth."

Under this is written:

"And I William, by God's permiſſion, Buſhop of Lincoln, in conſideration of the ſmalneſs of the lyvings of the vicarage of St. Peter's and All Saints in the town of Leiceſter, and other cauſes beforementioned, do think it meet and convenient that the ſaid two pariſhes of St. Peter's and All Saints ſhould be united into one only church and pariſh, by the name of the pariſh church of All Saints in Leiceſter; and in witneſs thereof have hereunto ſet mie hand and ſeale, 18 Nov. A. D. 1590."

The Queen alſo ſignified her conſent, by her letters patent following:

"Elizabeth, Dei gratia, Angliæ, Franciæ, & Hiberniæ Regina, fidei defenſor, &c. Omnibus ad quos præſentes literæ pervenerint ſalutem. Sciatis quod nos, de gratia noſtra ſpeciali, ac ex certa ſcientia & mero motu noſtris, necnon ad humilem petitionem dilectorum ſubditorum noſtrorum, Willielmi Rudyarde, clerici, vicarii perpetui vicariarum eccleſiarum parochial' Sancti Petri & Omnium Sanctorum villæ noſtræ Leiceſtr', majoris & comburgenſ' villæ prædict', & parochianorum infra parochiam Sancti Petri prædicti commorantium & degentium, unioni, incorporationi, & conſolidationi vicar' eccleſiæ paroch' Sancti Petri prædicti, cum ſuis juribus & pertin' univerſis, noſtri juris patronat' exiſten', vicariæ perpetuæ eccleſiæ parochial' Omnium Sanctorum, & noſtri ſimiliter juris patronat', per reverendum in Chriſto patrem Lincoln' epiſcopum, ejus loci ordinarium, fiend' ſponte & gratioſe, regalem noſtrum conſenſum pariter & aſſenſum damus & concedimus per præſentes; eo quod expreſſa mencio de certitudine præmiſſorum ſive eorum alicujus, aut de aliis donis ſive conceſſionibus per nos, ſeu per aliquem progenitorum noſtrorum, præfatis Willielmo Rudyarde, majori & comburgenſ' villæ prædictæ, & parochian' infra parochiam Sancti Petri prædicti commorant' & degent', ſive eorum alicui, ante hæc tempora fact' in præſentibus minime fact' exiſtit', aut aliquo ſtatuto, actu, ordinatione, proviſione, proclamatione, ſive reſtrictione, in contrarium inde antehac hic fact', edit', ordinat', ſeu proviſion' aut aliqua alia re, cauſa, vel materia quacunque in aliquo non obſtant'. In cujus rei teſtimonium, has literas noſtras fieri fecimus patentes. Teſte meipſa, apud Weſtm', 15 die Junii, anno regni noſtri 36.

Per literas de privato ſigillo, &c. MARBURYE."

"Wilielmus, permiſſione divinâ, Lincoln' ep̃us, univerſis & ſingulis Chriſti fidelibus p̃ntes ĩras noſtras teſtimoniales viſuris, lecturis, vel audituris, & quos infraſcripta tangunt ſeu tangere poterint quomodlt in futur', ſalutem in Dño ſempitern' ac fidem

fidem indubiam præſentibus adhiberi. Ad univerſitatis veſtræ notitiam deducimus & deduci volumus per præſentes, quod oblata nobis nuper, tam ex parte dilecti nobis in Chriſto Wilielmi Rudiard, clerici, vicarii perpetui vicariæ perpetuæ eccleſiæ paroch' Sancti Petri villæ Leiceſtr' & dioc' noſtræ Lincoln', quam ex parte dilectorum nobis in Chriſto majoris & comburgenſium villæ Leiceſtr', necnon parochianorum & inhabitantium parochiæ Omnium Sanctorum infra dictam Leiceſtr' villam & noſtram Lincoln' dioceſ' etiam exiſten', peticio continebat, quod cum fructus, redditus, & proventus vicariæ perpetuæ eccleſiæ paroch' Sancti Petri præd' adeo tenues & exiles ſint & exiſtunt, ſcilicet, valorem annuum quadraginta quinque ſolidorum legalis monetæ Angliæ non exceden', prout in libris primitiarum excellentiſſim' princ' dominæ noſtræ Reginæ exiſtimantur & taxantur, ut ad congruam ſuſtentationem vicarii ibidem pro tempore exiſten', & aliorum onerum eidem incumben' ſupportationem minime ſufficiat, nec ſufficere poſſint quomodolibet in futurum; cumque dicta eccleſia Sancti Petri præd' diruta ſit & deſtructa, ac in uſus prophanos converſa, ut nullus jam locus ad divina officia celebrand' & ſacramenta miniſtrand' ſit relictus; cumque inſuper in parochia Sancti Petri præd' domicilia perpauca ſint, & inhabitantes ſive parochiani non multi, necnon vicaria perpetua & parochia Omnium Sanctorum ejuſdem villæ & dioceſ' adeo vicina & prorſus contigua, videlicet, non ultra unum miliar' Anglican' ab invicem diſtant', ut inhabitantes parochiæ Sancti Petri præd' ad eandem eccleſiam Omnium Sanctorum, ad divina audiend' & ſacramenta participand', non minus commode & ſine difficultate de tempore in tempus accidere poſſint, quam ad eccleſiam Sancti Petri præd', ſi diruta & diſtructa non fuiſſet; cumque præterea vicariæ perpetuæ eccleſiæ parochialis Omnium Sanctorum prædict' fructus, redditus, & proventus adeo tenues & exiles exiſtunt, ut ad congruam ſuſtentationem vicarii ibidem & ſupportationem aliorum onerum eidem vicar' incumb' non ſufficiant, & eccleſia parochialis Omnium Sanctorum ſit bene reparata, ſpacioſa, ac omnium parochianorum tam vicariæ Sancti Petri quam etiam inhabitant' ejuſdem parochiæ Omnium Sanctorum commode capax exiſtit; quare nobis fuit humiliter ſupplicatum quatenus dictam vicariam perpetuam eccleſiæ parochialis Sancti Petri, cum ſuis juribus & pertinen' univerſis, præfat' vicariæ perpetuæ eccleſiæ parochialis Omnium Sanctorum, ob cauſas præd' & alias nobis expoſit', imperpetuum unire, annectere, incorporare, & conſolidare, curamque & regimen animarum parochianorum dictæ parochiæ Sancti Petri vicario perpetuo eccleſiæ parochialis Omnium Sanctorum prædict' in Domino committere, cæteraque peragere & perimplere quæ in hac parte neceſſaria fuerint, ſeu quomodolibet requiſit' vel opportuna, auctoritate noſtra ordinar' gracioſe dignaremur: Nos igitur, tam ex facti notorietate, debitaque inquiſitione in ea parte habita & facta, quam ex aliis nonnullis legitimis documentis coram nobis exhibitis, ac per nos previa diligenti examinacione debite conſideratis, præmiſſa nobis ſuggeſta, veritate fulciri intelligentes, cauſasque unionis, annectionis, incorporationis, & conſolidationis hujuſmodi juſtas & rationi conſonas fuiſſe & eſſe cenſentes, ideo ſupplicationibus præd' favorabiliter annuentes (vocatis primitus coram nobis omnibus & ſingulis qui de jure in hac parte fuerunt evocand') eandem vicariam perpetuam eccleſiæ parochialis Sancti Petri, cum ſuis juribus & pertinen' univerſis, memoratæ vicariæ perpetuæ eccleſiæ parochialis Omnium Sanctorum, de & cum ex-

preſſ' conſenſu & aſſenſu ſereniſſ' in Chriſto princ' Dominæ noſtræ Dominæ Elizabethæ, Dei gratia, Angliæ, Franciæ, & Hiberniæ Reginæ, fidei defenſoris, &c. veræ & indubitatæ, tam præd' vicariæ perpetuæ Sancti Petri villæ Leic', quam vicariæ Omnium Sanctorum ibidem patronæ, ut per literas ſuas patentes magno Angliæ ſigillo munitas, &c. patentibusque annexis, plenius liquet; necnon præfati Willielmi Rudyard, clerici, eorundem moderni incumbentis, ac omnium & ſingulorum intereſſe in hac parte habentium, auctoritate noſtra ordinaria imperpetuum unimus, annectimus, incorporamus, & conſolidamus, curam & regimen animarum parochianorum Sancti Petri prædicti vicario Omnium Sanctorum prædicto ejusque ſucceſſoribus in eadem vicaria pro tempore exiſtentibus adjecimus, dictamque vicariam perpetuam eccleſiæ parochialis Sancti Petri prædicti & vicariam perpetuam eccleſiæ parochialis Omnium Sanctorum memoratæ unum beneficium efficimus, per nomen vicariæ perpetuæ Omnium Sanctor' una cum vicaria perpetua Sancti Petri eidem annex' ex nunc perpetuis futuris temporibus nuncupari, ac per unitam perſonam idoneam per nos & ſucceſſores noſtros, vel loci ordinarium pro tempore exiſten', de tempore & in tempus admittend' & inſtituend', poſſideri volumus & decernimus: Ita ut bene liceat & licebit præfato Wilielmo Rudyard, clerico, vicario moderno eccleſiæ Omnium Sanctorum prædictæ, ſuisque ſucceſſoribus, eandem vicariam Omnium Sanctorum una cum dicta vicaria Sancti Petri eidem annex', unius tantum beneficii nomine, perpetuis futuris temporibus ad omnes quoſcunque juris effectus exinde ſequi valen', habere, retinere, & poſſidere, fructusque, redditus, & proventus, decimas, oblationes, & alia quæcunque jura & emolumenta tam dictæ vicariæ perpetuæ Omnium Sanctorum quam memoratæ vicariæ perpetuæ Sancti Petri (debitis congruis & conſuetis earundem ſupportatis oneribus) habere, retinere, & percipere, ac in eorum proprios uſus convertere & applicare, ordinationibus eccleſiaſticis quibus nos derogare poſſumus non obſtant' quibuſcunque; reſervat' tamen illuſtriſſimæ dominæ noſtræ Reginæ prædictæ, hæredibus & ſucceſſoribus ſuis, primis fructibus, perpetuis decimis, utriusque vicariæ memorat', aliisque omnibus & ſingulis oneribus conſuetis ab eis ſeu earum altera exeuntibus & hactenus ſolvi conſuetis, necnon nobis & ſucceſſoribus noſtris, meisque & ſuis miniſtris archidiaconis Leiceſtr' pro tempore exiſten', procurat', ſinodal', aliisque juribus & emolumentis de jure vel conſuetudine debit' ſeu debend' per incumbent' in eccleſiis ſive vicar' annex et conſolidat', ſeu earum altera, pro tempore exiſten', hactenus reſpective conſuet', in tam amplis modo & forma, ac ſi prædicta unio, incorporatio, & conſolidatio, omnino facta non fuiſſet; omnibus juribus noſtris epiſcopalibus & eccleſiæ noſtræ cathedralis Beatæ Mariæ Lincoln', conſuetud', dignitate, & honore in omnibus ſemper ſalvis. In quorum omnium & ſingulorum præmiſſorum fidem & teſtimonium, nos præfati Wilielmus permiſſione divina Lincoln' epūs, & Wilielmus Rudyard, vicar' prænominatus, ſigilla noſtra quibus in ſimilibus utimur præſentibus appoſuimus. Dat' apud Buckden, decimo ſeptimo die menſis Junii, anno Domini milleſimo quingenteſimo nonageſimo quarto, regnique feliciſſimæ prædictæ ðnæ ñræ ðnæ ſereniſſimæ Elizabethæ, Dei gratia, Angliæ, Franciæ, & Hiberniæ reginæ, fidei defenſoris, &c. 36°, ac noſtræ conſecrationis decimo."

In

In All Saints Church.

Leicestershire Collections Pl. XII p. 477.

No. 1.

No. 2.

No. 3.

In 1636 an exemplification of the foregoing inſtruments was obtained from the Biſhop of Lincoln, in the following terms:

"Univerſis & ſingulis Chriſti fidelibus ad quos præſentes literæ noſtræ teſtimoniales pervenerint, ſeu quos infraſcripta tangunt vel tangere poterint quomodolt in futur'. Nos Johannes *, providentiâ divinâ, Lincoln' epiſcopus, ſalutem in Domino ſempiternam ac fidem indubiam p̃ntibus adhiberi. Sciatis quod, ſcrutato regiſtro noſtro apud Lincoln' fideliter cuſtodito, in libro inſtitutionum tempore Domini Will' Wickham †, quondam epiſcopi Lincoln', inter alia ib̃m regiſtrat' comptum eſt prout ſequitur; viz.

"Junii 1594 decimo ſeptimo, reverendus pater dominus epiſcopus præd', vicar' Sancti Petri Leiceſtr', vicar' Omnium Sc̃orum ibidem, de & cum conſenſu ſereniſſ' princ' dominæ noſtræ Eliz' Reginæ, &c. earundem patronæ, Wm̃i Rudyard, clerici, incumbentis moderni in eiſdem, majoris & comburgenſium villæ Leiceſtr', & parochianorum utriuſque eccleſiæ etiam id petentium, &c. vinxit, annexit, & conſolidavit, prout per litteras ſuas inde fact' plenius liquet, ſub verborum tenore ſequent':

"Wilielmus, permiſſione divinâ," &c. (as in p. 474, to "decimo," p. 476.)

"In quorum omnium & ſingulorum præmiſſorum fidem, robur, & teſtimonium has literas noſtras teſtimoniales exinde fieri, ac ſigillo vicarii noſtri in ſpiritualibus generalis, quo in hac parte utimur, communiri & corroborari fecimus. Dat' Lincoln', viceſimo ſeptimo die Septembris, anno Domini milleſimo ſexcenteſimo triceſimo ſexto.

FRAN. CARRE, Notarius Publicus.
THO. HIRST, Surr'."

On the North ſide of All Saints church, in the third window from the Weſt, in the nave, which overlooks the leads, is the inſcription ‡ repreſented in plate XX. N° 1, interſects the middle light. The next or right-hand light in the ſaid window has the couple of lines in N° 2, near each other and parallel, included in an irregular ſphere of glaſs, that juſt contains them. N° 3, a ſingle word, in the left-hand light of the firſt window from the chancel, in the ſame wall, and parallel with the other literary window.

In one of the Weſt windows is a ſmall modern painting of a man and child, inſcribed,

"*See that ye love one another.*

Under this glaſs painting
lies interred the body of John Langton.
He died May 13, 1749, aged 13."

* John Williams, biſhop of Lincoln 1621; tranſlated to York 1642.

† Biſhop of Lincoln 1584; tranſlated to Wincheſter 1595.

‡ See theſe inſcriptions illuſtrated in Gent. Mag. vol. LIII. p. 811. vol. LIV. pp. 568. 745. The firſt line (of which one word is reverſed) is probably "Oluuer Bankar;" the ſecond, which makes two on the glaſs, is "✠ Roſe Bynſon," and "Luys Blakſhyn," the third is clearly "aiabs."

A fire-place was formerly in the belfry, about three yards from the ground floor; its frame remains, oppoſite a door-paſſage; which, before it was blocked up, communicated with the ſtairs that lead to the ſteeple. The chamber-beams, holes in the walls, large and deep lately filled up; the ground floor of the ſaid belfry, of equal extent with the room above, from 12 to 14 feet; from Eaſt to Weſt 24 feet. Q. are ſuch chambers in other churches Britiſh or foreign? and what their uſe?

Yearly donations to the poor of this pariſh:

New Year's Day.

Sir William Curteen *, and gentlemen of the lottery, in four-penny bread, ordered and paid for by the chamberlains of the borough, 9 ſ. 4 d.

The laſt Sunday in every other month, beginning January, Mr. Acham's, in four-penny bread, paid by the ſame, 5 ſ. 6 d.

Candlemas.

Mr. Robert Heyrick's, in four-penny bread, ordered and paid for by the mayor, of which 4 ſ. goes to St. John's Hoſpital, 1 l.

Every Friday in Lent.

Mr. William Ive's, in two-penny bread, to be fetched from St. Martin's church, and diſtributed to twelve perſons, 2 ſ.

March 21.

Mr. Joſeph Wright's, of ten pairs of women's ſhoes, at 2 ſ. 6 d. a pair; two pairs of which, to the widows of St. John's Hoſpital, paid by Mr. Daniel Woodland, out of a piece of ground called Coltman's, now or late in the poſſeſſion of the ſaid Mr. Woodland, to be diſpoſed of by the overſeers, 1 l. 5 ſ.

Thurſday before Eaſter.

The Counteſs of Devonſhire's 7 ſ. 6 d.
Mr. Norrice's 1 l. 7 ſ. 6 d.
The two laſt received of the chamberlains.

The ſecond diviſion, or half, of the tablet:

Good Friday.

Out of ground, late of Alderman Annis's, called Hickling's land, paid by Mr. Daniel Woodland, and diſtributed to the poor, 6 ſ. 8 d.

Thurſday before Whitſunday.

Sir William Courteen's, in four-penny bread, as firſt mentioned, 9 ſ. 4 d.

* See Henry Stubbe's Juſtification of War againſt the Netherlands, p. 69. line 8.

St.

St. Bartholomew.

Mr. William Norrice's, out of ground in Soar Lane, in tenure of John Noon, viz. to the miniſter, church-wardens, clerk, and ſexton, 4 d. each, and the reſt of forty poor people of this pariſh, 4 d. each, 1 l. 5 s.

Chriſtmas.

John Poultney's, Eſq. paid by the chamberlains of this borough, 1 l. 12 s. 6 d. out of which, land tax is deducted.

Mr. Robert Heyrick's, to the poor widows, at the diſcretion of the mayor for the time being, 40 s. for the whole town.

For repairs of the church, an annuity of 3 s. 4 d. iſſuing out of land in North-gate Street, paid by Mr. Brothers.

Mr. Simons's, of 6 d. every other Sunday, delivered in penny bread.

Samuel Howe, } Churchwardens,
Thomas Walker, } Anno Domini 1785.

P. 470. The *Pringle* has for many years paſt been called the *Pingle*; perhaps more properly the *Prindle*, of *prædiolum, a ſmall farm*; being a large cloſe on the ſide of the North Gate Street, towards the bottom of the Soar Lane, edging on the Soar weſtward, not far from the North Gate.

P. 477. "Blakſhin," Mr. Bickerſtaffe thinks, is plainly "Blackskin;" a compound ſimilar to *Bens-kin, Manakin, Wat-kin.*

In p. 478. l. 3. after "chamber-beams," add "occupied." The chamber there mentioned was, moſt probably, a veſtry, poorly accommodated with one ſorry window to the South-weſt, and that perhaps darkened with ſtained glaſs; it might be a dormitory, or receſs, ſuitable to early mattins or veſpers. The veſtry at preſent is a boarded incloſure, open at top, of the North corner of the church, by the belfry.

Extract from the regiſter of All Saints:

"William Graham and Catharine Macaulay, both of this pariſh, were married by licence in this church, 14 day of Nov. 1778, by T. Haines, in preſence of Thomas Arnold * and Eliz. Arnold."

Thomas Newcomb, bell-founder, who caſt the ſix great bells of St. Margaret's (ſee p. *486), was buried in this church, May 20, 1594.

In the chancel are buried three of the vicars mentioned in p. 472. Mr. Thomas, Mr. Hacket, and Mr. Makepeace.

* Dr. Thomas Arnold, a native and inhabitant of Leiceſter, was educated in Scotland, and his wife is ſiſter to Mr. William Graham. Mrs. Macaulay reſided at the Doctor's, as his wife's viſitor, in All Saints pariſh.

The two following monuments are on the North wall:

1. Arms, Sable, on a .... wavy, between three demi lions Or.

" This monument is erected to the memory of Matthew Simons, Esq. sometime high sheriff of this county, who, for many years before his death, by his known integrity, humility, and charity, did acquire a just esteem and veneration. He gave many generous legacies; as also a sum of 98l. 18s. 10d. to charitable uses, yearly for ever; which said sum is yearly paid by his heir and executor John Simons, Esq. to whom he gave the remainder of his estate: and from whom (though much artifice was used) nothing could withdraw his affections.

He departed this life June the 16th, anno Domini 1714, ætat. 84."

2. Arms, Azure, a Canton Argent.

" Near this place lies interred the body of Mr. John Clarke,
late a worthy citizen of London:
his estate (not inconsiderable) acquired by great industry,
he bequeathed with equal piety
to the corporation for the reliefe of widows and children of poor clergymen.
He departed this life Oct. 31, in the year of our Lord 1732.
This monument was erected, at the expence of the abovementioned corporation, in grateful remembrance of so liberal a benefactor."

In this church was formerly a stone with the following inscription:

" Here lieth interred the body of Joseph Wright, a gardener, who changed this life for a better, March 20, 1678-9.

" My mother earth, though mystically curst,
Hath me, her son, most bountifully nurst;
For all my pains, and seed on her I sow'd,
A blessed crop she has on me bestow'd;
Out of which store that I of her received,
My painfull wantfull brethren I relieved;
And though this mother I full well did love,
I better lov'd my Father that's above;
My mother feeds my body for a space,
My soul for aye beholds my Father's face."

On a large wooden framed tablet, hung in the pew next the mayor's, on the South, is written as follows:

" In this church-yard doth lye the corps
Of William Norrice dead and gonn,
Whose grave from all the rest is knowne,
By finding out the greatest stone:
A homely tomb, yet grac'd with fame
Of worthy works which he hath don:
A monument which he did choose,
Before his houre-glass was runn.
Thrice fifteen groats he did bestow,
Which yearly ever shall renew,
And to be given to All Saints' poore,
On the feast day of Barthol'mew:
O happy

O happy All Saints, that hath bredd
Such ſaints on earth to feed the poore;
Let ſaints in heaven and earth below
Give prayſes to the Lord therefore.
Five marks he gave unto the ſchoole,
An annuall ſtipend for to bee;
And that it ſhall be yearly payd
To the ſecond maſter of the three.
Twice was he grac'd with ſerving twice
The office of the maioraltye:
Three wives he had, and had his will,
To be entomb'd amongſt them three:
But Death, the end of fleſh and blood,
Did wound to death the good old man:
Though ninety-ſix years liv'd on earth,
Yet was his life in length a ſpann.

He departed this life
January the 8th,
1615."

Mr. Norrice's ſtone is about fourteen feet from the chancel's outward wall, two feet by one foot and a half, but half a foot above the ground: it is a rude, rough, and irregular pebble, without any inſcription, perhaps not half a hundred weight.

On the South-eaſt ſide of an altar tomb in the church-yard, near the South-eaſt angle of the church:

"In memory of Gabriel Newton, gentleman, one of the aldermen, and once mayor of the borough of Leiceſter, who died the 26th of October, 1762, aged 78 years. By his firſt wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Alderman Wells, he had ſeven children, which all died in their minority; by his ſecond wife, Mary, daughter of George Bent, gentleman, he had George Newton, who died the 8th of March, 1746, in the 18th year of his age; by his laſt wife, Eleanor, daughter of John Bakewell, gent. of Normington on the Heath, he had no iſſue."

On the North-weſt ſide of the ſame tomb:

"Mr. Alderman Newton, in his life-time, by deeds of truſt, charged ſeveral of his eſtates with the payment of 26 l. annually for ever to the following towns, for cloathing and educating poor children therein, viz. to Hertford, Bedford, Buckingham, St. Neot's, Northampton, and Aſhby de la Zouch; and alſo 20 l. 16 s. yearly for ever to Earl Shilton; and by his laſt will directed 3250 l. to be raiſed upon his perſonal eſtate*, for ſupporting a charity of the ſame kind in Leiceſter."

Of this gentleman and his charities ſee more under the pariſh of St. Martin.

In

* The chicanery of law," Mr. Throſby obſerves, "reſpecting the omiſſion of a word, or a miſ-conſtrued ſentence, has cruelly deprived the children of the neceſſitous in Leiceſter of that ſupport which his bounty had provided for them. It is computed that he left lands and money to the amount of 16,000 l. for charitable uſes."—Mr. Newton's executors, inſtead of enforcing the will, by an over-caution ſearched for his neareſt relation, and met with a Richard Walker, a pauper, a member of Trinity Hoſpital here. Him they produced to Chancery, and acknowledged, though on diſputable grounds, as firſt of kin. I found out the man, and drew up his pretenſions; but he, inſtead of accepting of a pecuniary preſent, and aſſiſting them to paſs a fine, got advice and ſupport, to embarras them ſeveral years. But the will emerged at laſt in its full force in every reſpect. Mr. Newton had on foot in his life-time 35 boys cloathed in green, with

In the church-yard:

Life, how ſhort! Eternity, how long!

TO

the memory of
Elizabeth wife of
John Bracebridge,
a ſincere Chriſtian,
who died 24th March, 1774,
aged 43 years.

the memory of
John Bracebridge,
who departed this life
the 13th Auguſt,
1782,
aged 51 years.

How lov'd, how valued once, avails thee not;
To whom related, or by whom begot.
An heap of duſt alone remains of thee:
'Tis all thou art--and all the proud ſhall be!

And alſo two children who died infants, viz.
Both John and John ſoon loſt their lives:
And yet * thro' God John ſtill ſurvives.

green caps (now black), and fair bands, an halfpenny coarſe roll each for breakfaſt, taught reading, writing, and accompts; and apprenticed with five pounds; and he intended at his death to provide 5 pounds, to enable them, after their ſervice, to launch into buſineſs; but was ſo croſſed, maligned, and perſecuted, by an ungrateful tribe, that after a few years he broke his charity here, though he promiſed to do ſomething that way by will, and got me to make propoſals to thoſe diſtant communities who enjoy his charitable eſtabliſhments. Lincoln diſregarded our tender, they were ſilent; and Mr. Newton would not ſuffer me to repeat my application, ſaying, they were ſorry dogs, and cared not for their poor. He declared, if he had not been maltreated here in his native place, he intended to have endowed it with his whole fortune. A ſchool for 35 boys, in the former ſtyle, ſtill remains in St. Nicholas's pariſh, in part of the old ſhambles, under the tutelage of this corporation; the maſter has 30l. a year. W. B.

Inſcribed on the front of the preſent ſchool, the bottom of the Shambles Lane:

"This Charity School for 35 Boys was founded by the Corporation, as Truſtees in the late Alderman Gabriel Newton's Will, Anno 1785."

In 1720, twenty poor boys, belonging to the town of Leiceſter at large, were taught and cloathed at the expence of a private gentlewoman; ten more were taught and cloathed at the charge of the regiſtrar; and ten poor girls taught and cloathed at the expence of the commiſſary. Magna Britannia, Leiceſterſhire, p. 1393.

* The whim or rather oddity of the father, who was the writer of this inſcription, had put it "by God John ſtill ſurvives;" which was altered by the interference of Biſhop Thurlow to "thro' God John ſtill ſurvives." J. T.

ST.

ST. CLEMENT'S.

It appears from old writings that a lane from the North gate, turning Weſtward to the Friars adjoining, and then running Southward between the ſaid Friars and the back ſides of the houſes oppoſite to All Saints church, is called St. Clement's lane; and therefore it is probable that the church was ſituated in or near it; and that, upon its being demoliſhed, the pariſh was united to St. Nicholas, or All Saints, or partly to one, and partly to the other.

"The Dominicans, alias Black Fryars, or Fryars Preachers *," ſays Mr. Carte, were thoſe ſituate near the North gate (which in the plan of Leiceſter are called White Fryars). He found them mentioned by the title of "St. Clement's, alias dict' le Blake Freares in le Aſhes," and ſuppoſed "in le Aſhes" related to the many Aſh trees which of old grew in their precincts, and that they had the title of St. Clement's becauſe ſituated in the pariſh of St. Clement. Of this it is ſome evidence, that, as above mentioned, the lane which runs along the ſide of this Friery was called St. Clement's lane. The record mentioned by Burton, made in 1220, informs us that the vicarage of St. Clement's was then ſo poor that it was ſcarcely ſufficient to maintain a chaplain; and therefore it is likely that the church was providently given to theſe Fryars Preachers to officiate in.

ST. LEONARD'S.

This pariſh lies out of the franchiſes of the town of Leiceſter. The church was ſituated over againſt the further end of the North bridge; and, being ruinous, was rebuilt a little before the war between the King and Parliament in 1642, and at that time was ſmall, but neat. When Leiceſter was made a garriſon, ſeeing that the ſituation gave it the command of the bridge, it was judged proper to demoliſh it entirely; but the church-yard is ſtill uſed for burial of the pariſhioners. The rectory afforded 6l. 10s. *communibus annis*, and the vicarage was ſo ſmall that it could not maintain a vicar; and therefore, in 1437, it was ordained by the abbot and convent, with the approbation of the Biſhop of Lincoln, that any chaplain, choſen and appointed by the abbot, ſhould ſerve the cure inſtead of a vicar, to whom they paid 2l. 13s. 4d. per ann. At preſent one or other of the vicars in town perform ſuch occaſional divine offices to the pariſhioners as are requiſite, to whom the eccleſiaſtical court has granted the ſequeſtration of the vicarage.

Mr. Bickerſtaffe adds, "The demoliſhed church, at the foot of St. Sunday's bridge without, which commanded the North-gate ſtreet, commencing at the other

* Henry Duke of Lancaſter, in 1356, gave this prior and convent leave to fiſh in the river Soare three days in a week, viz. Wedneſday, Friday, and Saturday, along their precincts, provided that they fiſhed by day, and not by night, and that with a net of convenient meſh, ſo as not to deſtroy the young fiſh. This could not be very long after their firſt planting here; there being none of this order of fryars in England till the year 1221.

end of the bridge, in a beſieger's hands might furniſh a battery to rake and diſtreſs the town. The chapel cloſe, at the South or oppoſite end of the town, i. e. Southerly, and in St. Mary's pariſh, was perhaps deprived of its chapel for the ſame reaſon as leveled St. Leonard's church, as a large part of its North-eaſt end, where the Infirmary ſtands, looks down the Horſe-pool ſtreet, to the ſpot called the South gate, and over that empty ſpace the South field, though not quite in a line with the Raw dikes*, its North boundary. When gained by the Royaliſts, it would afford a fit ſtation to batter the gate and part of the left ſide of the ſecond magazine or

* The following is an accurate admeaſurement of the Raw Dykes, as taken by Mr. Bickerſtaffe, aſſiſted by an ingenious mathematical friend, the Rev. Mr. John Dawes Roſs, M. A. a native of Leiceſter:

"Eleven chains and fifty links, the firſt or lowered dikes; two chains, ſixty links, from the lowered dikes to the higher; then nine chains, twenty-four links, to the race-gap; this intermediate ſpace one chain; thence ſix chains to the end, South-weſt ſide of Leiceſter. One chain and ſeven links from height to height, i. e. the middle of the ridges of the parallel mounds or bulwarks. Thirteen links and an half perpendicular height, from the intermediate bottom or flat between the hills or ridges. The ſlope thirty links; the ſurface or bottom between the hills or ridges fifty-four links. From ſlope to ſlope, twelve broad on the top, above the turnpike houſe. From the centre of the top of the bank, on the Soar ſide, or North-weſt, where the banks were higheſt, and in every reſpect more regular and leſs impaired, the ſlope is twenty-eight links of the meaſuring chain. Twelve links and a half perpendicular height, on the Soar ſide. Thirty-eight links internal ſlope on the other ſide of the ridge or ſame bank. The breadth of the bottom, or ſpace between the parallel ridges from ſlope to ſlope, forty-one links. The internal height of the other hill ſlope or mound oppoſite on the Knighton hill ſide, parallel to that on the Soar ſide, forty-one links, South-eaſt. On the Knighton hill ſide, the ſlope of the mound is but twenty one links, meaſuring from the middle of the ridge at top; terminating or rather interſecting a very large field, near the bottom of the eaſy deſcent or declivity from Knighton hill, a ſmall riſe. The outward or South-eaſt wall, facing the infirmary, free-ſtone, three feet and an inch thick; as appears by the door-way between the two houſes, ſeemingly a modern perforation, at the Eaſt end of the ſecond magazine, which ſeem to have been ſtore-houſes, or rooms adjoining to the ſaid magazine, though much lower at preſent. This ſecond magazine is eighty links in front; but it is from the Weſt ſide of the magazine, to the wall end Eaſt, incluſive, one chain, ſixty-four links; the end of this wall ſeems in a line with Mr. Bunney's garden-wall, which joins that very high wall, continued from the firſt magazine going down the Newark. The gap or breach on the Weſt ſide the ſecond magazine or citadel is ſixty-two links wide, to the edge of the remaining old wall, which is alſo a yard and an inch thick. The breadth or depth of the ſecond magazine is thirty-five links. It is ſeven chains, ſixty-nine links, from the face extra, or to the field of the ſecond magazine weſterly, to the Newark old wall, as level with the late Mr. Bunney's ſummer-houſe outſide. Seventy-two yards of brick wall from the Weſt end of that ſummer-houſe, to the free-ſtone wall, which has a parapet and battlements, from its junction with the firſt magazine, to this meeting with the brick wall, where it turns from the Newark in a South-eaſt direction, to join the outward wall in Bonner's or Swan's Mill Lane, where it is on a level with, and near, the ſecond magazine, through the diſtance, as deſcribed, from the end of the ſummer-houſe wall to the upper ſide of the ſecond magazine, i. e. weſterly.—The Newark, in two places of the old Pariſh Book, is ſaid to be in St. Mary's pariſh; and in another, independent. My old friend, wrangling Cheſhire, the Doctor, never forgot his broken head, occaſioned by his own crutch, in the hand of incenſed Recorder Wright; but, at the head of the animated pariſh of St. Mary, he puſhed the Recorder and his Newarkians to a law-deciſion,

or citadel, where the aſſailants entered, by ſtorm, a breach in a line with St. Mary's church, and to the right ſoon branching up the Newark, to the back part of the other magazine. There is ſtill a ſlight veſtige, of the arch of the gateway, on the Weſt ſide of the ſaid fortreſs, with moſt of the building, and the breach yet ruinous, though the top of the fortreſs is now edged with brick; I obſerve a cellar hole, and door way on its Eaſt ſide, at leaſt a yard in thickneſs. The ſituation both of this chapel and of St. Leonard's church was equally hurtful in turn to the beſiegers and beſieged, eſpecially ſince the invention of artillery.

ST. MARGARET'S.

This church may ſtill deſerve the character which Leland gave it, of being the faireſt pariſh church in Leiceſter, where once was a cathedral church, and near which the biſhop of Lincoln had a palace, whereof a little yet ſtandeth, as he ſays in his Itinerary. When all the other churches in Leiceſter were ſettled upon the abbot and his monks, *in proprios uſus*, this eſcaped, as not belonging to the earl, but to the biſhops of Lincoln, who made it a prebend of that cathedral, whereby

ciſion, which decreed them the care of their own poor; and it is now diſconnected and extra-parochial. It was a neſt of ſtrangers of the vagrant order, and doubtful characters, to the frequent and conſiderable encumbrance of the pariſh; but the old leaven is now purged away; and well-eyed circumſpection, the offspring of ſelf-preſervation, wards off ſuch nuiſances.

Old Mr. Brewin, who lately kept the Raw Dyke Turnpike, ſhewed me an ancient copper piece, which I doubted not was a Roman coin, though not legible: he had parted with another a little before, in better condition. They were both found near the ſurface of the Raw Dyke, within the narrow extent of his garden edge, which takes in part of its ſummit on the South-eaſt.

The whole length of the Roman Dykes is 667 yards, 1 foot, 6 inches; and they are not 500 paces from the South Gate, ſays Camden. He muſt mean that gate by the ſecond magazine, which makes part of the breach, and was ſtrictly South from the town; for the other gate, though called South, was South-eaſt, and at a much greater diſtance than 500 paces from the Raw or Roman Dykes.

A leveling Alderman, aſſiſted by the military then in Leiceſter, has mutilated the dikes, by deſtroying part of one ridge to the extent of ſixty-three paces, parallel with the dike on the Weſt, at an eaſy diſtance from the main river, a circumſtance attended with the loſs of a monument of antiquity, and an eminence of double ridges or aggeres, which interſects and is interſected by the race-ground, of which it commands a compleat proſpect on both ſides *." W. B.

* Dr. Stukeley conſidered Raw dykes as a Britiſh *curſus*, and engraved three views of it. He adds that Charles I. when beſieging Leiceſter, lay at the vicarage houſe at Elſton, and during the ſtorm of the town when his men took and pillaged it, he ſtood, as they report, upon the banks of this Rawdyke. Itin. Cur. I. p. 104.

"I remember, a few years ago, an old midwife, Dame Sporton, of the pariſh of All Saints, told me, that a Mr. Bent, of the Caſtle-mill in St. Mary's pariſh here, was a chief gunner when Charles I. beſieged Leiceſter, and levelled a cannon at the royal tent, and ſtruck off the King's hat, but did not prevent the execution on the 30th of January. If the old midwife is yet alive, with her "aiunt & fertur," I think we might diſcover, whether George Bent, Eſq. Mayor of Leiceſter in 1681, who ſubſcribes to Charles the Second as a *Moſt* gracious Sovereign, was an immediate deſcendant of the above almoſt regicide.—A tradition in my mother's family informs me, that King Charles, during the ſtorm, frequently repeated, "Dear and loving ſubjects, "cry Quarters; dear and loving ſubjects, obey!" I rather ſuppoſe my intelligencer ſhould have ſaid "*loved*," not "loving," or perhaps "*beloved*," and even "dearly beloved." According to *this* anecdote, the King was ſharing military honours *within the walls*. W. B.

it, with Knighton, is exempted from the juriſdiction of the archdeaconry of Leiceſter. The endowment of the vicarage is ſtill extant at Lincoln; and that the ſteeple, which is a very handſome tower, was built in 1444, ſeems evident from the regiſter of Biſhop Alnwyke, fol. 48: "Commiſſio dñi epi ad levand' le Smoke-"farthen, alias dict' Lincoln farthing, a ñris archidiac' ñri ſubditis ad utilitatem ñre "matricis eccłie Lincoln' cathedr' ſponſæ ñræ convertend', dict' Smoke farthings, "concedentur ad conſtructionem campanilis eccłiæ prebendal' Stæ Margaret' Ley-"ceſtr', A. D. 1444."

Both within and without the church there are ſtill viſible marks remaining of this grand repair: and what is particularly remarkable, the Gothic arches on the two ſides of the middle aile are not uniform. On the left ſide of the altar, which has an indifferent painting of Moſes and Aaron, is a figure about twenty inches long, of a man in a reclined poſture, a ſword under him at the bottom of a niche; on the other ſide is alſo a niche, at the bottom of which is a lion couchant, where probably was intended, or ſtood, a ſtatue of one of the Lancaſter family. Near the former is a loop-hole, or confeſſionary, opening into the veſtry.

In the firſt window on the left, on entering the chancel from the church, is "St. Amb." The oppoſite or South-eaſt window has a curious groupe of human figures, in conclave or ſynod perhaps; as faithfully delineated in the annexed plate, No. XXI. fig. 1.

Here was formerly a fine peal of ſix bells, to which have been added four, which, taken collectively, are eſteemed inferior to none in the kingdom.

Under Mr. Charles Horton, late maſter of the ſociety of ſingers here, the barbarous cuſtom of ruſtic pſalmody in theſe parts gave way to a more cultivated taſte; and the pariſhioners, with a laudable ſpirit, have erected, by ſubſcription among themſelves, a handſome organ, which was finiſhed in 1773.

The church is alſo ornamented by an elegant braſs chandelier, with twelve branches above, and twelve below, pendent from the roof of the nave, and oppoſite the reading-deſk; the gift of John Baſs, Eſq. in 1754.

The following prebendaries of St. Margaret, in the cathedral of Lincoln, have been ſucceſſively proprietors and patrons of this church.

J. de Winton, 1236.

Will' de Bornington, 1275.

Roger de Martival (afterwards Biſhop of Saliſbury), being collated in 1294 to this prebend and the archdeaconry of Leiceſter, accepted the archdeaconry, but quitted the prebend.

John Manſel, collated to it 2 cal' Julii, 1295, occurs in 1325.

Adam de Limbergh died poſſeſſed of it 1339, and was ſucceeded by

Comenges, a Roman cardinal, 1339; who held it 1343.

John de Edrington, 1349; he exchanged it, Nov. 13, 1366, with

Thomas Aſton 1366.

John de Apelby held it 1380.

Thomas Brightwell, Dean of Leiceſter college; on whoſe death, in 1390,

Thomas Bennet, LL. D. ſucceeded, being inſtalled Nov. 21, 1390.

Plate XXI.
p. 486

Fig. 1. p. 486

Fig. 2. p. 799

Fig. 7. p. 799

Fig. 8. p. 799

Fig. 4. p. 799

Fig. 6. p. 779.

Fig. 5. p. 799

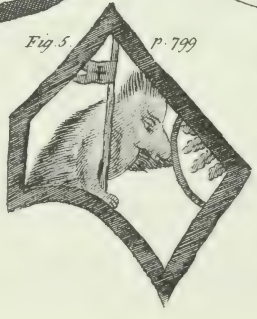
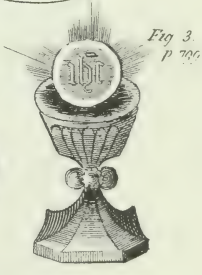


Fig. 3. p. 795



Richard Younge, LL. B. was inſtalled July 18, 1391. In 1399 he was made Biſhop of Bangor.

Thomas More was preſented to it by the King June 23, 1399; and died 1421, being Dean of St. Paul's cathedral, London, where he was buried without any inſcription to his memory.

Thomas Barneſly was collated 1421, on More's death; and quitted it, being archdeacon of Leiceſter.

Reginald Kentwode held it 1432. He died 1441, being Dean alſo of London; and was buried by his predeceſſor Dean More, without any monument.

John Walpool died in May 1445, poſſeſſed of it.

William Biconell ſucceeded 1445, and died 1477. His ſucceſſor was

John Wardhall, LL. D. collated Nov. 7, 1447, on Biconell's death.

Roger Rotherham, Archdeacon of Rocheſter, was collated July 17, 1472, and quitted it the ſame year.

John Blackhall, M. A. ſucceeded, being inſtalled Nov. 14, 1472.

Geffry Simeon quitted it 1485, for the chancellorſhip of Lincoln.

Simon Stallworth was collated Aug. 11, 1485, on Simeon's reſignation.

Robert Momey was collated March 18, 1485-6, on Stallworth's quitting it the ſame year.

John Cutler was collated March 28, 1492, on the reſignation of Momey. He was alſo treaſurer.

Richard Dudley, M. A. was collated March 30, 1507, on Cutler's reſignation.

Henry Morgan, LL. D. was collated June 7, 1536, on Dudley's death. He was preferred to the ſee of St. David's 1554; and deprived by Q. Elizabeth 1559.

Thomas Todde held it about 1559.

John Londe, LL. B. was inſtalled into it April 20, 1560; as was

John Robinſon, precentor, inſtalled July 6, 1581. He died in 1597, and was buried at Somerſham, co. Huntingdon, where he was rector.

George Eland, afterwards chancellor of Lincoln, enjoyed it March 8, 1603. He reſigned it the ſame year.

Richard Clayton, S. T. P. maſter of St. John's college, Cambridge, was collated to it January 22, 1605. He died in 1612, being alſo Dean of Peterborough, and Archdeacon of Lincoln.

Thomas Turner, S. T. B. rector of Stokehammond, Bucks, ſucceeded, being inſtalled Aug. 23, 1612. He was afterward Dean of Canterbury; and died Oct. 8, 1672, aged 81.

John Walcot, M. A. was inſtalled into it July 26, 1618, on Turner's reſignation. He died about 1660, being rector of Keyſton, co. Huntingdon.

Nathanael Ward was inſtalled October 20, 1660, and died poſſeſſed of it 1668.

Edward Boteler, M. A. inſtalled October 12, 1668, on Ward's death. He died in 1670, and was buried at Wintringham, co. Lincoln, where he was rector. His ſucceſſor was

Nicholas Stratford, S. T. P. inſtalled April 7, 1670. He was made Biſhop of Cheſter in 1689, and ſucceeded by

John Goſtling, M. A. inſtalled Oct. 26, 1689. He was chaplain to his majeſty, one of the prieſts of the Royal Chapel, ſubdean of St. Paul's, a minor canon of Canterbury and London cathedrals, rector of All Saints Hope, and vicar of Littlebourn, in Kent. He died July 17, 1733.

Thomas Geary, M. A. 1733.

Andrew Burnaby, M. A. 1737; prebendary and vicar. He was alſo rector of Aſfordby. His ſon, Dr. Andrew Burnaby, is the preſent archdeacon of Leiceſter; and rector of Greenwich.

Robert Burnaby, LL. B. younger brother to the archdeacon, is the preſent prebendary and vicar, 1738.

The vicars whoſe names we are at preſent able to trace are,

Edward Blount, M. A. See pp. 320, 544.
Y. Dixey, 1659. See p. 312.
William Simms died Aug. 9, 1669. See p. 319.
Thomas Stanhope, M. A. publiſhed ſome occaſional Sermons in 1670, 8vo.
John Kilbye died 1730.
Joſeph Kilbye, M. A. preſented Aug. 1730.
Andrew Burnaby, M. A. 1738.
Robert Burnaby, LL. B. the preſent vicar 1788.

Donations to the poor of this pariſh:

Mr. Robert Heyrick, late an alderman of Leiceſter, gave 40 s. per ann. for ever, to be paid into the hands of the mayor and juſtices of Leiceſter, to be by them diſtributed on St. Thomas's day, to forty poor widows of the ſaid borough, 1 s. each, twenty whereof to be of St. Martin's pariſh; the reſt to be at the diſcretion of the mayor and juſtices. This gift began in 1618; the ſame Mr. Heyrick gave alſo by his laſt will 5 l. per ann. to be diſtributed at Candlemas, by the mayor and juſtices of the borough of Leiceſter, amongſt the poor of their ſeveral pariſhes, St. Leonard's included; which ſum being delivered in bread by the mayor and juſtices to the miniſter and churchwardens of every ſeveral pariſh, they to diſtribute the ſame. This alſo began in 1618.

Elizabeth Counteſs of Devon gave 50 l. wherewith was purchaſed land of the yearly value of 3 l. of which 3 l. 20 s. to be given to the poor of the pariſh of St. Leonard's; the other 40 s. to be paid yearly, by the mayor and juſtices of the borough of Leiceſter, to the miniſter and churchwardens, or overſeers of the poor of the ſeveral pariſhes in Leiceſter, upon Thurſday before Eaſter-day, and by them to be diſtributed at diſcretion.

This gift began in 1628. A houſe given at Loughborough, the yearly rent now 28 l. per ann. to be paid to the overſeers of the poor of St. Margaret, 5 l. of which to be given to the miniſter, the reſt to be given to the poor of the ſaid pariſh, half at Michaelmas, the other at Lady-day.

Second

Second diviſion, on the right of the tablet:

Gave by Hugh Botham, gent. deceaſed, 6s. 8d. to be paid to the miniſter and churchwardens, either three days before Chriſtmas, or three days before Eaſter-day, to be by them diſtributed to the poor of the ſaid pariſh, at their diſcretion.

By order of a common hall held for the borough of Leiceſter, the chamberlains are to deliver to the miniſters and church-wardens of St. Margaret's, either three days before New Year's day, or three days before Whit-Sunday, in bread 10s. 8d.

Mr. Barrage gave 1 l. yearly for ever, to be paid out of the rents and profits of an orchard, now the property of Mr. Thomas Yates, in Belgrave gate.

Catharine, wife of Samuel Holmes, gave by her laſt will 30 chaldron of pit coals, to be paid out of the rents and profits ariſing from the houſe now occupied by Thomas Wheatley, known by the ſign of the Black Lion, Belgrave gate; the ſaid coals to be diſtributed by the owner or occupier, with the overſeers of St. Margaret's, amongſt the people dwelling in the Cock-muck-hill houſes, upon Chriſtmas-day, five chaldron each, yearly for ever.

John Baſs, Eſq. gave by his laſt will 5 l. to be laid out in pit coal, and given to the poor of St. Margaret's, the day before Chriſtmas, for ever.

The workhouſe of this pariſh, as managed in 1724, is deſcribed below *.

The Harl. MS. preſerves this inſcription in St. Margaret's: "Johes Midleton, gent. quondam major, ob' 3 Feb. 1588, habuit 5 filios & 2 filias."

Burton alſo mentions, "Upon a marble monument of John Middleton, biſhop of ....., is graven, quarterly, Fretty ..... and a canton; and three greyhounds curſant."

[There are at preſent no remains of either of the above monuments.]

* "The perſon who had the chief management of this workhouſe tells me, that before the building of the pariſh houſes in 1714, they paid above 30l. per annum rent for the poor, and that the whole charge on the poor was about 300l. per annum; for defraying which, they levied 4s. in the pound, rent. For building the houſes, they borrowed 240l. and reduced their levies from 4s. to 3s. 4d. by which levies ſo reduced, they paid off the 240l. in five years. About 1720, the poor began to increaſe again, ſo that there was little or no further abatement in their levies. In 1723, they borrowed 200l. for making alterations and additional buildings to the pariſh-houſes built 1714; as a working-room, a kitchin, cellar, a pump, and other conveniencies, for turning them into a workhouſe, which, he believes, will ſave the pariſh two thirds of their former levies. Before the ſetting up the workhouſe, the weekly paymen's to the poor were 3l. 5s. or thereabouts, beſides by-bills, as they are called, which often amounted to 1l. or 1l. 10s. more; but ſince then, he ſuppoſes that 1s. 4d. in the pound will defray their charge; nevertheleſs they at preſent levy more, in order to pay off the 200l. which they borrowed. The ſalary of the maſter, the number of the poor in the workhouſe, and orders of management, are much the ſame as in St. Martin's pariſh, ſaving that they truſt the maſter himſelf to buy the proviſions. The ſmall-pox being this year very riſe in the town, they make ſome allowance to poor families viſited with them, which are not in the workhouſe, which occaſions the weekly charge of the poor to be about 2l. over and above the product of the labours of thoſe in the workhouſe, which varies according to circumſtances, from 8s. to 15s. They have bought about eleven ton of coals, to ſerve the houſe for the year current, and allow two ſtrike of malt for a hogſhead of beer, and the poor have hot meat three times a week.' Account of Workhouſes, p. 146.

Near the Eaſt end of the North aiſle of the church there is ſtill an alabaſter monument, raiſed about three quarters of a yard above the floor, with the figure of a biſhop lying on it, in his epiſcopal habit; a whole length figure, a ring on the fourth finger of its right hand, and on the firſt and fourth of the left; the workmanſhip of no inferior artiſt; without any inſcription. This was erected for John Penny, a conſiderable benefactor towards the re-building of this church, and the builder of the new brick works of Leiceſter abbey. He was educated in Lincoln college; was afterwards abbot of Leiceſter; biſhop of Bangor, 1504; tranſlated to Carliſle 1509; and dying in 1520 at Leiceſter Abbey, directed his body to be buried in St. Margaret's church.

Though anagrams are commonly elaborate trifles, yet there is a ſingular and edifying quaintneſs in the ſententious import of the following, which is on a funereal tablet on the South wall of this church, eſpecially when collated with the Engliſh paraphraſe that attends it:

" Mariæ Uxoris Antonii Major, Generoſi, quod in terris reliquum eſt, vicino requieſcit pulvere, pientiſſimæ, viz. animæ non indignum domicilium; quod ut meliori potiretur, libentiſſimè reſignavit, quarto die Septembris, anno Domini 1649, ætatis ſuæ 26.

" *Maria Major.*"
Anagramma,
" *Jam Ira Amor.*"

Now Anger's chang'd to Love; now Death, which is
The Wage of Sin, becomes the way of bliſs.
See what the ſoveraigne vertue of Chriſt's blood
Can do, make Croſſes Crownes, and Poyſon food."

On a ground ſtone oppoſite Major's atchievement on the Eaſt wall:

Forma magnus; nomine major; maximus jure.
. . . . . e ſcala nitidis ſcandit
. . . . . och ſuperis
. . . . . ite nitidis.

On another:
Johes Major, Johis filius . . . . . .

On the north wall, a tablet has as follows:

" Inter mortis exuvias hic prope jacet Maria Kilbye, Johannis Kilbye hujus " eccleſiæ vicarii uxor non immeritò chariſſima; liberos indulgenter dilexit, dum " amor obſequium fides delicias illam conjugis fecere; pertæſa vitæ, non timida mori, " pietatis ſpeique plena feliciori, vitam doloſam reliquit, viceſimo quarto die Febru- " arii, anno ætatis 55, ſalutis 1720."

In

In the chancel, near the veſtry door:

" Hic jacet Anna, uxor Edvardi Wigley, M. D. quæ cum indole eximiâ, & fide erga Deum inſigni, virtutum omnium feraci, innuptam exornâſſet vitam: ne quid tam charæ ſuperis animæ deeſſet, omnem conjugii vicem, pietate & ſtudio in ſuos, paucis heu! annis [pro ſorte humanâ] explevit, obiit 1 Maii, A. D. 1731.
Devenit maritus, A. D. 1751."

On the Weſt ſide of the church:

" D. O. M.

Here lie the remains of Mr. John Farmer, attorney at law, ſolicitor of this corporation, whoſe integrity in his profeſſion, humanity of temper, eaſineſs of addreſs, and extenſive charity, gained the hearts of all who knew him alive, and drew tears from their eyes when dead; but from none more abundant and ſincere, than his afflicted wife Iſabella, daughter and coheir of Thomas Levinge, of Shepey, Eſq. who, at her own coſts and charges, incloſed this ground [with iron rails], and erected this monument, a token of her conjugal love, and a reſting-place for herſelf and family. He departed this life the 17th day of June, 1737, aged 54 years."

In the nave:

" Here lieth the body of William Burleton, of Wykin in this county, doctor of laws, and barriſter, in the commiſſion of the peace for this and ſeveral other counties, and recorder of this ancient borough. Having acquitted himſelf with great reputation in his profeſſional, as well as in his ſocial and domeſtick character; he died, much lamented, Nov. 12, 1786, aged 64."

In the church yard, a ſplendid monument adorned with military trophies, and containing the following inſcription, is haſtening rapidly to decay:

" Here are depoſited, by his expreſs deſire, the remains of the Right Honourable Andrew Lord Rollo, a Scots peer, who betaking himſelf, though late, to a military life, ſoon became diſtinguiſhed by the exertion of every talent which conſtitutes the ſpirited commander, the humane officer, and compleat gentleman. As lieutenant-colonel commandant, he embarked with the 22d regiment in the year 1756 for North America, from whence, after a ſeries of the ſevereſt and moſt dangerous ſervices in the year 1761, as brigadier-general, he was detached by Geral Amherſt, to reduce the iſland of Dominique, with 700 men, which he happily effected. He ſoon after ſhared in the ſiege of Martinique, where he loſt his only ſon, a youth of the moſt promiſing hopes, who had ſerved the Generals Amherſt and Monkton as brigade-major. He afterwards landed at the Havannah, where he

ſerved at the head of a brigade, till within ten days of the reduction of Port Moro, when the preſſure of preſent duty, the fatigues of paſt ſervices, a broken conſtitution, and the importunity of his general and phyſicians, obliged him to retire. He died at Leiceſter the 2d of June, 1765, in the 61ſt year of his age, on his way to Briſtol, where he had been adviſed to go for the recovery of his health."

In the ſame church-yard is a grave-ſtone of curious workmanſhip, by Mr. William Firmadge of Leiceſter, in memory of Mr. John Ireland.

The burials in this cemetery, it has been archly obſerved, are not properly interments, but remind us of the Stygian Ferry, as the graves within and without the church are frequently navigable; with a well near the font, not a yard from the floor.

The following inſcription in golden letters is placed in St. Margaret's Church Lane, about the houſes there, in lieu of the Cockmuck Hill Poors' Houſes, annihilated to open the ſtreet, and afford a ſtation for Hadrian's road-ſtone *, mounted on two circular ſteps, and topped with a lamp:

"The corparation of Leiceſter, and Thomas Chamberlain of the ſame place, Gent. gave 50l. each to remove the ſix Poors' Houſes, called the Cockmuck Hill, out of Belgrave Gate upon this ſpot. The reſidue of the money (which amounted to ...) was raiſed by a voluntary ſubſcription of the pariſhioners. Mrs. Catherine Holmes gave five hundred weight of coals to the occupier of each houſe, on St. Thomas's Day yearly for ever. N. B. This donation was charged upon a houſe in Belgrave Gate, now the property of Mr. Thomas Wheatly, who has paid a certain ſum of money into the hands of the pariſh officers of St. Margaret's; and they have engaged, in behalf of the pariſh, that the ſaid coals ſhall in future be provided by them.

"The following Rules and Orders are to be ſtrictly obſerved by the Inhabitants of theſe Houſes.

"If any of them behave diſorderly, or uſe any ill language to the churchwardens and overſeers (who are inveſted with the appointment of theſe places), for the firſt offence will be ſeverely reprimanded, and for the ſecond will be expelled the premiſſes by a majority of the pariſh officers, and be incapacitated from enjoying any priviledge or emolument as may ariſe from the charity: and they are ſtrictly prohibited from taking in any lodgers or inmates. When any of the windows are broken, the occupiers ſhall repair them at their own expence; on neglecting ſo to do, when called upon, the pariſh officers will give directions to have them made good, and the charge of ſo doing will be ſtopped off their yearly coals.

"John Brewin and Mark Oliver churchwardens.
"Robert Clarke, J. P. Allamand, Collwell Langdon, and Edward Swann, overſeers.
Anno 1782."

* Of which an account may be ſeen in the Additional Collections.

ST. MARTIN'S.

This church, perhaps the largeſt and beſt in the county, is very ancient. Mr. Throſby, who, from his immediate connexion with it as pariſh clerk, has taken much laudable pains in ſearching into its hiſtory, and from whoſe labours a principal part of the preſent deſcription of this edifice is taken, has not been able to diſcover when it was firſt built. When rebuilt after the deſtruction * of Leiceſter in the reign of Henry II. it conſiſted only of three ailes. The other aile, wherein the Conſiſtory Court is held, was an addition made to it ſome time after the church was built. The outer wall being taken down, on nearly the ſame ground whereon it ſtood was erected that remarkable light range of cluſtered columns which now ſupports the roof. It alſo appears, from an obſervation of Mr. Carte, that the chancel of this church was built, on ſome account, after the main fabric. "Cancella Sancti Martini edificata fuit anno Domini 1409, & conſtabat 34l."

Within this church there were formerly two chapels, as appear by the accompts of the churchwardens, which, to the credit of the pariſh, are now well preſerved ſo long back as 1544. In two or three places, in the firſt folio of theſe accompts, are charges for repairing the chapel; and in one place, in the payments for 1544, "Payd to the plumar for a dais worc on our Lady Chappell;" and in another place, a few years after, a charge for work done in St. George's Chapel. The former was at the eaſt end of the ſouth broad aile, and the latter at the weſt end of the ſame, where ſtood St. George's horſe harneſſed in the church ſplendour of thoſe times. There were alſo three altars in this church before the diſſolution: The High Altar, St. Dunſtan's, and St. Catharine's; and, probably, the two laſt ſtood, one in what is now called Heyrick's chancel, and the other near the entrance into the veſtry.

* Before that event, Mr. Throſby inclines to think "that the church, and even ſome of the ſtreets, ſtood in a different poſition; and obſerves, in ſupport of that opinion, that, in 1776, in ſinking to make a cellar in the High-ſtreet, there was found a remarkable ſtrong foundation, which took a direction right acroſs the ſtreet. This, Mr. Watts, the proprietor, cauſed the workmen to trace ſome way ſubterraneouſly, for the purpoſe of getting the ſtones, which were large and valuable."—"There ſeems to be a continuation," Mr. Bickerſtaffe adds, "of the foundation of the Jewry wall, from North to South, through Mr. Andrews's cellar, at the corner of St. Nicholas's church-yard, under the ſtreet to the cellar of the oppoſite houſe, the Recruiting Sergeant; from whence a paſſage with a window in its wall leads towards the Boar weſterly, at a ſmall diſtance. The ſaid Jewry wall is in the ſame direction with Mr. Watts's old foundation in the High Street, and its continuation under the Recruiting Sergeant is ſtrictly parallel, and on a line, by Street Row, with Mr. Watts's houſe; but as croſs walls are not unuſual in fortified towns, with gates to paſs from ſtreet to ſtreet, they do not always ſhew the courſe of a ſtreet. Within the verge of the Recruiting Sergeant was lately dug up a copper piece, thus inſcribed:

MAXIMIANVS NOB C. S. Reverſe, GENIO POPVLI ROMANI.

An engraving of this coin may perhaps accompany the Additional Collections."

From this church, and all the others in the town, there was formerly an annual proceſſion on Whitſunday to St. Margaret's church. That from St. Mary's church appears to have been more ſplendid than the reſt, the image of the Virgin Mary being thence carried under a canopy borne by four perſons, with a minſtrel harp, or other muſick before her, and twelve perſons repreſenting the twelve apoſtles, each of which had the name of the apoſtle whom he repreſented written on parchment fixed in his bonnet, and fourteen perſons bearing banners, with the virgins in the pariſh attending. When they came to St. Margaret's, among other oblations, there were two pair of gloves, whereof one is ſaid to be for God, and the other for St. Thomas of India *. From St. Martin's church the image of St. Martin was carried, with twelve perſons repreſenting the twelve apoſtles, and twelve banners, &c. but no muſick, nor any canopy over St. Martin.

In Pope Nicolas's taxation this church was thus valued:

"Eccleſia Sancti Martini 11 marc', vicar' ejuſdem 7 marc', æſtimatio obventionum Sanctæ Crucis in eadem eccleſia 10 marc'."

William Charyte, in his Rentale, fol. 88, ſeu 97, col. 1, treating of the profits which the Abbey, to which this church was appropriated, received from it, ſays, "Eccleſia Sancti Martini reſpondet communibus annis circa 21l. Solebat reddere 36l. 40ſ. vel quater viginti decem libras, ſcil', ut in anno Domini 1348. Nam circa illum annum Domini pixis vocat' reddebat 10l. 11l. vel 12l. & quandoque 30l. & ultra. Pes Thomæ Lancaſtr' reſpondit 6l. 10ſ. Alta Crux reddebat 11l. Pes Crucis reddebat 10l. 11l. vel 12l."

Whatever the profits were that belonged to the Abbey, they were veſted in the Crown upon the diſſolution, and by it were transferred to the vicar for the annual rent of 5l. whereof 3l. ſtill veſts in the Crown, and the other 2l. per ann. has been paid to ſeveral proprietors ſucceſſively ſince the purchaſe of them from the Crown in King Charles the Second's time. The 3l. ſtill reſting in the Crown ſerves to quit the 3l. penſion which by the Crown is payable to the vicar.

* The Saxon Chronicle, ſpeaking of Alfred, at the year 883, p. 86.

"And eac on Indea to Ste Dome and to Ste Barðolomee."

"He alſo ſent offerings into India to St. Thomas and St. Bartholomew."

Wil. Malmſb. p. 24. lib. II.

"Eleemoſynis intentus [Alfredus] privilegia eccleſiarum, ſicut pater ſtatuerat, roboravit: & trans mare Thomam, & ad Sanctam Thomam in Indiam, multa munera miſit."

The converſion of India by St. Thomas may be found in any eccleſiaſtical hiſtory. The Chriſtians of St. Thomas are noted in modern travels into India.

See the Travels of Paulus Venetus (13th century), p. 406, edit. Baſil. 1537, fol. where lib. III. cap. 27. is intitled "De civitate in qua corpus Divi Thomæ ſepultum eſt." This city is in Malabar.

As to the vicarage, William Charyte, ibid. col. 2. ſays, "Ordinatio ejus per Hugonem epiſcopum facta eſt, ut vicarius eccleſiæ Sancti Martini habeat ad veſtitum ſuum 2 marc' de portionibus altaris, per manum abbatis Leiceſtr' ſolvend', & legata uſque ad 6d. & quolibet die ſolenni 1d. Habebit victum ſuum in abbathia in omnibus ut canonicus, & diaconus ſuus ſicut major ſerviens in abbathia; & unum dimidium marc' pro ſtipendio. Præterea habebit panem ad garcionem ſuum qui ei ſerviet. Abbas providebit ei manſum competent', & ſuſtinebit onera eccleſiæ debita & conſueta."

After this there were ſeveral compoſitions or agreements made between the abbot and the vicar for his better ſubſiſtence; and whereas he had no certain houſe belonging to him, he was allowed 8s. per ann. to provide himſelf an habitation, till William Charyte, being prior of the Abbey, Jan. 1, 1457, purchaſed from William Wyſtow of Great Petelyng a meſſuage with the appurtenances ſituate between the tenement lately of Roger Belgrave on the ſouth, and the tenement of Corpus Chriſti Chantry on the north ſide, which is ſaid to be worth 16s. per ann. Whereupon William Charyte ſays, "Modo vicarius habet manſum honeſtum & appropriatum, & 2s. qualibet ſeptimano per manus procuratoris, & 6d. in die Omnium Sanctorum, 6d. in die Nativitatis Domini, 6d. in die Paſchal', & 6d. in die Dedication', per manus ſubcellar'. Item habet omnes decimas minutas, omnes denarios Romanos, & omnia oblata ad crucem in vigilia paſchatis & in die." And fol. 207, ſeu 215, col. 2, he ſays, "Vicarius Sancti Martini dictos denarios [Sancti Petri] colligit, & eos ad proprios uſus conſervat. Et nos pro ipſo dictos denarios archidiacono perſolvimus." And a little lower,

"Abbas ſolvet, { Eccleſia Sancti Martini, Leyc', 9s. 10d. ob. qa. / Eccleſia Sanctæ Mariæ 9s. 10d. ob. qa. / Eccleſia Sancti Leonardi 9s. 10d. ob. qa. } pro procurationibus, ſynodalibus, & denariis Sancti Petri."

This church is now in the gift of the Crown.

James Andrews, M. A. vicar, died 1638.
Thomas Palmer, April 16, 1646.
William Barton, 1659. See p. 313.
William Simmes, died 1669. See p. *503.
John Newton, M. A. 1684.
——— Thomas, vicar alſo of All Saints, died in 1713. See p. 472.
Samuel Carte, died April 16, 1740. See pp. 180. 391. 474. He publiſhed two ſingle Sermons.
Guſtavus Broughton, M. A. preſented April 1740. On this gentleman's reſignation,
Thomas Haines, B. A. inducted Sept. 1753, died in 1786; vicar of All Saints. See p. *500.
Joſeph Gregory, M. A. 1786, vicar alſo of All Saints.

From the Tablet on the South Eaſt wall, within.

Donations to the poor of this pariſh.

*1. The gentlemen of the Lottery, and Sir William Curtun's [perhaps Courten's, as in All Saints Tablet] in 4d. bread, to be given on New Year's Day and Whitſunday, 1l. 1s. 4d.

2. Mr. Robert Heyrick's, in 4d. bread, on Candlemas Day, 1l.

*3. Mr. Anthony Ackham's, in 4d. bread, on the laſt Sunday in every other month, beginning at January, 2l. 2s.

*4. Mr. Ives, in 4d. bread, every Friday in Lent, 1l.

The ſix following gifts are diſtributed in money on Lady Day.

*5. The Counteſs of Devon, 9s.

*6. Mr. Norris's, 1l. 7s. 4d.

*7. Mrs. Hobby's, 2s.

8. Mrs. Oſſiter's, 18s.

9. Mr. Garland's, 3s. 4d.

10. Mrs. Ward's, 1l. 5s.

Total of the Lady Day money 4l. 4s. 8d.

The three next are given away with the money that is collected for the poor houſekeepers againſt Chriſtmas.

*11. John Poutney's, Eſq. [perhaps Poultney's, as in All Saints Tablet] 2l. 4s. 7d.½

*12. Mr. Botham's, 13s. 4d.

*13. Mr. Elkinton's, 2l.

Total of the Chriſtmas money, 4l. 17s. 11d.½

14. Mr. Heyrick's, diſtributed by the mayor of this borough, to twenty widows, 1l.

15. Mr. Topp's, at the diſcretion of the miniſter and churchwardens of this pariſh for the time being, to apprentice a boy to a maſter able to learn him a trade, 8l.

16. Mr. Bent's, to twelve poor women who attend divine ſervice on Sunday, one penny loaf each.

*17. Mr. Garland's, in bread, on St. Luke's day, 5s.

Of whom received.

Thoſe marked thus *, of the chamberlains of this Borough.

No. 2. the mayor.—No. 8. the burgeſs in the Abbey Gate.—No. 9. Mrs. Garland.—No. 10. Mr. Theophilus Holmes.—No. 15. the vicar of this pariſh.—No. 16. the tenant of a bakehouſe in Silver Street.

Thomas Chriſty, James Oldham, churchwardens, 1776.

A lec-

A lectureſhip was founded in this pariſh in the laſt century; and a pariſh work-houſe eſtabliſhed here early in the preſent *.

" The portrait of King Charles I. at the Eaſt end of the South aile of this church, is a copy of the picture at the title-page of moſt editions of Εἰκὼν Βασιλικὴ. Its frame is ſeven feet and a half from ſide to ſide, and about the ſame in height. The pariſh books are ſilent about the time and artiſt; but, as it leans towards, and is cloſe to, the conſiſtory or ſpiritual court, it is ſuppoſed to have been executed at their expence, as their triumph and trophy, who fell with *him* their patron, and whom their gratitude has revived on canvas their tutelar ſaint. But where (ſays Mr. Bickerſtaffe) is Archbiſhop Laud, their champion and martyr? There is room for *him* over his maſter, and even by his ſide, *locus eſt & pluribus umbris*; what a marvellous change! He, whom in his life-time in 1645 the very women bore arms againſt to keep him out of this town, is now in quiet poſſeſſion of that church whoſe doors he broke open to ſubdue the annoyance from the leads, as appears by an entry in the pariſh-book, thus: " Paid Francis Morley for mending the locks of " the church-doores, broke by the King's army, three ſhillings."

* The following account of it is from a letter dated Oct. 10, 1724. " In April laſt, St. Martin's pariſh determined to convert their pariſh houſes into a Workhouſe, by joining two of the lower apartments into one, for a working-room, and fitting up two others for a kitchin, a cellar, &c. and furniſhing them. They firſt made choice of a maſter, who has the immediate care of the poor, to keep them in order, and employ them in ſuch work as they are capable of, and ſee that their food is duly prepared and given to them, &c. He has two apartments aſſigned to him, his diet and waſhing, and 12l. a year ſalary. The pariſh overſeers buy all things neceſſary for the houſe, and the poor in it. For their cloathing, they buy whole pieces of woollen and linen; which, when cut out, is made up into cloaths, by ſuch of the poor as are capable of it. The overſeers, about once a month, ſend in five ſtrike of malt, which the maſter brews at once into good drink; and every Saturday the overſeers buy for them a ſufficient quantity of wholeſome meat, and ſend it to the maſter. If any of the poor fall ſick, a proper proviſion is made for them, and ſome of their fellow-poor are appointed to attend them. They are all confined within the precincts of the houſe, and are not to go out of it without leave of the maſter; if any of them have employment abroad, they are obliged to return in a due hour; and whoever employs them, agrees with the maſter for the wages, and pays them to him; which, together with the product of the labours of the reſt, he delivers to the overſeers every Friday in the evening, who then take the accounts from the maſter; and add out of the pariſh-ſtock, what is wanting for making proviſion for the following week. The general method for employing them, beſides what is above mentioned, is in ſpinning jerſey: ſuch as cannot ſpin are ſet to knit ſtockings for the reſt, and one is appointed to teach the children to read. The time of working is twelve hours in the day, winter and ſummer. The number of the poor is 28, viz. 16 old, and 12 under 8 years of age. The product of their labours, one week with another, is about 14s. the charge of maintaining them weekly is about 2l. that is, about 1l. 6s. above their labour. The charge of maintaining the poor uſed to be about 250 or 300l. a year. The charge this year, in cloathing the poor, upon placing them in the workhouſe, and buying utenſils, &c. is much greater than can be in future years; and yet the overſeer aſſures me, that he is confident the pariſh will even this year ſave 100l. The children have a form placed in the alley, before the ſeat of the pariſh officers, to ſit upon on Sundays; but there is no particular place as yet aſſigned to the elder poor at church." This workhouſe is ſtill kept up, though not preciſely in the manner here deſcribed.

" Under the South-weſt gallery ſtairs in this church is a triple frame of oaken ſeats, like compaſs chairs, the pommels human heads. The firſt head or pommel a crown or coronet next the ſtairs, on the left to the ſitter; the ſecond, or right pommel from that, a ſort of cap highly and broadly edged round; the third from the ſtairs a plain head uncapped, or worn or broken off; the fourth head broken off entirely; as you face it, the firſt of the three ſeats on the left, the only one that turns up, has a moveable ſitting-board, through which is a hole wide enough for a very thick wand, more than an inch and half deep; on the reverſe, or under, the figure ſtrong in alto relievo of a dragon, or flying ſerpent, with long talons and expanded wings, colour black-leaden, over two human skulls, at the ends of a curve paſſing through the ſcalps; a ſight horrid enough to make a little ſenſibility ſhudder! The monſter reſts on the lower part of its tail, tied or turned over towards its extremity; one paw only appears with four nails; two nails much below theſe, as belonging to the not appearing extremity of the other paw. This frame, which formerly ſtood near the Eaſt ſide of the South-eaſt door, facing the great walk in the church-yard, over which the church commands the ſtreet, the ſoldiers of King Charles I. might ſet on fire with menaces when they forcibly entered to check the enemy on the church, who made no ſmall havock of the paſſing Loyaliſts. Thus we may account for the burnt appearance of the fore-part of the right hand ſupporter or foot of the well-timbered cathedræ; or they might fix to the chair one of the noxious aſſailants, and burn him to intimidate the reſt. Though I will not deny but ſome peaceable workmen might fire it careleſsly; yet I had rather, encouraging the miraculous and hiſtorically intereſting incident, incline to the former account.

" There is a like triple frame in the chancel of St. Mary's, on the left of the pulpit ſtairs, and cloſe to them. The left ſeat, as that of St. Martin's, turns up, and is decorated underneath with cluſters of grapes; the ſemicircle *ex adverſo*, i. e. under the ſeat of the firſt compaſs chair, over a tree well ſtemmed, well branched, and well cluſtered with berries or grapes. There is alſo a double compaſs chair on each ſide of the chancel door at St. Margaret's.

" In the nave are two chandeliers with orbs and branches each; that neareſt the reading-deſk the gift of Alderman Gabriel Newton, at the deſire of his wife Elizabeth [Wells]; whoſe baſe was a ſenſible obſtruction to the reader, till the ſaid nave was underdrawn or ceiled, and that with elegance, at 80l. expence; the other given at the ſame time by the corporation.

" A ſuperb clock with two dials, South-eaſt and North-weſt, repeating the quarters by four muſical ſtrokes at each: the mechaniſm within is an agreeable object, through the glazier's art. Mr. Arnold, now of Leiceſter, who prepoſſeſſed the pariſh in his favour, by founding their ſteeple harmony of eight delightful bells, and whoſe genius takes no ſmall range in ſeveral departments, is to give farther proofs of his abilities, in two additional bells and chime." W. B.

In the chancel: on the North wall, on a braſs plate, is this inſcription:

" Here under lieth interred the body of Walter Aſhton, Eſq. born at Longdon in Staffordſhire, who had to wife Joyce, the daughter of ——— Naſon, Gent. of Rowingſtone in Warwickſhire, by whom he had iſſue five ſons, viz. Edward, Tho-

mas, Simon, Robert, and Walter; and three daughters, Joyce, Anne, and Katherine; who departed this life the 30th day of March, anno Domini 1638."

On the weſt arch of the chancel gate, in canonicals, in a ſmall niche, ſitting at a kind of reading desk,

James Andrewe.
Anagram.
Reede a man.

Deo & poſteritati ſacrum. Sub hoc arcu, marmor, cui titul. "Andreas fui*," contegit Jacobum Andrewe, verè Andream, Leiceſtriâ oriund°, Cantabrigiæ Artium Magiſter, ingenu°, probus, pius, ultra biennium conjugat°, prolem non ſuſcepit, aſt naturâ piè imitat° privignis ſuis, aliiſque munificentior vixit, pièque obdormivit, die 4° Aug. 1604 natu°, die 5° Aug. 1636 obiit. Hæc dilectionis pignora ei reponit Margareta conjux ejus chariſſima. Laus Deo."

Alſo a neat monument in marble, on the North-weſt wall, with the buſts † of John Whatton and his two wives, with the following inſcription under them: Arms, three boars paſſant:

"John Whatton, of the Newark, neare Leiceſter, an eſquire of the body of the late King Charles, Juſtice of Peace for the county of Leiceſter. His firſt wife was Elizabeth Orpwood, widow, daughter of Mr. Robert Heyrick, alderman of this town. His ſecond wife was Katherine, daughter of Thomas Babington, of Temple Rodeley, Eſq. and by her only he had children, viz. three ſons, John, William, and Thomas, and three daughters, Katherine, Mary, and Sence. He died Feb. 16, 1656; in memory of whom his dear ſurviving wife erected this monument.

Thus ſtands the triumph of Death's dart,
That in him wounded many a heart.
His children's tears, his ſad wife's groanes,
The widows' and the orphans' moans.
His friends' complaints, that laid him here,
Beſt ſpake his proper character.
So good, ſo juſt, ſo gracious, that
All did admire, none imitate.
Virtues heaped up in him did lie
All open by humility.
He ſhunn'd in public ſtreams to ſwim,
He ſought not honour, it found him.
Though balls of gold lay in his race,
They could not ſlack his holy pace,
Which if ſometimes he ſtoop'd to take,
'Twas chiefly for the needy's ſake.
To ſchiſme he never did incline,
Yet was a compleat lay divine,
Whilſt Scripture was his doctrine laid,
His holy life the uſe he made,
A ſtranger's life i' th' world he ſpent,
Till to his glorious home he went;
Where now to him the freedom's given,
To be a denizen of heaven."

* Theſe words were on a flat ſtone on the floor.

† He has whiſkers on his upper lip, and a picked chin beard, his own hair; in the approach, right hand to his, her hair curled, but flat, like his at top, beads round the neck. The left buſt has an handkerchief, with a roſe tie on the ſtomach, head covering, like a capuchin, their breaſts covered.

In the chancel, juſt within the South-eaſt gate on the floor:

"Here lies the body of Mary, the daughter of Francis Breton, late of Teton in Northamptonſhire, Eſq. and of Mary his wife, who was buried the 22d of May, Anno Dom. 1662."

In the chancel, at the South-weſt end, on the floor:

"Samuel Marſhall, here interred, departed Dec. 26, 1671.

Stroakes not ſo ſharpe, nor many, ſquar'd a ſtone
For him, as ſerv'd to couch him under one;
Nor ſtroakes did poliſh halfe ſo well the tombe,
As the bright ſoul of him that's to it come."

On the Weſt wall of the chancel:

"In memory of the Rev. Mr. John Harryman, M. A. rector of Peckleton in this county, of a moſt extenſive learning, in his profeſſion eminent, not aſpiring after more preferment, of much greater deſerving, poſſeſſed of many ſhining qualities, which his modeſty would have concealed. His life was private; yet publickly uſeful, and ſuitable to his moſt holy function. He departed this life June 13, A. D. 1743; ætatis 60."

On the E. E. by S. ſide of the chancel, on a wall tablet:

"Juxta conditur quod reliquum eſt Thomæ Haines, Omnium Sanctorum in annos quadraginta, hujus eccleſiæ in triginta & amplius vicarii. Et hominem & miniſtrum Chriſti contemplator. In omni vitâ ſuo fungi conatus eſt. Obiit ann. Dom. 1786. Ætatis ſuæ 65."

At the ſteps of the altar, in the chancel:

"The remains of Samuel Carte, M. A. many years vicar of this pariſh. He was a perſon of great learning, exemplary life and converſation, ſtrict piety, ſound judgment, orthodox principles, and a zealous and "able*" defender of the doctrine of

* This word is an interlineation on the ſtone. See the "Anecdotes of Mr. Bowyer," p. 192. In 1729 an extraordinary diſpute aroſe between Mr. Carte, and Mr. Jackſon, the maſter of Wigſton's Hoſpital, reſpecting the Trinity, which was conducted with an acrimony that diſgraces the profeſſors of Religion. Mr. Carte was a rigid Trinitarian, and Mr. Jackſon publicly profeſſed the Unitarian Syſtem. In the eſtabliſhment of Wigſton's Hoſpital, either the maſter or confrater is obliged to preach a ſermon on Sundays, in the afternoon, in St. Martin's church. The vicar, with a manlineſs and zeal that became his function, held out to the people a picture of a dying Saviour, and a God in a Ghoſtly Comforter; the other, with as much zeal, and great claſſical knowledge, but with leſs temperance, and in defiance of that eſtabliſhment which he had engaged to defend at his ordination, boldly aſſerted the doctrine of *One only God*. For a time

of the Holy Trinity. He died April 16, 1740, in the 87th year of his age, in full aſſurance of a joyful reſurrection. Near this place lie interred Ann, wife, and Elizabeth, daughter, of the ſaid Samuel Carte. Here lieth the body of Sarah * Carte, who died March 6, 1773, in the 72d year of her age."

Next to Mr. Carte's, in the chancel, is this:

"Sacred to the memory, under this ſtone lies buried Mrs. Hill, widow of Mr. Hill, lately deceaſed, and daughter of the Rev. Mr. Alfounder, rector of Thurcaſ-

time the church was crouded to hear theſe zealous diſputants. They each had their partiſans. One Sunday the churchwardens, in the midſt of Mr. Jackſon's diſcourſe, bad him leave the pulpit; another Sunday the ſexton was placed to prevent his going into the pulpit; till at length, the people growing weary of the diſpute, the ſeats in the church were left almoſt without hearers. The bickerings ended with an appeal to the Dutchy Court, reſpecting the claims of the one and the privileges of the other; and, like moſt diſputes of this kind, each party found themſelves involved in conſiderable expences, and neither of them was much a gainer. The following copies tranſcribed by Mr. Throſby from the accompt-books of the churchwardens of St. Martin's will, in ſome meaſure, confirm this narrative.

July 1, 1730.

"It is agreed at this meeting, that if the preſent churchwardens, or their ſucceſſors, ſhall be put to any expence on the account of the ſuit that has been ſometime depending between Mr. John Jackſon, maſter of Wigſton's Hoſpital, and them, the ſame expence ſhall be allowed them in their accounts with the pariſh."

"In a meeting of the pariſh of St. Martin's, Leiceſter, Mr. Mayor being preſent, this ſecond of Nov. 1731, it is reſolved, that the thanks of this pariſh be given to the Right Honourable the Earl of Huntingdon, for his generous protection of the ſaid pariſh, by eſpouſing their cauſe, in the matter of their complaint to the Chancellor of the Dutchy, againſt the maſter and confrater of Wigſton's Hoſpital, who were craftily endeavouring to defeat and pervert the deſigns of his noble Anceſtor's benefactions; and for his pious and honourable interpoſition, by his counſel, at the hearing of the ſaid cauſe, to make it effectual for the Chriſtian purpoſes as it was intended, to promote the glory of God, the edification of the county in general, and the inſtruction of this pariſh in particular, in the true doctrine of Chriſtianity, and principles of the Church of England; and it is further ordered, that the churchwardens do appoint others, or go down with the ſame.

Edward Hawkins,
Gabriel Newton,
Samuel Brown, } churchwardens."

* "Sarah, ill provided for, had a competence bequeathed her by a female friend, which you may find her transferring, at her death, to improve the living of Great Wigſton. She was in Leiceſter conſtant at daily public prayers, with a Miſs Clark, an heireſs, the only child of an hoſier, deceaſed, who came a frame-work knitter from Wigſton, to acquire opulence here. Miſs, or rather Mrs. Clark, well ſtricken in years, eſtabliſhed at her death an handſome alms-houſe, at Wigſton, for both ſexes, having in her life decorated that church with a brazen chandelier, and a marble font. Her father, a preſbyterian, and her mother, a church-woman, agreed, at marriage, to educate the boys in the father's perſuaſion, the girls in the mother's; but our charitable and religious lady was the only child, ſo poſſeſſed above 30000l. Dr. Charles Morton (late Secretary to the Royal Society) was a ſucceſsleſs ſuitor to her." W. B.

ton in this county. She was trained up from her youth with her venerable father, in a thorough knowledge of the Holy Scriptures. Her excellent endowments of mind and body, and her extraordinary goodneſs towards all, made her univerſally eſteemed, ever ready in all the duties of her family, as a wife and mother, ſiſter and friend. She had few her equals, chearful in her converſation, courteous in her behaviour, a pattern of beneficence, in all its branches. Her ſoul thus adorned with heavenly graces, ſhe reſigned to heaven, and her body to the grave, waiting for a joyful reſurrection to life eternal. She was born at Thurcaſton Aug. 19, in the year 1683; ſhe died at Leiceſter, Oct. 18, 1654, aged 71, much beloved and much lamented."

Againſt the South-eaſt wall of the chancel:

"Near this place lies interred George the ſon of Gabriel Newton, Gent. and Mary his wife, daughter of George Bent, Gent. He departed this life the 8th of March, 1746, in the 18th year of his age; to whoſe memory his affectionate and diſconſolate father erected this monument, and with a pious intention cloathed 35 poor boys *, and put them out to trades at his own expence, ſettling 3250l. by his laſt will, for a perpetual ſupport of the charity, and for carefully inſtructing them in toning and pſalmody, which you may ſee more pathetically deſcribed 2 Chron. v. 13. and for educating them rightly in the principles of our moſt holy and divine religion; for, as Denham ſays,

All human wiſdom to divine is folly,
This truth the wiſeſt man made melancholy.
That man's the greateſt monſter, without doubt,
Who is a wolf within and ſheep without.

In the chancel:

Here lie depoſited
the remains of
Joſeph Cradock †,
who was born
the 17th of Nov. 1689,
and died
the 20th of April, 1759.
Enough, that virtue fill'd the ſpace between,
Prov'd by the end of being to have been. Pope.

* A ſchool built by Gabriel Newton in his life-time ſtands in the South-eaſt corner of St. Nicholas's church-yard. See more particulars of it, p. 482.

† The only ſon of this gentleman lives at Gumley in this county, where he has built a pleaſant manſion, and to a delightful ſituation has added beautiful pleaſure-grounds. This ſeat is enriched with a very valuable library of books, a choice collection of antiques, and very many valuable prints and drawings, choſen with that judgement and taſte, on his travels, which ſo juſtly mark his character. J. T.

The

The following epitaph is in the chancel upon the ground:

" To
the memory of
William Bentley *,
who departed this life
the 10th day of January,
1784,
aged 83 years.

When I lie buried in the duſt,
My fleſh ſhall be thy care;
Theſe with'ring limbs with thee I truſt,
To raiſe them ſtrong and fair.

" To
the memory of
Mary Bentley,
the wife of William Bentley,
who departed this life
the 25th day of May, 1759,
aged 50 years.

Corruption, earth, and worms,
Shall but refine this fleſh;
Till my triumphant ſpirit comes,
To put it on afreſh."

His ſon William Bentley laid down this ſtone.

On a tablet on the S. S. E. wall of the chancel:

" H. S. E.
Richardus Walker, Armig.
Vir ſæculi planè antiqui,
Priſcæque Virtutis;
Negotiis ſolers, & rerum prudens;
Moribus comis, idem & integer;
Et hac noſtrâ vitâ apprimè dignus,
Æternâ adeo dignior.
Æ vivis deceſſit 19° kal' Septem.
Anno { redemptionis 1781;
ætatis 65.

Optimo Parenti
Johannes, filius minor,
Et ex ſemiſſe hæres,
Animi in ſe verè paterni memor,
Hoc qualecunque officii † ſui monumentum
Mœrens poſuit."

* This gentleman acquired an ample fortune in the banking line; and to young men in buſineſs, whom he found ſteady, he was exceedingly uſeful.

† " Pietatis," ſays a friend, would have been a better expreſſion, unleſs the ſon were a ſtone-cutter or an engraver. The whole epitaph has been thus fancifully tranſverſed by the tranſcriber:

" Here lies Richard Walker, late ſurgeon, no 'ſquire,
In perſon and manners as plain as a friar.
He doctor'd his patients with no ſmall addreſs,
But ſometimes, like others, proceeded by gueſs;
Obliging and honeſt to all, aye, his wife,
Fit to live, fit to die, thus he ended his life:
Sept. 19, 1781, in his 65th year.
To a father ſo kind, his ſon John, a great wit,
For whom in the middle his fortune he ſplit,
Tho' younger, inſpired by grief, gratitude, joy,
Erected this monument for the old boy."

The following inſcriptions, from flat ſtones on the floor of the chancel at the beginning of the preſent century, were preſerved by Mr. Carte, but are not now to be found, moſt of them being broken or removed:

1. "William Ive, Eſq. and Jane his wife; he departed Oct. 31, 1641; ſhe May 16, 1638; his age 78; hers 63."

2. "Anne, wife of Thomas Browne, gent. æt. 23, 1661."

3. "John Whatton *, Eſq. ætat. 70."

4. "Katherine †, wife of John Whatton, Eſq. who died 1671."

5. "Millicent, daughter of Tyringham Stephens, gent. by Millicent his wife, daughter of William Ing, of Thorpe Conſtantine in com. Stafford, Eſq. who died Feb. 20, 1674."

6. "Dorothy, wife of Mr. Leonard Vowe, of Hallaughton, and daughter of William Cotton, of Laughton, Eſq. who died Jan. 15, 1666, æt. 83."

7. "Gulielmus Simmes, miniſter Jeſu Chriſti, & Evangelii in hoc templo concionator, obiit IX die Auguſti, A. D. MDCLXIX, ætat. ſuæ LXVII."

8. "Elizabeth, wife of John Smith, of Longwhatton in com' Leic', gent. who died Jan. 11, A. D. 1688, æt. 81."

9. "William, ſon of Bartholomew Cradock, of Farndon in Northamptonſhire, gent. died Feb. 24, 1661."

10. "Alice, ſecond wife of William Franke, Eſq. who died Dec. 28, A. D. 1693, æt. 72."

11. "William Franke, Eſq. who died March 29, A. D. 1679, æt. 67."

12. "William Stanley died Sept. 23, 1658."

13. "Francis, ſon of Francis Breton, of Teton in the county of Northampton, Eſq. and Mary his wife, who died Jan. 16, 1663."

14. "William Heawald, gent. who died Aug. 17, 1661."

Near the chancel, on a flat ſtone, on the North ſide:

"Underneath lyes the body of Mrs. Martha Sanſom, relict of Arnold Sanſom, Eſq. and only ſiſter of Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Fowke, born at Hartenford-bury Park the 1ſt of May, 1690. She was lineally deſcended from the Fowkes of Staffordſhire.

"This ſtone can only tell, in a few words, what would require a hiſtory to relate; her charity, good-nature, and excellent parts. She had by Nature what others ſcarce attain by Art and Application; and from the age of ſixteen compoſed ſeveral pieces of Poetry on different ſubjects, which, for their beautiful turn of thought and ſtrength of imagination, have not only met with the approbation, but the admiration of the good, the learned, and the witty. Friend! whoe'er thou art, wiſh her ſoul at reſt, who, when living, wiſhed well to the whole world. Obiit 17th February, $173\frac{5}{6}$."

* See his epitaph at large, p. *499. † See ibid.

On

On a pillar at the end of the North aile:

" Near this place is interred the body of Thomas Phipps *,
who in the firſt year of this century entered into life in this county,
and continued in the ſame till his death in the year 1768.
While he lived, he made it his chief concern to live uſefully, and
to die not without having been ſerviceable.
In the year 1749 he was advanced to the dignity of the mayoralty of this
borough, which high office he ſerved with diſtinguiſhed reputation.
He maintained the higheſt reverence and unreſerved confidence in God;
to which, as he himſelf oftentimes piouſly acknowledged, he owed his
own ſucceſs, and that of his family. He in general enjoyed a chearful
temper of mind, and a good conſtitution of body; the one the natural
reſult of his integrity, and the other of his temperance. After a moſt
painful illneſs, which he bore with true Chriſtian fortitude, he
quitted this mortal life, in full aſſurance of a glorious reſurrection
to life eternal.

" Alſo, near this place is interred the body of
Ann Phipps, the wife of Thomas Phipps,
who departed this life January 10th, 1786, aged 89 years."

On a South pillar near the chancel:

" In memory of
Mr. John Johnſon,
late of this pariſh,
who died 25 Jan. 1780,
aged 72.

" Alſo of
Frances his wife,
who died Oct. 19,
1776,
aged 69.

Honour thy father and mother †."

On the oppoſite pillar:

" Nicholas Throſby was born in the ye-
1699;
was choſen mayor of this borough
1759;
and died A. D. 1782 ‡.

Religion taught him to look forwards towards the peaceful
regions of Eternity: the proſpect of which, when
compared with this fleeting, uncertain, and momentary
exiſtence, he found full of conſolation."

* The Alderman who began to level the Raw Dykes. See p. *485.

† This is a beautiful monument, which does equal credit to the deſigner Mr. Johnſon, the ſon of the deceaſed; and to the artiſt, Mr. Bacon.

‡ Father to the intelligent communicator of many particulars in this collection.

By the South gate of the chancel without, on the wall, is affixed this elegant, truly poetical, and pathetic epitaph, written by her brother the Rev. Mr. Lettice:

" Here lieth the body of Mary Lettice,
who departed this life June 11, 1770, aged 34 years.

Now, ſhould this tomb the ſtranger's ſtep arreſt,
The virtues of its tenant to proclaim,
He'd judge the eulogy by flattery dreſt,
Or oſtentation catching at a name.
Then ſilent reſt her unambitious tomb:
She needs no fame ſepulchral praiſes breathe:
Affection drops its tribute in their room,
And her own conſcience twines th' immortal wreath."

The Eaſt end of the North aile is commonly called Heyrick's chapel, formerly Reynold's chapel.—On the North wall there is a fair monument with the arms of Heyrick, and this inſcription:

" M. S.
G. HEYRICK.
Si ſtirps honeſta, ſi ſtirpe mens nobilior,
ſi excelſum ingenium, candidique mores,
caſtis excultiſſimi literis;
ſi ipſæ prorſus literæ,
ſi mira linguæ ſuavitas, corporis decor,
ſi impavida virtus, illibata probitas,
fidique pectoris, integra conſtantia,
fortunæ vicibus frangenda nullis,
eximi acerbo meruere lethо;
Vixiſſes ſemper, & quidem ſemper vivis:
ultra muſarum, marmorumque vires,
& ſupervacuos tumuli honores
(fraterni amoris pignus inutile)
vivit vigetque;
fati neſcia pars melior tui,
ad nativa ſcilicet ſydera
lubens receſſit,
negatum terris petitura cœlo
ubi ſolum poterat,
pietatis præmium pariter & incrementum
Obiit 11 Jan. 1696-7, ætat. ſuæ 32.
Deſideratiſſimo fratri G. H. hoc ſepulchrale
marmor poſuit mœſtiſſimus ſuperſtes,
S. HEYRICK."

Motto to the arms, " Virtus omnia nobilitat."

About the walls of the Eaſt, North, and South ſides of this chapel are erected ſeveral monumental ſtones, with theſe inſcriptions:

1. On an upright ſlate in the N. W. receſs, on its N. W. by E. ſide:

" Here lieth buried the body of John Heyricke, of this pariſh, who departed this life the 2d of April, 1589, being about the age of 76. He did marry Marie, the daughter of John Bond, of Wardend in the county of Warwick, Eſq. who lived with the ſaid Marie in one houſe full fifty-two years, and in all that time never buried man, woman, nor child, though they were ſometimes twenty in houſhold. He had iſſue by the ſaid Marie five ſons and ſeven daughters, viz. Robert, Nicholas, Thomas, John, and William; and daughters Urſula, Agnes, Marie,

rie, Elizabeth, Ellen, Chriſtian, and Alis. The ſaid John was mayor of this town in the year 1559, and again 1572. The ſaid Marie departed this life the 8th of December, 1611, being of the age of 97 years. She did ſee before her departure, of her children, and children's children, and their children, to the number of 142."

2. The next upright ſlate adjoining on the right:

"Here lyeth the bodie of Robert Heyrick, ironmonger, and alderman of Leiceſter, who had been twice mayor thereof; hee was eldeſt ſon to John Heyricke and Marie, and had two ſonnes and nine daughters by one wife, with whom he lived 51 years. At his death he gave 16 l. 10 s. a yeare to good uſes. He lived 78 years, and after dyed very godly, the 14th of May, in the yeare 1618." [*The reſt not legible.*]

3. Another upright ſlate, with the arms of *Orpwood*, impaling *Heyrick*:

"Here lyeth buried the bodie of Robert Orpwood, citiſen and goolldſmith of London, born in Abingdon in the county of Berks. He departed this life 24 of Auguſt, in Anno Domini 1609. Hee did marry with Elizabeth Heyricke, the daughter of Robert Heyricke, of this parriſhe, and one of the aldermen of this incorporation."

4. On another upright ſlate:

"Hic jacet Elizabetha, uxor Roberti Orpwood generoſi prædicti, defuncti, necnon Johannis Whatton *, corporis regiæ majeſtatis armigeri relicti, quæ migravit in æternitatem decimo ſeptimo Auguſti, Anno Domini 1638, ætatis ſuæ 64. A ſpeciall benefactrix, and of ſacred memory in this corporation; wherein if any parallel her ....." (*imperfect.*)

1. Againſt the North wall is a ſtone for William Heyrick, Knight, who married Joan, daughter of Richard May, of Mayfield in Suſſex, Eſq. by whom he had ſeven ſons and five daughters, and died March 2, A. D. 1652, æt. 90.

On the floor:

"Sir William Heyrick was here buried March 8, 1652."

2. "Here lieth interred the
body of George Bent, gent.
twice mayor of this burrough
who departed this life the 24th of June,
Anno { Domini 1709.
Ætatis ſuæ 75.
"Here alſo lieth interred
the body of William Bent,
ſon of the abovenamed George Bent,
who departed this life the 16th of Aug.
Anno { Domini 1707.
Ætatis ſuæ 46.
"Alſo Elizabeth, the wife of
William Bent, gent.
who departed this life
Sept. 30, 1725, aged 50 years."

* See p. *499.

On the South ſide of the ſaid chapel:

1. "Here lieth the body of Francis Noble, gent. who was twice maior of this burrough of Leiceſter, and departed this life the 13th day of December, anno Domini 1689, ætat. ſuæ 78."

2. Jane, wife of Simon Barwell, gent. died A. D. 1703.

On the floor of the ſame chapel lie ſtones inſcribed:

1. "James Andrews, twice mayor of Leiceſter, who died A. D. 1627, æt. 75. And alſo Robert, ſon of Robert Hickling, gent. who died Apr. 28, A. D. 1687, æt. 28."

2. "Here lieth Mary, the wife of Arden Elſmere, gent. who departed this life the firſt day of Auguſt, in the year of our Lord 1712, aged 46.

"Here alſo lieth the abovenamed Arden Elſmere, gent. who departed this life the fourth day of Sept. in the year of our Lord 1714, aged 47."

The three which follow were tranſcribed by Mr. Carte, but are not now to be found:

1. "Mary, daughter of Sir William Herrick, of Beaumanor, who died Sept. 20, A. D. 1628, æt. 20."

2. "Thomas, the only ſon of Francis Noble, who died Dec. 6, A. D. 1655, æt. 3."

3. "Elizabeth, daughter of Gilbert Armſtrong, of Rempſton in the county of Nottingham, Eſq. who died Jun. 11, A. D. 1669."

In St. Mary's chapel, where now the conſiſtory is, there are, on the floor, the following inſcriptions, now covered with a range of new ſeats:

1. "Nicholas Liſle, gent. of Palmers in the Iſle of Wight, who died March 28, A. D. 1711, æt. 28."

2. "Andrew Freeman, ſon of Henry Freeman, of London, gent. who died June 2, 1680."

3. "Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Palmer, of Leiceſter, gent. late wife of Thomas Newdigate, of Hawton in the county of Nottingham, Eſq. third ſon of Sir Richard Newdigate, Bart. She died June 10, 1712."

4. "Edward Palmer, gent. who died July 14, A. D. 1687, æt. 74; as alſo Anne, wife of Thomas, ſon of the ſaid Edward Palmer, who died May 28, A. D. .... æt. 26; and alſo Henry, ſon of the ſaid Edward Palmer, who died Dec. 16, 1692."

In

In St. George's chapel:

" Anne, wife of George Cheſelden, M. D. who died Oct. . . A. D. 1717."

A copper plate, fixed to the Weſt end of the chapel, is inſcribed,

" P. M. S.
Mariæ,
Johannis Ward uxoris dilectiſſimæ,
Reverendi Johannis Newton,
hujus eccleſiæ quondam paſtoris,
filiæ chariſſimæ,
quæ 26 die Maii, annoque Domini 1716,
ætat. 41.
Vitam meliorem obtinuit."

In the South ſmall aile towards the gallery ſtairs, on a large flat ſtone, is a tall croſs, with a chalice on its ſide *, and an inſcription almoſt vaniſhed, but on which appears ſomewhat like

" ✠ . . . . . Cardemaker decell' . . . . . "

On a tablet on the wall of the South aile:

" In the porch, near ſeveral of his ſons, one of whom, named Charles, died Auguſt 5, 1770, aged 35 years, are depoſited the remains of
Philip Hackett, Gent.
ſon of the late Rev. Philip Hackett, rector of South Croxton, vicar of All Saints, and confrater of Wigſton's Hoſpital; he practiſed many years as a proctor in the eccleſiaſtical court of the Archdeaconry of Leiceſter †, and departed this life on the 16th day of Auguſt in the 63d year of his age, and that of Chriſt 1770.
If the tender huſband, the kind parent, the liberal benefactor, the friend of the poor, and the beſt of maſters, if the ſtricteſt fidelity and humanity, the moſt inviolable attachment to friendſhip, and the trueſt regard to the rights of ſociety, acquire the attention due to ſo amiable a pattern; the deceaſed will never die, whilſt the gratitude of contemporaries exiſts, and poſterity is mindful of good examples.

" Alſo are depoſited the remains of
Tho. Hackett, Gent. a proctor of the ſpiritual court, ſon of the above
Philip Hackett, Gent.
deceaſed Aug. 7, 1781, aged 41 years."

* A ſketch of it may be ſeen in the Additional Collections, plate XXX. fig. 2.

† He was pariſh clerk of this pariſh upwards of thirty years, and was killed by a fall from his horſe.

On another:

" Near this place
lieth interred
George Bent,
Gent.
late of this pariſh,
aged 67.
He died Jan. 13, 1730.

" Alſo George Bent his ſon,
late one of the aldermen, and once
Mayor of this borough, died the 20th
May, aged 48.
Alſo Alice the wife of George
Bent, Gent. departed this life the
6th day of April, 1737, aged 70 years."

In the church-yard, among many others, are the following epitaphs:

1. " In memory of
Elizabeth Brett.

The raging ſe, by a fierce tyde,
Swept her away, and ſo ſhe dy'd
the fifth day of June,
Anno { Domini 1704,
{ Ætatis ſuæ 28."

2. " Here lie the bodies of James and John Marſton,
ſons of John and Mary Marſton.
James departed this life Sept. 18, 1737, aged 4 years and 4 months;
John, Oct. 9, aged 4 months.

If innocence the ſoul will raiſe,
To ſing its great Creator's praiſe;
The ſouls that's from theſe bodies flown,
Now hover round the eternal throne."

3. " Here lies the body of Mary, the wife of John Marſton,
who died the 17th day of Sept. 1760, in the fifty-ninth year of her age.

Reader, permit ſome ſhort ſuſpence to grieve,
One ſilent tear to flow, one ſigh to heave;
Whilſt her dear memory wakes my hope I ſmart,
And her freſh image wrings my aching heart."

4. " In memory of John Lambert, ſenior,
who departed this life the
30th day of July, 1760, aged 61 years *.

" Alſo Ann his wife
died April 11th, 1765,
aged 70 years."

5. " Here lyeth interred the
body of William Page, ſenior,
who departed this life the 18
day of December, 1762, in the 52
year of his age.

His wearyſome nights are turned to joyful days,
All fleſh is graſs;
Both man and wife muſt dye,
And ſo we paſs
To judgment by and by."

* The county jailer who conveyed Earl Ferrers to the Tower, and who was remarked on that occaſion for his corpulency. He was, in his profeſſion, a man of great humanity.

6. " To

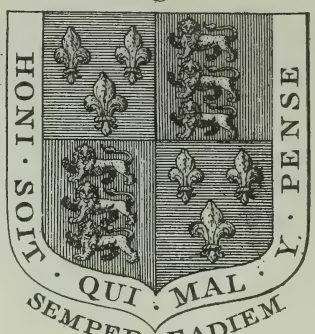
HUSBAND'S BOSWORTH.

A

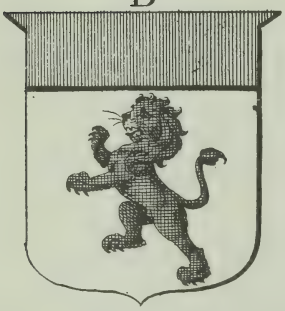
In the Hall.

B

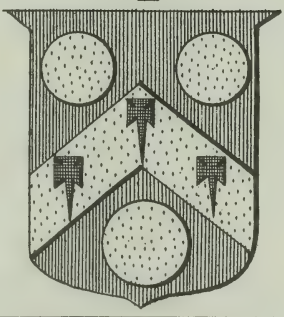
C



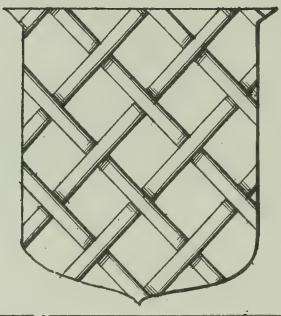
D



E



F

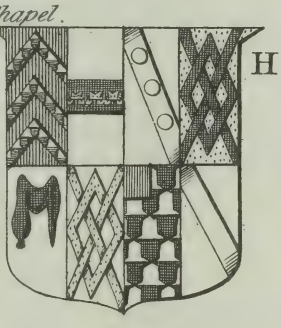


THURLESTON.

In the old Chapel.

G

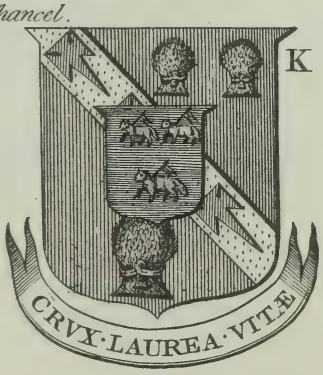
H



In the Chancel.

I

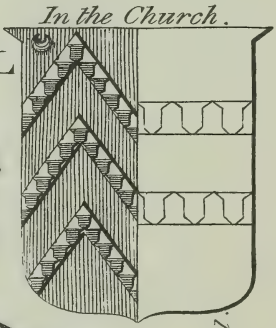
K

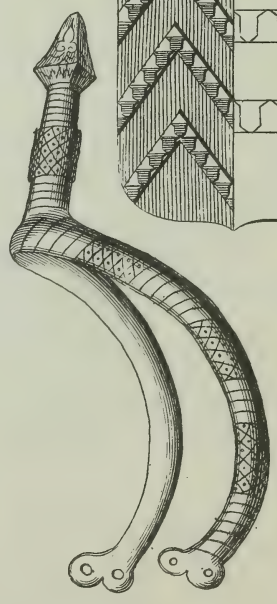


SHEVESBY.

In the Church.

L





Spur found at Mount Sorrel.

6. To the memory of Elizabeth Middleton,
who departed this life the 13th of September, 1775, aged 37 years.

Bleſt with diſcernment and a peaceful mind,
In hope ſhe liv'd, an after bliſs to find,
On earth: to heaven ſhe made her humble way;
Religion taught her there to fix her ſtay.
Happy are they who make that wiſh'd-for ſhore,
Where pleaſures reign when death and time's no more.

7. "Enquiring mortal,
whoe'er thou art,
ponder here on an incident
which highly concerns
all the progeny of Adam.
Near this place lieth the body of
JOHN FENTON *,
who fell by violence May 17, 1778,
and remains a ſad example
of the incompetency
of Juridical inſtitutions
to puniſh a murderer!
He left, to mourn his untimely fate,
a mother, a widow, and two children.
Theſe,
but not theſe alone,
are greatly injured;
Perſonal ſecurity
received a mortal wound
when vengeance was averted
from his aſſaſſin
by the ſophiſtical refiners
of natural juſtice.
Obiit anno ætatis ſuæ 32."

8. "Here reſts her head upon the lap of earth
Hannah Grundy,
daughter of Charles and Sarah Grundy,
late of Carlton near Market Boſworth in this county.
She came up and was cut down like a flower,
on the 13th day of January, in the 20th year of her age,
in the year of our Lord 1788."

The following extract from the churchwardens' accounts of 1731 ſhews the origin of the pleaſant little walk which is ſo agreeable to the inhabitants who reſide near the church-yard:

"It is further agreed, that if Mr. W. Nedham will find a ſufficient quantity of gravel for a walk by the South wall, and alſo plant it with trees; that this pariſh is willing to lay the ground in order, and to level the walk; and we do agree to give Mr. Nedham leave to do the ſame as he ſhall think proper."

* Written by Mr. Charles Rozzel, a ſchoolmaſter in Leiceſter. Fenton was killed in his own houſe by François Soulés, a French teacher. The jury, by direction of the judge, returned a ſpecial verdict, grounded on the plea that he went to the houſe in ſearch of his property (a piſtol which Fenton had taken from him). This plea was not allowed by the twelve judges; but Soulés afterward received his Majeſty's pardon. See Gent. Mag. vol. XLVIII. p. 47.

In the year 1784, in digging a grave under the ſteeple, in the ſpace between the nave and the chancel of this church, ſeveral ſcuttles full of cattle-bones, horns, and jaw-bones of the herd, came to light, the teeth in many inſtances entire, five feet deep from the ſurface, and a foot deep in bones, with an appearance of a lateral continuation. Some months before, a few yards diſtant South of the above diſcovery, near the ſteeple, or belfry door, were met with (in making a grave, within a foot of the ſurface, continuing on all ſides, as well as through the cut, and not terminating with it) a vaſt quantity of very large pebbles, wedged or heaped together, without interſtices of earth or mortar*. Foundations, well ſet in mortar, have likewiſe ſometimes occurred to the preſent ſexton, within the precincts of this church †. About a quarter of a mile on the Weſt of this church, is a place called "Holy Bones," a few yards from St. Nicholas's church eaſterly; where many like bones of victims have at times been diſcovered; and on the Weſt ſide, within four or five yards of this latter church, are the remains of an ancient work, called "Jury Wall," compoſed of rude unequal foreſt-ſtones, with a kind of bricks two inches in thickneſs, in mortar of the ſame dimenſions. In this wall, over narrow diameters of ſeemingly imperfect furnaces, are wide and high arches, ſtrongly blackened like the under parts, and edged abruptly, as a ruin; probably a place for ſacrifice, correſponding with the "Holy Bones." It was not unuſual, in early times, to convert Heathen temples into Chriſtian churches; or to raiſe, on their ſite, places for the worſhip of the true God.

The guild of St. George, which was holden in St. Martin's church, gave annually public notice to the inhabitants at large, of the day appointed for the pleaſureable amuſement deſcribed in pp. *494. 693.

To the chapel of St. George, it appears by the church-wardens accompts, there belonged an altar, chalice, pyx, &c.

In this church was alſo founded the Corpus Chriſti guild, which was the oldeſt and moſt principal guild in Leiceſter ‡.

To the high altar of this church, there was an aſcent by a fine regular range of ſteps; but in the puritanic times, an order being given for the deſtruction of every thing which bore the moſt diſtant ſemblance to the religion of Rome, theſe ſteps, among other things, were ordered to be removed, as appears by the following charge, which is copied from the accounts of Robert Blount and Philip Man, churchwardens for 1645: "Paid William Haſtwell, maſon, according "to his bill, for takeing downe the ſteppes leadinge to the communion table, ap-

* In October 1783, ſome perſons digging for gravel, in a yard in Humberſtone-gate, Leiceſter, when they had got about two yards deep, came to a leaden coffin in the gravel; of which ſee a deſcription in p. 599; and Gent. Mag. vol. LIV. p. 744; vol. LV. p. 763. The coffin and urn will both be engraved in the Additional Collections, plate XXXI.

† A book of the liſt of the mayors mentions this church being burnt in 1556, yet there is nothing in the pariſh books that ſhew it was a fire of material conſequence.

‡ By the accounts of the churchwardens for 1544, the burials in this church were diſtinguiſhed by "obbytts of the gylde," and "other obbytts."

"pointed

" pointed to bee taken downe by an ordinance of the Lords and Comons in Parlia-
" ment, and for leivenige downe many graues which weare taken up att the buriengs
" of ſeveral great officers of the kinges army, which was ſlaine at the ſtormeing of
" the towne 3l. 17s." Theſe officers probably were buried in the church, as there is another charge in the ſame year's accounts paid to William Haſtwell for leveling down graves, which Mr. Throsby takes to be ſome in the church-yard, where the common ſoldiers were buried, who were ſlain in the ſtreets, market-place, and church-yard, at that ſiege.

The mayor of Leiceſter always viſits St. Martin's church, on Eaſter Sunday, St. Matthew's day (when the mayor is choſen), Monday after St. Martin, Chriſtmas-day, Sunday after St. John's, and New Year's day.

The corporate aſſemblies in Leiceſter, when convened in their official capacity, attend divine ſervice here; as do the biſhop of the dioceſe, and the judges of the aſſize. The archdeaconry of Leiceſter alſo continues to be held here.

In 1705 there were ſpacious galleries erected in this church for young people, there being before that time only a loft at the Weſt end of it, called the ſcholars' loft; and nearly at the ſame time the church was handſomely pewed.

At the Eaſt end of the middle aile was formerly a ſmall organ, which, in 1754, was repaired and ornamented with a new caſe, and placed at the Weſt end of the ſame aile. This alteration being inadequate to the wiſhes of the pariſhioners, ſome attempts were ineffectually made to obtain a new one, till in 1773 a ſpirited ſubſcription was begun by the corporation of Leiceſter and ſeveral individuals of the pariſh, aided by the warm efforts of the then churchwarden, Mr. William Carte, who, by his aſſiduity in this buſineſs, obtained of the nobility and gentry in the neighbourhood ſome liberal ſubſcriptions. When a ſufficient ſum was raiſed, an agreement was made with Mr. Snetzler, who articled to complete an organ agreeable to the conditions ſpecified, which was opened at the anniverſary of the Leiceſter infirmary, Sept. 21, 1774, to a brilliant and reſpectable aſſembly. The band of muſicians which accompanied it that day had a temporary loft erected, reaching nearly half way along the middle aile; and the performers were honoured with the aſſiſtance of the Earl of Sandwich, upon the kettle-drums. Beſides moſt of the nobility and gentry of theſe parts, who were of the auditory, was Omiah, the famed native of Otaheite. The whole expence of this capital organ, including every incidental charge, was 600l. Much commendation on this head is due to a worthy native of this pariſh, who, poſſeſſed of intereſt, kindly made uſe of it, on this occaſion, to have the organ inſpected, in almoſt every ſtage of its building, by the moſt qualified perſons; as appears by the following letter of thanks, from the ſubſcribers and pariſhioners aſſembled in veſtry, Oct. 27, 1774:

"To Joseph Cradock, Eſq. of Gumley, Leiceſterſhire.

" Sir, When ſo many perſons of the firſt rank, as well as the moſt eminent muſicians, aſſembled at our late Oratorio, have expreſſed their entire approbation of the new organ built [illegible] your directions; it would be very ungrateful, either in the pariſhioners or ſubſcribers, not to acknowledge their obligation to you. They are ſenſible this noble inſtrument owes much of it perfection to your ſuperintendency, as well as the ſkill of Mr. Snetzler. Your diſtinguiſhed taſte for muſic, poetry, and polite learning, have made you juſtly admired; but it is the application of

theſe talents to the glory of God and the good of mankind (of both which you have lately given a noble example), that makes you univerſally eſteemed. We are directed, both by the ſubſcribers * and pariſhioners in veſtry aſſembled, to return you their ſincere thanks, for thus enabling them to have the ſervice of the church performed in a manner worthy of the occaſion. We beg leave to ſubſcribe ourſelves, with the greateſt reſpect, your moſt humble ſervants,

" WILLIAM CARTE, }
" EDWARD PRICE, } Churchwardens of
" WILLIAM WATTS, } St. Martin's, Leiceſter."

The parſonage houſe of St. Martin's was an humble building for modern times. It was let by Mr. Haines for 40s. a year, till reduced to an additional burial-ground, between the town library and the dwelling-houſe of the maſter of Wigſton's hoſpital; againſt the South-weſt door of the church; it was purchaſed of a man of Peatling. The vicar has in lieu an handſome annual allowance. There was formerly a well at the end of the church-yard wall, by the town hall, now covered. We read of chapel wells; this was, no doubt, the church well.

Extracts from the Regiſters of St. Martin's pariſh †:

" 1590. Thomas Sacheverell and Mary Eyricke married.

" 1599, July 22, William Rowdich and Agnes Hyndeman were married."

" 1635, June 30. Mary, daughter of Mr. John Oneby, by Emmet his wife, was baptiſed.

" 1636, March 1. Joſeph Sacheverell, gentleman, was buried.

" 1637, March 23. John the ſon of John Onebie, Eſq; counſeller at lawe, by Emmet his wife, was baptiſed.

" 1638, May 2. Abigale, the daughter of William Staveley, was buried.

" 1640, July 2. Mrs. Elizabeth Sacheverell, widow, was buried.

" 1650, Sept. 5. George Curtis, bell-founder, buried.

" 1655, Aug. 20. Sicilla, daughter of Richard Yates, baptiſed.

" Queen Elizabeth's reign; baptiſms.—1559, 26; 1560, 42; 1561, 41; 1562, 51; 1563, 37; 1564, 48; 1565, 44; 1566, 37; 1567, 40; 1568, 43; 1569, 41; 1570, 42; 1571, 36; 1572, 41; 1573, 42; 1598, 30; 1599, 31; 1600, 45; 1601, 29; 1602, 34."

" King James's reign; baptiſms.—1604, 41; 1605, 42; 1606, 40; 1607, 45; 1608, 50; 1609, 45; 1610, 37; 1611, 38; 1612, 37; 1613, 41; 1614, 32; 1615, 37; 1616, 43; 1617, 39; 1618, 38; 1619, 43; 1620, 35; 1621, 38; 1622, 40; 1623, 28; 1624, 51."

" King Charles I.; baptiſms.—1635, 54; 1636, 41; 1637, 51; 1638, 43; 1639, 46; 1640, 49; 1641, 50; 1642, 62; 1643, 52; 1644, 34; 1645, 22; 1646, 33; 1647, 26; 1648, 23; 1649, 52; 1650, 44."—" Caroli Regis 24°, vivat vivat," ceaſes in 1648, though uſually at the dates of the preceding years in the baptiſms.

* Among the principal ſums obtained were, from the Corporation 80l.; the Marquis of Granby 35l.; Earl of Denbigh 21l.; Earl of Stamford 20l.; and Joſeph Cradock, Eſq. of Leiceſter, 21l.

† The curious may compare theſe Regiſters with thoſe of the years 1782 to 1783, which are given at large by Mr. Bickerſtaffe, in the Gent. Mag. vol. LIII. p. 87; vol. LIV. p. 136.

" Queen

" Queen Elizabeth's reign; marriages.—1559, 22; 1560, 9; 1561, 16; 1562, 13; 1563, 15; 1564, 11; 1565, 12; 1566, 8; 1567, 15; 1568, 12; 1569, 16; 1570, 14; 1571, 9; 1572, 9; 1573, 13; 1574, 10."

After 1592 comes " 1599, 8; 1600, 8; 1601, 12; 1602, 6."

" King James I.; marriages.—1604, 17; 1605, 19; 1606, 14; 1607, 9; 1608, 10; 1609, 10; 1610, 8; 1611, 11; 1612, 22; 1613, 16; 1614, 19; 1615, 19; 1616, 16; 1617, 18; 1618, 18; 1619, 13; 1620, 9; 1621, 7; 1622, 11; 1623, 10; 1624, 6."

" King Charles I.; marriages.—1635, 10; 1636, 19; 1637, 15; 1638, 8; 1639, 9; 1640, 16; 1641, 19; 1642, 8; 1643, 8; 1644, only January and February, and Caroli Regis 20°, vivat vivat." Here enſues a blank till 1649.

" In Queen Elizabeth's reign; burials.—1559, 57; 1560, 37; 1561, 39; 1562, 23; 1563, 24; 1564, 41; this year, May 11, the daughter of William Righlye buried of the peſt; ſame day, Bagalie's ſonne, of the ſame peſt. 25th, Awfray, daughter of Richard Bagalie, of the peſt. June, 3d day of ſame year, Richard Baglye, of the peſt. 9th, William, ſonne of Richard Jackſon, of the peſt;" theſe are all the peſt burials at St. Martin's through this year mentioned. From the firſt of her reign to the end of 1562, there is a regiſter of the number of bells uſed at the funerals, not leſs than three, and five ſeems to be the whole power of the ſteeple; I ſuppoſe the fees, either to ſexton or maſter, roſe with the number of bells. Moſt are without bells, though a ſingle bell, as now, might announce the funeral.

" 1565, 36." After April 13, 1566, the regiſter ſays, " the reſt is wanting from the 13th day of April, reginæ 8, anno Dom. 1566, as it may appeare in the old book."

" 1567, 29; 1568, 46; 1570, 37; 1571, 27; 1572, 30; 1573, 19." Five bells uſed five times in 1587, and five bells once in 1588; Feb. 2, no other number.

" 1599, 24; 1600, 22; 1601, 32; 1602, 35."

" King James's reign.—1604, 30; 1605, 52; 1606, 26; 1607, 44; 1608, 31; 1609, 42; 1610, 82;" a croſs on the left margin, " the ſickneſs began, plague, 21ſt of Auguſt;" " 1611, 128; 1612, 39; 1613, 25; 1614, 34; 1615, 60; 1616, 41; 1617, 39; 1618, 37; 1619, 28; 1620, 25; 1621, 43; 1622, 27; 1623, 37; 1624, 24."

" In the reign of King Charles I.; burials.—1635, 45; 1636, 38; 1637, 23; 1638, 54; 1639, 77; 1640, 43; 1641, 45; 1642, 54; 1643, 48;" here ends vivat vivat. The regiſter ends, and a blank enſues after April 27, 1644, till April 16, 1649, and then no vivat vivat.

" 1650, 44; 1651, 52; 1652, 40." The regiſter ends, *ne plus ultra*, 1653, with October 1, " Thomas Ward, clerke, was buried."

" Pariſh book of St. Martin's, 1576, Februarye the 5th day:

" Thomas Tilſye and Urſula Ruſſel were maryed; and becauſe the ſayde Thomas was, and is naturally deafe, and alſo dumbe, ſo that the order of the forme of mariage uſed uſually amongeſt others which can heare and ſpeake, could not for his parte be obſerved. After the approbation had from Thomas the biſhoppe of Lincolne, John Chippendale, doctor in lawe, and commiſſarye, as alſo of Mr. Ri-

chard Davye, then mayor of the towne of Leiceſter, with others of his brethren, with the reſt of the pariſhe; the ſaid Thomas, for the expreſſinge of his minde, inſtead of words, of his owne accorde uſed theſe ſignes; firſt he embraced her with his armes, and took her by the hande, putt a ringe upon her finger, and layed his hande upon his hearte, and then upon her hearte; and held up his hands toward heaven; and, to ſhewe his continuance to dwell with her to his lyves ende, he did it by cloſing of his eyes with his hands, and digginge out the earth with his foote, and puilinge as though he would ring a bell, with diverſe other ſignes approved."

John Angel, lecturer at Leiceſter, a frequent and painful preacher, in great eſteem with the Preſbyterians, was choſen an aſſiſtant to the commiſſioners of Lincolnſhire, after his remove to Grantham, for the ejection of ſuch as they called ſcandalous and ignorant miniſters and ſchoolmaſters. He was himſelf forced to leave his place by the Independent faction, becauſe he refuſed to take the engagement. He publiſhed "The right Government of Thoughts," and four Sermons. He died at Grantham in 1655, and was ſeveral times heard to ſay, before he fell ſick, that it was his deſire to live to ſee the end of the year 1660, becauſe he thought there would be a great revolution in England, in that year, as indeed it happened, by the reſtoration of King Charles II.

Sept. 5, 1750, a little after noon, was felt a violent ſhock of an earthquake, attended with a ruſhing noiſe; at Leiceſter the houſes tottered, and ſeem to heave up and down, and people ran out of the churches and houſes, but no damage enſued, only the falling of ſome ſlates, part of a chimney, and ſome drinking-glaſſes from the ſhelves.

At Sutton, co. Warwick, on a monument on the outſide of the North wall:

"Near this place lieth the body of Sir William Wilſon, Knight, interred here by his own deſire. He was born at *Leiceſter*; but, after his marriage with his well-beloved Lady Jane, relict of Henry Pudſey, Eſq. he lived many years in this pariſh, where he alſo died the 3d day of June, 1710, in the 70th year of his age, generally beloved, and very much and no leſs deſervedly lamented; being a perſon of great ingenuity, ſingular integrity, unaffected piety, and very fruitful in good works, the only iſſue he left behind him.

Aut tumulis flamma, aut imber ſubducet honores,
Annorum aut ictu pondera victa ruent.
At non ingenio quæſitum nomen ab ævo
Excidet artifici: ſtat ſine morte decus.

"Mr. John Barnes ſet up this marble table, in pious and generous memory of his honoured uncle."

[*For an account of the Pariſhes of* St. Mary, St. Nicholas, St. Peter, &c. *with hiſtorical particulars of* Leicester Abbey, *the* Old *and* New Hospitals, Infirmary, Schools, &c. &c. *ſee the* Additional Collections.]

LINDLEY.

LINDLEY.

This lordſhip was one of the firſt which was incloſed in the county, and in conſequence thereof is now become an inconſiderable place *. Burton obſerves, that neither adder, ſnake, nor lizard, were ever ſeen here, though common in the adjoining grounds. The name is derived either from *lin*, a lake or pool (or from *linden*, a tree ſo called), and *ley*, a field.

Thomas de Aſteley had lands here (30 acres, by a pole of 26 feet) of the gift of Richard de Rudvile, and a wood near Watling ſtreet †.

William de Hardwick warrants theſe lands to Aſteley; Andrew Aſtley, knight, 1295, ſells theſe lands to William Hardwick for forty marks.

20 Ed. III. William Hardwick and John Lindley were rated at one eighth part of a knight's fee, held of the fee of Mowbray.

For an account of John Herdwicke, Eſq. of this place, ſee Burton, p. 174.

On the North wall of a chapel in Wedington church, co. Warwick:

" Here lyeth the body of Humphry Adderley, Eſq. lord of this manour of Wedington, one of the gentlemen of the wardrobe of King Henry the VIIIth, King Edward the Vith, Queen Mary, and Queen Elizabeth, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Capell, Eſq. by whom he had iſſue Humphry and Jane, married to William Burton ‡, of Lindley, Eſq. and Katharine, married to Hervey Bagot, of Blithfield, Baronett. He died the 29th of July, 1598, æt. 86.

" Here alſo lieth interred Humphry Adderley, Eſq. ſon and heir of the ſaid Humphry, who married Jane, daughter of Thomas Warde, of Nunthorpe, Gent. by whom he had iſſue Humphry, John, Elizabeth, Mary, Katherine, Rebecca, Jane, Hannah, and Abigail. He died the 1ſt of Nov. 1637, ætatis 54 and ſix months.

" Jane, wife of the latter Humphrey, and Humphrey Adderley, Eſq. ſon and heir of the ſaid Humphrey, who married Margery, daughter of Arthur Staveley, of Weſt Langton, Eſq. in love and affection cauſed this monument to be erected to their memories 1639."

On the Eaſt wall of the North aile of Manceter church, co. Warwick:

" Intra ſacros hoſce parietes
juxta reconduntur exuviæ
Thomæ Bracebridge, viri deſideratiſſimi.
Obiit 16 Aug. 1695.
In cujus memoriam
Samuel Bracebridge, de
Lindley, com. Leic. arm.
hoc poſuit."

* Throſby, vol. VI. p. 109.

† Ex MS. antiquo.

‡ William Burton's ſon Caſſibelan, born 1609, at Wedington, was in the commiſſion of the peace April 19, 1647, and was living in 1660. He married, Aug. 8, 1639, Helen, daughter and coheireſs of Sir Nicholas Trott, of Eton, co. Bedford, knight; by whom he had four ſons and two daughters: 1. Conſtantius, born at Lindley, Dec. 9, 1642.—2. Caſſibelan, of Lindley and Falde, borne Feb. 20, 1643; page to the Duke of York; died S. P.—3. and 4. James and John, twins, born Sept. 9, 1645.—5. and 6. Helen and Jane, twins, born June 23, 1647. Helen died an infant; Jane, coheireſs with Caſſibelan, was married to Francis Barton, of Dranfield, ſheriff of Derby, 1666, lord of the manor.

It will illuſtrate farther the hiſtory of the BURTONS, to tranſcribe the following epitaph from *Higham*, communicated by Mr. Jee ſince p. *484 was printed:

"Nere this place lieth interred the body of Ralfe Burton, late of Lindley, Eſq. who deceaſed at that place the 17th of March, anno 1619, aged 73. Having iſſue by Dorothy his wife, daughter to William Faunt, of Foſton in this county of Leiceſter, Eſq. 4 ſonnes and 5 daughters.

William the eldeſt, who wrote the Hiſtoricall Deſcription * of this County.

Robert, bachelour of divinity and ſtudent in Chriſt Church, Oxon. author of the Anatomy of Melancholly.

George, at whoſe appointment and charge this memoriall was erected.

Ralfe the youngeſt.

Elizabeth, the eldeſt daughter, was married to Michael Pudſey, of Langley in the county of Warwick, Eſq.

Anne, married to George Bradſhaw, of More Barn in this county, Eſq.

Mary, married to Rhees Grey, civi. Londin.

Jane, married to Henry Baniſter, of this county, Gent.

Katherine, married to Edward Jackſon, of Weldon in the county of Northampton, Gent."

LOCKINGTON.

The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is in the King's gift, as Duke of Lancaſter.

Philip Story, M. A. is the preſent vicar, 1788.

Mrs. Cox, of this town, left the intereſt of 120l. towards a ſchool; and in 1720 twenty children were taught for the intereſt of it, aided by ſome ſubſcriptions.

LODINGTON.

The vicar here (name unknown) was ſequeſtered 1643. See p. 325.

John Hall, inducted 1657. See p. 325.

John Smith, died Dec. 23, 1755, aged 44; buried at Melton Mowbray (ſee his epitaph there, p. 501.).

Samuel Henry Heally, B. A. is the preſent vicar 1788.

From the family of Mountjoy this manor came into the poſſeſſion of Sir John Prettyman, of Dryfield, co. Glouceſter, and Mary his wife, daughter of Bourchier, of Bendley, knight, who lived here, and married Elizabeth, daughter and ſole heir of George Turpin, of Knaptoft, father of Sir John, and left iſſue Sir George Prettyman, knight, who ſold the manor.

By inquiſition 1668 it was found, that Sir John Prettiman was ſeiſed of the manor and lands of Lodington, of the yearly value of 889l. which, by an act of parliament of that year, was in truſtees to be ſold for the payment of 19,864l. a crown debt; the reſidue to be paid into the hands of John Morris and Robert Clayton, of London. This eſtate is now the property of Charles Morris, Eſq.

* "17 May, 1637, gave Mr. Burton, for making a book for the city [of Coventry], called 'Burton's Works,' 50l." Dugdale's Warwickſhire, I. 152.

LOUGHBOROUGH.

Thomas Lotheburg *, rector, 1446.
Robert Fry †.
John Brown ‡, 1597—1622.
Nicholas Hall §, M. A. about 1640, ejected but reſtored. He died rector 1669.
Oliver Brumſkill, ejected. (See above, p. 319.)
George Bright ||, D. D. 1671; died 1696.
John Alleyne **, B. D. 1720—1739.
Thomas Alleyne **, B. D. May 1739—1761.
James Bickham ††, D. D. 1761—1785.
Samuel Blackall, B. D. 1786.

"Memorandum," taken from the pariſh regiſter, "that the aſſizes were kept and held "at Loughborough, the 17th day of July, becauſe the plague was in Leiceſter; "and there were eight perſons executed and buried the 19th day of July in this "year, 1564."

In June 1645, there fell a ſtrange ſtorm in that part of Leiceſterſhire which is in and about Loughborough; ſome of the hail ſtones were as big as ſmall hen's eggs, end the leaſt as big as muſquet bullets: it deſtroyed the corn, and did much hurt in that part of the country where it fell ‡‡.

Abſtract of a brief now in being, in the pariſh of Loughborough:

"That upon Friday the 5th day of October, 1666, at Loughborough aforeſaid, "there happened, about twelve o'clock in the day time, a ſad and lamentable fire, "which, by the ſpace of two hours, burnt and conſumed down to the ground fifty "dwelling houſes, with malt houſes, &c. to the value of 1924*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* And "that alſo upon Monday the 12th day of November next following, there happened another fire, which in a ſhort time burnt to the ground ſeven bays of "of building, ſome of them filled with corn; and the loſs thereby did amount to "fifty pounds, ten ſhillings, and ſix pence."

* He died in 1450, and was buried in the cathedral at Lincoln (where he had a prebend), with this inſcription on his graveſtone:

"Hic humatum eſt corpus Thomæ Louteburgh, quondam canonici reſidentiarii iſtius eccleſie, "ac rectoris eccleſie de Loughburgh; qui obiit 12 Junii, A. D. 1450. Cujus," &c.

"Sic teſtis, Chriſte, quod non jacet en lapis iſte,
"Corpus ut ornetur, ſed ſpiritus ut memoretur."

† See his epitaph, p. 486. ‡ See his epitaph, p. 489. § See his epitaph, p. 486.

|| Afterwards chaplain to Mary Princeſs of Orange, and Dean of St. Aſaph. See his epitaph, p. 488.—In 1684 he publiſhed the firſt volume of Dr. Lightfoot's Works; the ſecond volume of which was at the ſame time edited by Mr. Strype.

** See their epitaph, p. 346*. John Alleyne was inſtalled a prebendary of Lincoln, April 13, 1705. See Willis, II. 198; and ſee the note on Mrs. Wilſon hereafter, in p. 486.

†† See his epitaph, p. 488.

‡‡ Mercur. Belgic. in 1645, at the end of Mercur. Ruſtic. edit. 1685.

About four of the clock in the morning, on the 28th of October, 1734, at Loughborough and the neighbouring villages, was felt a ſevere ſhock of an earthquake; inſomuch that ſeveral people got out of their beds, and ran into the fields.

In June, 1749, at Loughborough was moſt violent ſtorms of rain and hail, the ſtones of which meaſured two inches and a half round, and did incredible damage to the fruit, &c.

A navigation was opened here in 1778, ſupplied by ſeveral neighbouring brooks, and communicating with the river Soar, which brings up coals from Derby, &c. at a very eaſy price.

The following poem is copied from the Gentleman's Magazine, vol. V. p. 494.

LOUGHBOROUGH: an Ode, inſcribed to Ambroſe Philips, Eſq. of Garrenton, near Loughborough, in Leiceſterſhire, Knight of the Shire for the ſaid County, 1735.

PRE-EMINENT in every breaſt,
By nature's ruling power impreſt
Some favourite paſſion ſways,
Hence, Philips, ſpring the warrior's fires,
Hence thee the patriot zeal inſpires
An early fame to raiſe.

Let me recluſe in ſylvan ſhades
Live favour'd of th' Aonian maids,
If they inſpire my flame,
Nor Sulmo by her Ovid praiſed,
Nor Virgil's Mantua ſhall be rais'd
Above my Loughborough's fame.

Dear native town, though far remov'd
From thee and relatives belov'd,
Yet fancy's magic power
Paints all thy pleaſing ſcenes ſo true,
Thy ſhades, thy hills, thy meads I view,
And gently winding Soar.

Oh, bear me, while th' Icarian ſtar
With ſultry vapours taints the air,
To its cool ſilver ſtreams:
There under bending oſiers laid,
Let Phœbus and the Muſes aid
My ſoft poetic dreams.

How dull the city views appear,
Where clouds of ſmoke pollute the air,
And dim the azure ſkies:
Her gilded ſpires, her numerous piles,
Though ſtretch'd through ſeven extended miles,
Are ſcarce perceiv'd to riſe.

The concourſe of promiſcuous throngs,
The clamour of diſcording tongues,
The ear with torture wound:
The rattling coaches conſtant din
Roars like a deluge ruſhing in,
Or thunder's hoarſer ſound.

How welcome, in exchange for theſe,
The Zephyrs whiſpering through the trees,
The birds melodious trills:
The low of kine, the bleat of flocks,
The echoes from repeating rocks,
And ſound of bubbling rills.

Such are the ſcenes which Loughborough grace
Such Garrenton, delightful place!
Haunts pleaſing to the Muſe:
Here would the Fates my wiſh befriend,
With a well-choſen book or friend,
To paſs my hours I'd chooſe.

The myſtic round of ſtate affairs,
The peaceful ſchemes, the rumour'd wars,
Urban, thy page ſhould tell:
And oft, tranſmitted by thy hand,
Advices from the Muſes' land
Should reach my rural cell.

Happy! would Urban, Philovere,
And Aſtrophil, to Phœbus dear,
The wonted converſe crown:
So Flaccus' raptures to compleat
Mæcenas, Varus, Virgil met
Near old Brunduſian's town.

J. DUICK.

Epitaphs

Epitaphs in this church.

Burton mentions,

1. A coat of Giles Jordan and Margaret his wife, 1415.

2. A monument of Robert Lemington*, merchant of the ſtaple.

3. A monument of Gilbert Mering*, a gentleman of Nottinghamſhire, who, with his two ſervants, was ſlain in a quarrel 1481.

Theſe which follow were tranſcribed purpoſely for this work in June 1787.

In the veſtry:

" Here lieth the body of Mr. William Henſhaw, who departed this life the 6th of December, anno Domini 1715, in the 71ſt year of his age; and alſo, being interred here, all his anceſtors before him: This ſtone being laid down by the order of Mrs. Mary Toone, his only daughter."

" Here lies interred the body of Richard Sanſome, Gent. who departed this life the 24th day of September, 1779, in the 76th of his age.

" Here alſo lies interred the body of Mary his wife, who departed this life the 29th day of Sept. 1764, aged 60 years."

" Here lies the body of Mary Warner, relict of William Warner, of Hinckley †, Gent. She died the 15th of October, 1780, in the 84th year of her age."

" Hic jacet Thomas Burton ‡,
Mæcenas noſtrûm primus & ſummus,
Publicæ Scholæ fundator,
Cujus & pontium ſolus conſervator,
Pauperum dulce præſidium, & noſtrarum
Æternum decus, columenque rerum,
Obiit anno Xti 1496."

* The Harl. MS. has, " . . . . . Lemington, mercator Stapulæ Caliſiæ," and " Gilbert Meringe, ob. 15 Aug. 1481."

† See the Hiſtory of that Town, pp. 45, 46.

‡ Over the door of the free-ſchool in this town is inſcribed,

" This School was founded by Thomas Burton in the year of our Lord 1496.
Rebuilt 1748; John Capp, Bridgemaſter."

Within the rails of the altar:

" Here lieth the body of Mrs. Dorothea *Wilſon, widow of John Wilſon, Eſq. of Knight-thorpe, and daughter of Sir Anthony Cheſter, Bart. of Chicheley, in the county of Bucks, and Dame Mary his wife. She departed this life Nov. 21, 1754, in the 88th year of her age."

" Here lieth the body of John Willſon, Eſq. of Knight-thorpe, ſon of Robert Willſon, Eſq. of Martin, in the county of Surry, by his ſecond wife Joanna, daughter of John Parker, of London, merchant. He married, firſt, Mary, the daughter of Sir Edward Walpole, of Houghton, in the county of Norfolk; and then Dorothea, the daughter of Sir Anthony Cheſter, of Chicheley, in the county of Bucks, Bart. He departed this life May 21, 1718, in the 59th year of his age.

" Here alſo lye the remains of William Wilſon, Eſq. his eldeſt brother, who departed this life July 18, 1681, in the 23d year of his age."

In the chancel, on the floor:

" Nomine Frye ductus ſubtus jacet ecce Robertus,
" Pulvere conſtructus quondam dictamine certus:
" Privati fuit is ſubcuſtos nempe ſigilli,
" Luglitburgi rector, paradiſum det Deus illi."

" Nic. Hall, S. T. B.
Coll. Eman. Socius,
Hujus Eccleſiæ Rector,
Malis temporibus ejectus,
Melioribus reſtitutus;
Hic tandem requieſcit,
Meliorem expectans
Reſurrectionem.
Obiit 12° Maii, an° Dom. 1669."

" Here lieth the body of Mrs. Mary Wilſon,
wife of John Wilſon, Eſq. of Knight-thorpe, in the county
of Leiceſter, and daughter of Sir Edward Walpole, of
Houghton, in the county of Norfolk,
who departed this life the fiveteenth day of June,
in the year of our Lord 1686."

* This lady was ſiſter to Judith Oneby (ſee p. 452*); and to Mrs. Eyre, whoſe epitaph may be ſeen in p. 406. Another ſiſter, Penelope, was married to Mr. Thomas Alleyne, rector of Loughborough. See p. 371; and ſee Baronettage, 1741, vol. II. p. 397.

" Here lieth the body of Henry Tate, of Burleigh, Eſq. who departed this life on the 3d day of December, anno Dom. 1722, aged 71.

" Here lieth the body of Mr. William Tate his ſon, who died on the 17th day of December, in the year above mentioned, aged 30.

" And alſo the body of Mrs. Lucy Tate, widow and relict of Henry Tate, of Burleigh, Eſq. who departed this life on the 17th day of June, 1723, aged 61."

" Here lieth the body of William Busby, Gent. who departed this life on the 23d day of March, 1726-7, in the 46th year of his age. He married Katherine, daughter of Sir Henry Beaumont, Bart. by whom he had iſſue two ſons and five daughters."

" Here lies the body of Robert Hacker of this town, Gent. He died February 15, 1738, aged 25 years.

" Here lie the bodies of Robert and Ralph, children of the Rev. Edw. Heathcote and Catharine his wife. They both died in their infancy."

" Here lieth the body of Thomas Pochin, Gent. who departed this life the 13th of October, 1739, aged 49.

" Here alſo lies interred the body of Mrs. Rebecca Knight, relict of the Rev. Mr. Gilbert Knight, who departed this life the 25th day of April, 1743, aged 84."

" Here lies interred the body of Mary Hacker, wife of Robert Hacker, of this town, Gent. who departed this life the 19th of January, 1737-8, aged 26.

" Here alſo lieth the body of Robert, the ſon of Robert Hacker, of this town, Gent. by Mary his wife, who died in his infancy."

" Here lieth the body of Frances Ruſſell, daughter of George Hartopp, Eſq. who departed this life the 25th day of May, 1740, aged 75."

" Here lie interred the remains of Elizabeth Swain, one of the daughters of William Draper, Eſq. late of Beſwick, in the county of York. She departed this life Nov. 20, 1752, aged 60 years.

" Here alſo lies the body of Elizabeth Buck, daughter of the above Elizabeth Swain, by her firſt huſband Timothy Buck, Eſq. of Flockenby, in the county of York. She died Sept. 16, 1779, in the 46th year of her age."

On the North wall of the chancel:

" Underneath lie the remains of James Bickham, D. D. archdeacon of Leiceſter, and rector of Loughborough. He was born March 22, 1719; and died December 23, 1785.

" Near his lie the remains of Sarah Bickham his wife. She was born June 15, 1715; and died May 28, 1781."

On the South wall of the chancel:

" Hic poſitæ ſunt
Reliquiæ Georgii Bright, S. T. Doctoris,
et Coll. Emanuelis apud Cantabr. olim Socii,
Eccleſiæ Aſaphenſis Decani, et hujuſce
Rectoris vigilantiſſimi.
Studiis incubuit, heu nimium, poſthabitâ valetudine;
In omni litteraturâ, præſertim Hebraicâ, præclarus;
Vir liberalis ingenii, judicii ſubacti;
Veritatis tenax, ſed nudæ & ſine fuce,
Pietatis & probitatis ſinceræ cultor;
In amicitiâ fidus firmuſque,
Effuſa charitate in pauperes, benevolentiâ in omnes.
Talem tantumque dolemus nobis ereptum,
Cœlo redditum gaudemus.
Cœlebs obiit, anno Chriſti 1696, ætatis ſuæ 63."

" Sacred to the memory of John Alleyne," &c. (See this before, in p. 346*.)

In the body of the church:

" Here lies the body of Mr. John Markham,
grocer and chandler, of Loughborough, who departed this life
the 27th day of October, in the year of our Lord 1710, aged 62 years."

" Here lies the body of John Boyer, Gent.
who departed this life the 10th day of March, 1715, in the 64th year of his age.

" Here lies the body of Mr. Humphrey Boyer, miniſter of the goſpel, M. A.
ſon of Mr. John Boyer, and Mrs. Martha his wife,
who died June 29, 1716, ætat. ſuæ 5.

" Here

" Here lieth the bodies of John and Dorothy, children of Joſeph Boyer, Gent. by Frances his wife. John died the 7th of February, 1746, in the 3d year of his age. Dorothy died the 15th of December, 1749, in the 4th year of her age.

" Here lies interred the body of Joſeph Boyer, Gent. who departed this life the 18th of December, 1776, in the 60th year of his age."

" Here lies interred the body of Anna-Maria Chambers, daughter of the Rev. Mr. James Chambers, rector of Higham upon the Hill, by Matilda his wife, who departed this life the 1ſt day of December, 1743, aged 9 years."

" Here lieth the body of Thomas Allſop, Gent. who died March 4, 1757, aged 57.

" Near this place lieth alſo the body of Thomas Allſop, Gent. ſon of the above-named Thomas, by Ann his firſt wife. He died May 22, 1777, aged 49."

" Here lieth the body of Mrs. Elizabeth Allſop, relict of Thomas Allſop, Gent. She died June 18, 1782, aged 83.

" Alſo near this place lieth the body of her ſiſter Margery Glenn, ſpinſter, who died July 3, 1785, aged 81."

" Here lie the remains of Catharine Cave, relict of Roger Cave of Ravenſtone, Eſq. She departed this life the 6th day of March, 1772, aged 69 years.

" Here alſo lie the remains of Francis her ſon, who died in his minority."

" Here lie the remains of Cave Wood, ſon of John and Elizabeth Wood, who departed this life on the 9th day of Jan. 1782, aged 21 years.

" Alſo near this place lie two more of their ſons, who died in their minority."

On the North ſide of the church:

" Hic jacet vir vere pius & reverendus Johannes Brown,
Academiæ Oxonienſis quondam procurator, eccleſiarum
Southwellenſis & Dunelmenſis Præbendarius, & hujus paſtor
Vigilantiſſimus; qui obiit 24° Febr. anno Dom. 1622.

Quod ductum in cœlis ſcriptum eſt, quia marmore nomen
Sculpimus hoc vivis ponimus eſſe pii;
Exemplo ut diſcant ſic lucem prætulit ille,
Vita fax ardens, & tuba voce fuit.

Non procul abhinc extra ſacrarium jacet piiſſima
Mulier Maria, ejuſdem quondam uxor, quæ obiit
26° Octobris, anno Domini 1600."

" Near

" Near this place lieth interred the body of Joanna Walters, daughter of John Parker, of London, merchant. She was firſt married to Robert Willſon, of Martin, in the county of Surrey, Eſq. by whom ſhe had two ſons, viz. William and John. She was after married to William Walters, of Condal, in the county of York, Eſq. and had iſſue by him two ſons and one daughter, (ſc.) Rowland, Joſeph, and Sarah; the firſt buried at London, the other two near their mother. She died at Knight-thorpe the 16th of November, 1673, to whoſe pious memory the ſaid William Walters, her laſt husband, erected this monument."

" Here
lies the body of
James Olderſhaw, of Mount Sorrel,
ſon of John Olderſhaw, Eſq.
(of Loughborough Parks)
who departed this life the 27th day of
June, 1746, in the 62d year of his age.

" Here alſo lieth the body of Sarah Olderſhaw, relict of the
aboveſaid James Olderſhaw.
She departed this life
the 15th day of March, 1757,
in the 69th year of her age."

" Here lieth the body of Sarah Olderſhaw, daughter of the above James Olderſhaw. She departed this life the 24th day of January, 1760, aged 50 years."

" To the memory
of Mary the wife of
William Douglaſs, ſurgeon,
daughter of Francis Higginbotham, of Aſhbourne, in the county of Derby, Gent.
She died Dec. 5, 1764,
in the 22d year of her age.
This ſtone is humbly inſcribed by her husband,
in grateful remembrance
of her many virtues."

" Here lies interred the body of Mrs. Mary Palmer, who departed this life the 8th day of June, 1775, aged 81 years.

" Alſo here lies the body of Suſanna Squire, daughter of Mrs. Mary Palmer, and niece to Fitz. nun. Lambe, Gent. who departed this life the 20th of March, 1758, aged 31 years."

On

On the South ſide of the church :

" Here lieth William Goodwin, who
Deceaſed the 23d day of May, anno
1592, of the age of eighty and odd
Years, whoſe ſoul reſteth with God."

" Here lieth the body of Mr. Joſeph Clarke, apothecary, who dyed on the 2d of July, anno Dom. 1721, aged 73."

" Here lies interred the body of Mrs. Ruſſell, relict of Thomas Ruſſel, citizen of London, Eſq. who departed this life the 27th of Feb. 1741, aged 69 years."

" This ſtone is ſacred to the memory of Jane Allen, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Charles Allen, and Jane his wife ;

born May 21, 1744,
died June 2, 1747.

The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away. Bleſſed be the name of the Lord."

" Here lieth interred the body of Mr. Edward Creſwall, mercer, who departed this life the 26th day of February, in the year of our Lord God 1756, aged 49 years.

" Peggy, daughter of the abovenamed Edward and Elizabeth Creſwall, died May 2, 1783, aged 42 years.

" Here lieth interred the body of Mrs. Elizabeth Creſwall, relict of Mr. Edward Creſwall. She departed this life the 28th day of May, in the year of our Lord God 1766, aged 55 years."

" Mr. Samuel Aubeny, ſurgeon, departed this life the 11th day of October, 1760, in the 67th year of his age."

" Here lies interred the body of Ann, the wife of Joſeph Bird, of this place, Gent. She departed this life Auguſt the 3d, 1774, aged 26.

" Afflictions ſore long time I bore,
Phyſicians were in vain ;
Till Death did ſeize, and God did pleaſe
To eaſe me of my pain.

" Alſo Elizabeth their daughter, who died in her infancy."

" Sacred

" Sacred
to the memory of Lydia Speed.
She departed this life December the 9th, 1783,
in the 56th year of her age.
Not loſt, but gone before.—
Bleſſed are the dead which die in the Lord."

At the Weſt end of the church:

" Here lieth the body of Edward Drury, late citizen of London, who departed this life in the year of our Lord 1716, in the 58th year of his age."

" Here
lieth the body of
Elizabeth the wife of
John Davys, of this town, Gent.
who departed this life the 1ſt day of January, 1747,
aged 39.
She was a good Chriſtian,
a virtuous wife,
a tender parent,
and a faithful friend."

" M. S.
Samuelis Martin,
Qui per annos quinquaginta, diligentia infatigata nec minori
Felicitate, præfuit publicæ ſcholæ hujus oppidi,
Et præſtavit omnia officia periti ludimagiſtri,
Nec interea minus ſedule perſecutus alia officia vitæ;
Etnum ſpectabis juſtum, & tenacem propoſitum;
Num ſerius * pius ſacerdos, vel maritus, pater, vel amicus;
Præclarus omnibus Chriſtianis ſocietatis & virtutibus;
Et ubique decorans locum ſortitum ei;
Obiit 29° Mar. anno Chriſti 1748, & 74
ſuæ ætatis."

" Here lie the remains of Hannah Davys,
ſecond wife of John Davys, of this place, Gent.
who, after a tedious illneſs,
which ſhe bore
with great Chriſtian patience,
departed this life
the 13th day of July, 1764,
aged 65 years."

* Sic MS. Sed Q.

LOWESBY.

LOWSEBY.

Hic jacet Tho' Aſhby & Elizab' quondam uxor; Tho' Aſhby ob. 1422.

Katharina quondam uxor Tho' Aſhbie, filia Roberti Brett de Addington.

Tho' Aſhby Dominus de Loweſby, ob. 1433.

Hic jacet Agnes quondam uxor Willi Aſhby, arm. Domini de Loweſby, ... filia Dñi Illingworth, militis, capitalis baron' ſcaccarii domini regis, ob. 1492.

Hic, &c. Willus Aſhbye Dominus de Lowesby, arm. & Agnes uxor ejus, filia Tho' Poulteney de Miſterton militis, ob. 1527.

Edward Willis Carr, B. A. rector, 1778.

LUBBENHAM.

Of William Lubbenham, of this town, educated at Oxford, a good Philoſopher and Divine, who died in the White Fryers at Coventry, of whom he was one, and provincial of his order in England, in 1361, ſee Fuller, p. 132; and Tanner, B. B. 487.

The ſtones called Aſtroïtes are found at Lubbenham, where the inhabitants call them Peter-ſtones *.

——— Weſton, rector, 1662. See p. 319.

Ambroſe Wykes, B. A. 1778.

LUTTERWORTH.

John Wickliff was preſented to this rectory by the King, April 7, 1374, 48 Edw. III. and died 31 Dec. 1384, of an attack of a palſy, which ſeized him as he was hearing maſs, juſt at the elevation of the hoſt, at his rectory-houſe in this town †. The chair in which he is ſaid to have breathed his laſt, is preſerved with the utmoſt veneration; but has little to recommend it, either for elegance of workmanſhip, or peculiarity of form. It is engraved, however, in theſe Collections, Plate XVI. His body was buried in this church; but his doctrines being condemned by the council of Conſtance, 1415, it was taken up and burnt, 1428, and the aſhes caſt into the brook Swift. His portrait, painted by a Mr. Fielding, probably one of the Denbigh family, and preſented by him about four years ſince to the pariſh, was fixed on the ſounding board of the pulpit; but the ſituation not meeting with general approbation, it was removed, and now hangs over the gallery at the weſt end of the nave. Another portrait of him remains at Mr. Forteſcue's at Huſband's Boſworth ‡.

Robert Aſshehurſt, rector of Lutterworth, died in 1420..

Mag' Gilb' Kymere, medicinarum doctor, artium in philoſoph' magr, in legibus baccalariis clericus, preſ' p Dñm Will' Dñm de Ferrers de Groby ad eccl' de Lutterworth, p mort' Dñi Rob' Aſshehurſt, 16 Dec. 1420; reſignat' 1422.

* Morgan's Sphere of Gent. Book I. p. 44.

† Of him, ſee Fuller's Church Hiſtory, cent. xiv. p. 142. cent. xv. p. 171; Magna Britannia, p. 1346; Biog. Brit. VI. 4257; his Life by Mr. Lewis, 1723; and the various Biographers.

‡ Houſton engraved a portrait of him at Queen's College, Cambridge. A very indifferent portrait of him, from an original painting at Knowle, may be ſeen in "The Antiquarian Repertory," vol. IV. p. 142.

Thomas Pittis *, D.D. rector about 1671; resigned Nov. 1, 1678.
Robert Clarke †, M. A. 1678.
Nathaniel Torey ‡, D.D.
John St. Nicholas §, 1662.
Francis Meeres ‖, died 1683.
——— Anderson, 1722; ob. July 1745, aged 74 years.
Thomas Billio, LL. B. 1745; also rector of Ravenston, co. Derby, by dispensation, dated Aug. 30, 1745. He died June 30, 1782; and was buried at Swepston, where he was also rector.

This church has a remarkably handsome tower, with four beautiful turrets. About the beginning of the present century the roof was beat in by the fall of the spire, which at that time was 47 feet higher than the present turrets. The pulpit, by its situation, received no material injury; but the sounding-board was beat to pieces. As much of its fragments were selected as could be, upon the removal of the rubbish, and are now fixed against the wall in a recess at the west end of the north aile. The pulpit is engraven in Plate XVI; and in "The History of Hinckley" is a view of the sounding-board, with a piece of Wickliff's cope.

The church was beautified about 50 years ago, with a costly pavement of chequered stone, new pews, and every thing else new, both in church and chancel, except the pulpit, made of thick oak planks 6 square, with a seam of carved work in the joints, which is preserved and continued in memory of Wickliff, whose pulpit it was, if constant tradition may be credited **.

The font was given by Basil earl of Denbigh. The canopy or covering, which is very neat, and was erected in 1704, is pretended to be an exact model of the old spire, but is rather a mere Gothic pinnacle.

On a tomb in this church is the following epitaph for one of the Denbigh family:

"Hic jacet Johannes Filding de Lutterworth, qui obiit xi° die mensis Octobris MCCCCIII; & Johanne uxoris ejus, que obiit quinta die mensis Aprilis MCCCCXXVIII, quorum animabus propitietur Deus."

* A native of Kingston in the Isle of Wight; he became a commoner in Trinity college, Oxford, in the latter end of 1652, took one degree in arts, and then translated himself to Lincoln college; afterwards he took the degree of master, and was made one of the *terræ filii*; but his speech being much disliked by the factious party of those times, he was expelled the university, 1658; afterwards he was preferred to the rectory of Gatcombe in the Isle of Wight, took the degree of B. D. in 1665; became vicar of the parish of Holy Rood in Southampton, by the favour of Dr. Morley, Bishop of Winchester; made lecturer of Christ Church in London (being about that time one of his Majesty's chaplains in ordinary); proceeded in Divinity in 1670, and had this rectory bestowed on him by the King, which he exchanged with Mr. Robert Clarke for the church of St. Botolph Bishopsgate, in London, where he died Dec. 28, 1687, and his body was conveyed to the Isle of Wight, and buried at Gatcombe aforesaid as Mr. Newcourt had it from one of his near relations, and not at West Cowes as Wood was informed. Newcourt, vol. I. p. 313.

† Newcourt, Rep. Eccl. Lond. vol. I. p. 314.

‡ Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy, p. 380; and see above, p. 328.

§ See Kennet's Chronicle, p. 109; and some account of him above, p. 313.

‖ See his epitaph, p. 502.

** Gibson's Camden, co. Leic.

Their

Their effigies, carved in ſtone, are ſtill remaining. This lady was his ſecond wife, and daughter of Sir William Billers. His effigy, and that of Margaret Purefoy, his firſt wife, are alſo preſerved in braſs, and in the window are the arms of Fielding and Purefoy *.

In this church, on a ſhield, was Gules, ten bezants and a canton Ermine †.

The Harleian MS. records theſe inſcriptions and epitaphs:

"Orate pro bono ſtatu Willielmi Fylding & Agnete uxori ejus." Twice in a window.

"Hic jacet Johes Fylding de Lutterworth & Johan' ux' ejus, 1430. (See p. 494.)

"Hic jacet Johes Renolds, mercator de ſtaple, ob. 1473."

A gild was "founded by Edmund Muryall, to fynd one preſte caulyd a yeld preſte to celebrate divine ſervyce" within the pariſh church of Lutterworth, to pray for the ſouls of the founders ‡; value 2 l. 5 s. 4 d.

The hoſpital at Lutterworth was founded by Roſe de Verdon and Nicholas her ſon, in the reign of King John, to find one prieſt and ſix poor men, and to keep hoſpitality for poor men travelling that way, and now in the cuſtody of the Marquis of Dorſet; clear value 33 l. 19 s. 8 d. §

Hoſpitale in parochia de Lutterworth, archidiac. Leiceſtr. noviter erectum anno x conſecrationis Hugonis Wells, epiſc. Lincoln. ſcil. A. D. 1218 ‖. It was in the patronage of Edward Grey of Groby, 1435, as Dr. Hutton, from the Lincoln regiſters. This was probably the hoſpital in Lutterworth in the patronage of Thomas Grey, marquis of Dorſet, which, in his will, he deſired to have appropriated to the college of Aſtley, in Warwickſhire **: but that deviſe ſeems not to have taken effect ††.

"Hoſpitium Sancti Johannis valet per ann' communibus annis in redd' & emolumentis 31 l. & 22 d. inde ſolut' & diſtribut' in eleemoſynis pro fundatore p ann' 4 l. & redd' ſolut' 12 s. 5 d. ½ ſic remanet magiſtro ibidem 26 l. 9 s. 5 d. ‡‡ unde nil diſtribuitur; manſum & capella ruinam maximam patiuntur. Magiſter Brook, qui manet apud Turrim London', eſt Magiſter Hoſpitalis, & tenetur habere unum

* Hiſtory of Hinckley, p. 121. † Boſſwell's Arm. of Honour, p. 79.

‡ Report of the King's commiſſioners for hoſpitals and chantries, 31 H. VIII.

§ Burton, 186. 187. 199. Dugd. Warw. 14. 58. Rot. Pat. 2 Edw. I. m. 13. dorſo affif. verſus priorem hoſp. S. Joannis in Lutterworth de ten' in Miſterton. Pat. Edw. III. p. 1. m. 5. vel 15. pro 8 meſſ. & terris in Hulmorton, co. Warw. conceſſ. per W. Boyntell. Pat. 15 Edw. III. p. 2. m. . . Pat. 24 Edw. III. p. 2. m. 19. pro ten. in Stanwell & Bikmurſwell. Pat. 16 R. II. p. 8. m. 23. quod ſit in donatione regis ratione minoris ætatis Will. fili & hær. Henrici d. Dom. de Ferrers.

‖ Collect. Math. Hutton, è reg. Linc. ** Dugd. Bar. I. 720.

†† Tanner, Not. Monaſt. 243. ‡‡ Hence Dugdale and Speed valu[illegible] it at 26l. 9 s. 5 d.

ſufficientem capellanum preſentem ad mininiſtrandum cum certo numero pauperum. Et non ſunt ibidem neque ſacerdos neque pauperes*, neque fuerunt p ſpatium trium annorum. Dux Suffolciæ nuper fuit fundator. Modo dominus rex & regina ſunt fundatores †."

It was in being 19 Eliz. and the maſterſhip was in the gift of the crown.

Jeffry Fielding, of London, mercer, ſon to William Fielding of this town, was a Privy Counſellor to Henry VI. and Edward IV. and was Lord Mayor of London in 1452.

In February, 172⅝, at Lutterworth, were found, by two men that were digging clay, ſixty ſilver denarii, and eight or ten large braſs; the former of Julius Cæſar, Trajan, Veſpaſian, &c. but the latter were much defaced.

MARKFIELD.

Martin de la Garde, rector; preſented Feb. 1748-9; inducted March 15.
George Braddelly, B. A. 1778.

This town is in the hundred of Sparkenhoe. There is a South Markfield, anciently *Mardefield*, in the hundred of Framland, which pariſhes to Tilton.

* The preſent century exhibits a more pleaſing view; for we find a letter dated Nov. 9, 1724, which ſays, "There has been a workhouſe at this place about three years, and the firſt year we "put our poor into it, our poor's levy was abated more than a fourth part, though we paid a "ſalary to one for looking after them. But not being well provided with a governor, we were "ſeveral times obliged to change, which put us to ſome more charge. This obliged us to alter "our method from what it was: before we agreed for a certain ſum, as 90 or 100 l. for their "maintenance, and all that concerned them, as houſe rent, food, phyſic, cloathing, &c. ex- "cepting only charges at law, in caſes of controverſy. But this year we have built them a con- "venient houſe upon our own ground, and out of their own number make choice of the "moſt prudent, one or more, to look after the reſt. And our overſeers of the poor, in their "ſeveral quarters, buy in their proviſions at the beſt hand for them, and furniſh them with all "other neceſſaries as they come to be wanted; and keep a book of accounts, in which they "put down all particulars of what money they lay out, and what they receive for the poor's "work, as ſpinning, winding quills, waſhing abroad in the town, or other day labour, more "or leſs, whatever they do; for all which their inſpector is accountable, and every week this "abates ſometimes 6, 7, or 10s. of what is laid out for them. There are at preſent but about "twenty in it, of which five or ſix are children, whom they are allowed to ſend to ſchool, to be "taught to read and write. This method is like to ſucceed beſt, and as our old people wear "off, and our young grow up, it will be leſs chargeable every year. They live much more com- "fortably thus in common, than they could have done in their private houſes, with three times "the ſum, on collections, as they call it. Their pot boils every day; they have their cow and "paſture for milk, their hog in their yard, a large garden to air themſelves in, and their be few "of our farmers that live more comfortably than they do."

† Strype's Memorials, vol. III. p. 174. Card. Pole's Viſitation.

MED-

MEDBORN, OR MEDBURNE.

Ralph de Brantingham, rector; presented 1363; resigned 1366 *.

Nicholas de Chaddesdon, or Chaddeford, 4 Oct. 1366, per resignat. Ralph de Brantingham †.

Henry Ferne ‡, about 1640.

——— Doughty, 1662.

——— Foulke, 1728.

John Morgan, 1753.

Thomas Todington, B. D. Dec. 1773; died March 29, 1787.

William Williams, D. D. presented by St. John's College, Cambridge, to this rectory with that of Holt consolidated.

On the 17th of December 1786 died at Medbourne, aged 61, the Rev. Dr. Watts, son of William Watts, Esq. of Danet's Hall near Leicester, and nephew to the late Baron Carter. (See p. 481.)

" An old monument under the window, quod tempus oblivioni tradidit; super " quod in fenestra est imago hominis pallio suo agurio indutus, desuper flectis ge- " nibus & junctis manibus similis oranti §."

MELTON MOWBRAY.

So called from the ancient family of the Mowbrays, who were formerly the lords of it; but now it is, or late was, the demesne of the earls of Berkeley. The market is kept here weekly on Tuesday, and is the most considerable for cattle of any in this part of England, and the fairs are yearly on Whit-Tuesday, Tuesday after Twelfth-day, and on St. Lawrence's day, August 10.

* Newcourt, Rep. vol. I. p. 443.

† He occurs dean of the peculiars, in 1336; but before that hewas prebendary of the church of Chering, in the Diocese of Canterbury, and had licence to exchange the same with Ralph de Brantingham for this; and a prebendary in the church of South Malling, Oct. 4, 1366.

‡ Dr. Ferne was at the same time Archdeacon of Leicester. He was originally of St. Mary's Hall in Oxford; but removed to Cambridge, where took his Doctor's degree, and was esteemed a man of extraordinary learning and character. After the Reformation he was admitted Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, Aug. 3, 1660. He was installed Dean of Ely, March 12, 1660; consecrated Bishop of Chester in Feb. 1662, an honour which he enjoyed but five weeks. Near the foot of the Dutchess of Gloucester's monument, in St. Edmond's chapel, in Westminster Abbey, is a flat stone of marble, with five escutcheons engraven on brass plates, and another in the middle of them, with this inscription on brass round the verge of it:

" Hic jacet Henricus Ferne, S. T. P. Johannis Ferne, militis (civitati Eboracensi à Secre- " tis), filius natu octavus, Collegii S. Trinitatis, Cantebrig', præfectus, simul Cestriensis epis- " copus, sedit 5 tantum septimanas. Obiit Martii 16, anno Domini 1662, ætatis 59."

§ Harl. MS.

Zach.

Zach. Cawdrey, vicar, died 1658 *.
John Dowell †, M. A. about 1660.
Simon Henley, ſucceſſor to Dowell; died 1731 ‡.
——— Hardy, 1747.
Thomas Middleton, M. A. died 1773 §.
Thomas Ford, LL. D. Dec. 1773 (the preſent vicar).

The pariſh of Melton is extenſive, and includes the four hamlets of Burton Lazars, Freaby, Sextenby or Siſonby, and Welby.

The manor and parſonage of this town, with all the appurtenances thereunto belonging, were granted by King Henry VIII. to the Lady Anne of Cleve, for the term of her natural life, if ſhe continued ſo long in England; valued then, all repriſals to the archdeacon and vicar deducted, at 34 l. per annum. She was alive, and reſiding in England, in the year 1547, 1 Edw. VI. and the reverſion of the ſaid manor and parſonage was granted to John Dudley, earl of Warwick, charged with all the former payments and incumbrances.

Here were ſchools, or a ſchool, the care of which fell to the crown, with the temporalities of Lewes priory, 21 Edw. III. ‖

On the South-eaſt corner of the church there was before the Diſſolution a chantry for about fourteen prieſts; which, being repaired, is now made the parſonage-houſe, and belongs to the impropriation of the ſaid church, which anciently belonged to the Priory of Lewes, in Suſſex, with the patronage of the vicarage.

A ſmall Gothic pinnacle ſerves as a chimney to the houſe of Mrs. Underwood, ſuppoſed to have been part of the priory or hoſpital, cell to the monaſtery of Lewes, to which an eſtate in this town, with the advowſon of the rectory, was given **. Many traces of antiquity about the houſe; a fine old ſtone coping of a door or window remains in the yard.

In the kitchen of the Swan inn, are alſo many appearances of religious antiquity.

* See his epitaph, p. 500.

† Of Chriſt's College, Cambridge, but incorporated into the Univerſity of Oxford. In 1658 he was author of a book, intituled, "The Leviathan Heretical, or the Charge againſt Mr. "Hobbes," juſtified by the refutation of his book, intituled, "The Hiſtorical Narration of He-"reſy, and the Puniſhments thereof," printed at London, 1683. In this book the author ſays, that Oliver Cromwell having gained the Protectorſhip, wae ſo pleaſed with many of Mr. Hobbes's principles laid down in his Leviathan, which tended to juſtify and ſupport his uſurpation, that he offered him the great place of Secretary of State, and deſired his acceptance of it, but he was cautious to venture in that bottom, ſince his beſt friends and patrons were enemies to the uſurpation.

‡ Father to the Orator, who was a native of this town.—See hſs epitaph, p. 500.

§ See his epitaph, p. 501.

‖ Pat. 21 Edw. III. p. 2. m. 10. de cuſtodia & regimine *ſcolarum* apud Melton Mowbray, in manu regis ratione temporalium prioris de Lewes.

** Leland, It. vol. V. p. 93. Tanner, N. M. p. 243.

"Near

"Near this town was a ſkirmiſh between the King's and Parliament's forces, in which Sir John Girlington and Mr. William Girlington were ſlain, fighting for the King; but this victory did not content the Parliament party, for the committee of Yorkſhire fell upon his widow, who then dwelt at Southam Cave in that county, and fined her 1400 l. Sir John had much learning in his books, but more in his head, in which notions were ranked as orderly as men in a regiment, and as quietly as the ſpecies of his various proſpects (for he was ſeen in optics) in his eye. A man too good for war, who deſerved to be as free from dangers, as he was free from fear*."

At the weſt end of the town is a bridge of ſeven arches, which has lately been completely repaired, over the north arch is the following inſcription:

"This arch was erected at the expence of the
Right Honourable Robert Earl of Harborough, 1775."

The church is handſomely built in form of a croſs, beatifully neat within, with many good monuments, and the old ſtalls, veſtry, and organ-caſe ſtill remain. The tower is ſquare and magnificent. On Sunday May 5, 1776, one of the pinnacles was ſtruck with lightning, which penetrated the roof, and ſome of the ſtones fell among the congregation; but providentially did no other miſchief. A large chapel in the ſouth tranſept, though full of rubbiſh, has in it ſome good monuments.

In the church are the arms of Wake, Burges, Bracebruge, &c.

"Magiſter Johes de Meltona me fecit:" [in the window.]

In the weſt window, painted on glaſs, Gules, a lion rampant Or.

In this church lies Adam de Villiers †, who died 1177; his figure on a tomb in coat of mail croſs-legged, and in his left arm a ſhield with a lion rampant.

Over a croſs-legged figure, reſting his feet on a lion, and leaning on his ſhield, in an arched receſs in the North aiſle of the nave:

"This is the Lord Hammon Belers, brother to the Lord Mowbray."

A braſs figure, in fine preſervation, gives the portraits of Bartholomew Brokeſby and Elizabeth his wife; and the Harleian MS. affords the following notes:

"Willielmus Waring, mercator Stapuli Caleſ'. . . . .
"Johannes Wood, mercator Stapuli Caleſ' & Margeria uxor ejus, obiit 1500.
"Willielmus Gonſton, mercator.
"Bartholomew Brokeſby, arm. ob. 1543, & Eliz' uxor ejus.
"Willielmus Brokes & Alicia uxor ejus.

* Magna Britannia.

† Pedigree of Villiers Duke of Buckingham, from Peter Le Norroy, King at Arms.

"Clement

" Clemant Chavy [or Chaucy] alias Giles, esq. and Elizabeth, sister to Sir Christo-
" pher Draper *, Lord Maior of London, died 8 Sept. 1578."

A monument for Sir John Digby, of Kettleby, Knight, with this epitaph:

" Of your devotion and cherete
" Say a Pater-noster and an Ave,
" That God to his grace and light,
" Receive the soul of Sir John Digbie, knight,
" And Dame Kathrine, and Dame Anne his wifes.
" Which Sir John Digby died, anno Domini 1533."

On a white marble mural monument, over the North door of the church, in the church-yard:

Z. C.	A. C.
VICAR	MOTHER
OF THIS	OF EIGHT
PARISH CHURCH	CHILDREN
AGED LXXXII YEARS,	AND 4 SVRVIVED HER
ZACH. CAWDREY.	ANN CAWDREY.
IN : MVNDO : LABOR :	FAITH AND
IN : TERRA : QVIES :	CHARITY
IN : CŒLO : GLORIA :	THE WAY TO
SEPVLTVS ERAT	GLORY.
DECEMBRIS XXXI	BVRIED XV ONNE
ANNO DOMINI	ANNO DOM.
M DC LVIII.	M DC XXXVII.

℔ 22 FEET NORTHWARD FROM
THIS PLACE, ARE INTERRED
THE BODIES OF THESE TWO.
D A G L O R I A M.

On flat stones in the South cross:

" Simon Henley, A. M.
Hujus Ecclesiæ Vicarii
Annis XL,
Quod claudi potuit,
Hic jacet.
Obiit quinto die Junii,
Anno { Salutis 1731;
Ætatis suæ 66.

Also Arabella
his wife,
daughter of
John and Mary Dowell.
She died Dec. 17,
1734, aged 70 years."

* Son of John Draper, an inhabitant of Melton. The son was a citizen and ironmonger of London, and lord mayor in 1566.

" Here lies interred the Rev.
Mr. Thomas Cave,
of Catthorpe, in this county,
who was curate of this pariſh
36 years. He died May 27,
1756, in the 63d year
of his age."

" In memory of
Rev. Thomas Middleton,
M. A.
vicar of this pariſh,
who departed this life
Nov. 7, 1773,
aged 58."

On a flat ſtone in the middle aiſle:

" William Waite, M. D.
interred the 22d of
July, 1719."

On a flat ſtone at the South end of the nave:

" Samuel Perkins, M. B.
died Auguſt 1767,
aged 69."

In the North part of the church yard:

" Here lieth the body of
William Smith,
who died Nov. 7, 1748,
aged 75.

Alſo of Suſannah, wife
of William Smith,
who died Oct. 1, 1727,
aged 54.

Edward, Son of William and Suſannah,
who died Oct. 1, 1727,
aged 29.

Suſannah, daughter of the above, died Dec. 1ſt, 1749, aged 23.

Rev. John Smith, late vicar of Loddington, ſon of the
above, died Dec. 23, 1755, aged, aged 44 years.

Thomas, Son of the above, died June 13, 1762, aged 48.

Alſo Catharine, wife of Thomas Smith,
died March 21, 1762,
aged 38."

Flat ſtones in memory of many of the children of Mr. Reeve, an eminent attorney of this town, fill up great part of the Weſt end of the church.

Mr. Parke, another eminent attorney, and ſeveral of his children, are buried within the church, near the South door.

Over the Weſt door is a handſome mural monument to the memory of Mrs. Mary Green; who gave a ſum of money for new-pewing the church.

Mr. Nathaniel Morris (ſee p. *349) is buried in the church yard; and two of his children in the church.

MISTERTON.

" Orate pro animabus Johannis Poulteney, & Margaretæ uxoris, quondam " patroni iſtius eccleſiæ.

" Orate pro animabus Tho' Poulteney & Roſe uxoris ejus.

" Orate pro bono ſtatu Willielmi Harper & Margarete uxoris ejus, quondam " patroni hujus eccleſiæ, & fieri fecerunt dimidiatam partem hujus eccleſiæ *, 1428."

Nunc dominum ſuum Hen' Darcy agnoſcit militem †.

Francis Meers ‡, rector, died 1683.
John Murray, M. A. 1778.

Sir John Pulteney, a native of this town, from whom the church of St. Lawrence Poulteney derives its name, was four times Lord Mayor of London. He built the church of Allhallows the Leſs in Thames Street; the monaſtery of White Fryars in Coventry; a fair chapel on the North ſide of St. Paul's, where he lies buried §; he was a great benefactor to the hoſpital of St. Giles, by Holborn; and gave many great legacies for the relief of priſoners; and poor people. His family lived here not many years ſince in good credit and repute.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Leonard, had two moieties anciently, and two patrons; but afterward came into the patronage of Mr. Pulteney; then to the family of Offley; and is now the property of Naphtali Franks, Eſq.

In this church are divers arms; and two monuments, one for Mr. Harpur, once patron of the church; the other for Michael Poulteney, lord and patron of this place.

Affixed to a pillar on the Eaſt ſide of St. Eraſmus's chapel door in Weſtminſter Abbey, is a monument for Lady Jane Crewe, a native of this town; whoſe epitaph may be ſeen below ||.

* See Harl. MS.—Burton reads, " dimidiam partem iſtius feneſtræ."—He mentions alſo an inſcription for " Michael Pulteney, Eſq. ſometime lord of Miſterton and Pulteney, who died 1577."

† Harl. MS.

‡ He was alſo rector of Lutterworth (ſee p. 494); inſtalled Archdeacon of Leiceſter, Nov. 3, 1679; and buried at Miſterton, with this inſcription:

" Exuviæ venerabilis viri Domini Franciſci Meeres,
Rectoris de Miſterton & Lutterworth. necnon Leiceſtriæ Archidiaconus,
qui ex hâc vitâ exceſſit Aug. 27, 1683, ætatis ſuæ 77."

§ See Burton, p. 192; Fuller, p. 136; and Strype's London, vol. I. p. 159.

|| Dominæ Janæ Crewe,
pietate, forma, pudicitia,
inter paucas egregiæ;
Filiæ & Cohæredi
D. Johannis Pultney,
de Miſterton Pulteney,
in comit. Leiceſt. militis;

Nepti
D. Johannis Forteſcu, de Salden,
in comit. Bucking. militis,
ex Margeria filia;

Matri
Johannis, Annæ, Ranulphi Crewe,
primâ infantiâ præmortuæ &
conſepultæ:

Optimæ Uxori
amore & admiratione virtutum
mœrens maritus
Clippesby Crewe, miles,
Hoc monumentum poſuit.
Obiit ætatis ſuæ anno trigeſimo,
ſecundo die menſis Decembris, 1639.

MOSELEY, or MOUSELEY.

This town is in the pariſh of Knaptoft, where is the rectorial houſe, in which the curate reſides.

The chapel is very ancient, built in the form of a croſs, has no ſteeple, but one ſmall bell is hung in an open niche at the top of the weſt gable point.

Monumental inſcriptions in the chapel-yard:

1. " As flowers fair to-day unto the eye
" To morrow languiſh, ſhed their ſeed, and die;
" So ſhe at even-tide was briſk and gay,
" Next morning on the bed of ſorrow lay;
" And, to the grief of her relations dear,
" Ere noon her ſun did diſappear."

2. " Depend not on the preſent hour,
" Nor to the future truſt;
" For ſoon you may, by ſudden death,
" Like me be laid in duſt."

3. " Dear reader, ſtand and ſhed a tear,
" Think on the duſt that ſlumbers here;
" And as thou read'ſt the ſtate of me,
" Oh, think of Death's approach to thee!"

Roger Brabazon had liberty of free warren here, granted unto him temp. Edward I. There is a ſmall wood which ſtill retains his name, called Brabazon wood, and remains of fiſh-ponds. Probably the manſion was near it.

MOUNT SORREL

Is ſo called from the river Soar, which runs on the borders of it, and an hill that riſes in the middle of the town; and is compounded out of the Norman and Engliſh languages. It is famous now for nothing but its market kept weekly on Monday, and a yearly fair on June 29, St. Peter's day, granted to Nicholas de Segrave the elder, 20 Edward I; but was heretofore moſt famous for its caſtle, ſeated on a ſteep and craggy hill, and over-hanging the river, which firſt belonged to the Earls of Leiceſter, and afterwards to Saher de Quincy, Earl of Wincheſter, in the baron wars: but at this day there are no other remains of it, but an heap of rubbiſh; for in the year 1217, the inhabitants of theſe parts, who had ſuffered much by the excurſions of the garriſon, gathered together, and beſieged it; and having with great difficulty taken it, pulled it to the ground, as a neſt of the devil, and a den of thieves and robbers, which was done on this occaſion, as our

Engliſh chronicles tell us. This caſtle was well fortified in the reign of King Henry III; and being in the Lewiſian party of barons, the officers and ſoldiers, which were in garriſon, made incurſions frequently into the adjacent country, to pillage and plunder all they could; which the caſtle of Nottingham, which was then in the King's hands, hearing great complaints of, they reſolved to ſet upon them, and, if poſſible, put an end to ſuch grievous calamities, as the poor peaſants at that time groaned under; whereupon, at the next ſally-out, they met and fought them, took ſome of the chief leaders, diſperſed the reſt, and returned back victorious to their caſtle. The King, hearing of this brave exploit againſt his inteſtine enemies, commanded the high ſheriff of the county of Nottingham to gather the forces of the county together, and, with the garriſon of Nottingham, beſiege and demoliſh the caſtle of Mount Sorrel; which accordingly he prepared to do. Lewis the Dauphine lay then at London; and hearing of the ſiege of his adherents here, he marched with 20,000 men to the relief of it; but being met at Lincoln by King Henry's army, and defeated, he was forced to ſhift for himſelf, make the beſt conditions he could, and depart the nation, leaving the garriſon of Mount Sorrel to defend themſelves as well as they could; which they held out but a little while, and then ſurrendered them to the high ſheriff, who, according to the King's order, demoliſhed the caſtle, and it has never ſince been re-edified *.

The town is partly in the pariſh of Barrow, and partly in that of Rodeley.

The common field here, containing 300 acres, was incloſed in 1781.

In the Gentleman's Magazine for September 1787, p. 790, is the following letter on a curioſity found here very lately (ſee Plate XXII. where the engraving is about half the ſize of the original):

"As ſome workmen a few weeks ago were getting ſtone from the craggy rock at Mount Sorrel, in Leiceſterſhire, they found ſeveral pieces of old coin, and an ancient ſpur, of which I have taken a drawing, that is herewith preſented to your uſe, if deſerving attention; but can give no account of the coins, the labourers having delivered them to the lord of the manor. The ſpur is of caſt copper, and has been gilt, which is ſtill viſible in the engraved ſtrokes of the Moſaic. Inſtead of a rowel at the neck, there is a pointed knob, much blunted by the hand of time. I ſuppoſe it by the form to be of ſome antiquity, and that rowels were of a later invention. The place where it was dug up is part of the ſite of the old caſtle. *Saer de Quincy*, Earl of Winchester, defended this caſtle againſt King Henry III. but it was taken and raſed to the ground by Ranulf Earl of Cheſter, anno 1217.

"This ſpur probably belonged to ſome knight or other warrior there preſent, who, during the ſiege, might be ſlain and buried on the ſpot, as was the cuſtom, in his boots and ſpurs.

"The coins and ſpur were found in a cavity, and with them ſome large bones, and apparently fragments of leather, a certain appendage alſo to the ſpur; both theſe laſt mouldered away on being expoſed to the air.

"When I was laſt at Mount Sorrel, I took notice of a curious Gothic ſtone croſs, raiſed upon ſteps in the centre of the market place, but it was concealed in part by a rough ill conſtructed ſhed. Not having viſited this place for many years, I cannot ſay if it be yet ſtanding.

"OBSERVATOR."

* Magna Britannia.

MUSTON.

MUSTON.

On this place the collector of the Church Notes in Harl. MS. makes this remark:

"A great many of the churches here about have no monuments in them; where-
"upon I may say, Omnia monumenta isto angulo habitantium in monasterio de Bel-
"voir posita fuerunt, sed ut monasteria ita fatis perierunt præter expectationem."

Francis Deacon, M. A. vicar, 1778.

NAILESTON.

Johannes de Thorp *, rector; presented 1 Oct. 1366.
——— Sinkin †.
Richard Werge, M. A. about 1662; succeeded by
John Cave, M. A. He was also rector of Cole Orton (see p. 442); and died Oct. 1690 ‡.
Thomas Baker, M. A. presented March 1735-6, by the King; died May 10, 1745.

* Prebendary of Willesden, in the cathedral of St. Paul; and Chaplain to King Edward III. who confirmed him in his prebend, by patent, in the 35th year of his reign; and gave him, Oct. 1, 1366, this rectory, which came into the royal patronage by reason of the custody of the heir of Lawrence de Hastings, Earl of Pembroke, deceased; and in 1367 the King presented him to a prebend in the free chapel of Tamworth. Newcourt, Rep. vol. I. p. 228.

† See p. 328; and Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy.

‡ Son of John Cave, impropriator and vicar of Great Milton, co. Oxon; born at Stoke Line near Bister in that county; educated in the free school at Thame; became demy of Magdalen College, 1654; and Sept. 24, 1660, being then B. A. was elected fellow of Lincoln; at which time conforming himself to the rites and ceremonies of the Church of England (for he had been disciplined under Presbyterians and Independents), he afterwards took the degree of M. A. entered into holy orders; was made rector of Cole Orton about 1670 (see p. 442); and chaplain to Dr. Crew, Bishop of Durham; who, bestowing on him the church of Gateside near Newcastle upon Tyne, Mr. Cave afterwards changed it with Mr. Werge for this of Nailestón, which, with Cole Orton, and a prebend of Durham (obtained also by the favour of the Bishop), he kept till his death, Oct. 1690. He published several sermons; viz. 1. "A Sermon preached at the Assizes "in Leicester, July 31, 1679, Lond. 1679," 4to. 2. "Sermon to a Country Audience, on the "late Day of Fasting and Prayer, Jan. 30, Lond. 1679," 4to. 3. "The Gospel preached to the "Romans, in four Sermons, of which two were preached on the 5th of Nov. and two on the "30th of Jan. Lond. 1681," 8vo. 4. "The Duty and Benefit of Submission to the Will of "God in Afflictions, two Sermons on Heb. xii. 9. Lond. 1682," 4to. 5. "King David's Deli-"verance and Thanksgiving; applied to the Case of our King and Nation; in two Sermons, the "one preached on the 2d, the other on the 9th of Sept. 1683, Lond. 1684," 4to. 6. "Christian "Tranquillity: or the Government of the Passions of Joy and Grief." 7. "Sermon upon the "Occasion of the much lamented Death of that hopeful young Gentleman Mr. Francis Wollaston, "an only son and heir to a very fair Estate, preached at Shenton in Leicestershire, Lond. 1685," 4to. He was buried at Cole Orton. Ath. Ox. vol. II. p. 854.

Thomas Bentley *, M. A. (afterwards LL. D.) preſented June 1745; died March 4, 1786.

The following epitaph, intended for the tomb-ſtone of the late Dr. Bentley, is ſaid to have been written by himſelf about two years before his death:

" Here reſteth
In hopes of a joyful reſurrection,
The body of Richard Bentley, D. D.
Rector of Naileſton;
Which fell aſleep March 4, 1786,
Aged 82 †.

Let none diſturb its ſlumber.
Paul may plant, and Apollos water,
But God only giveth increaſe."

NAR-

* Dr. Bentley, who was nephew to the juſtly celebrated Critic, and ſenior fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, died at a very advanced age (ſee next note). May 21, 1713, was advertiſed, " in a neat pocket volume, the moſt correct and beautiful edition ever yet printed of Q. Ho-" ratius Flaccus, ad nuperam Ricardi Bentleii editionem accuratè expreſſus. Notas addidit " Thomas Bentleius, A. B. Coll. S. Trinitatis apud Cantabrigienſes alumnus. Cantab. typis " academicis, impenſis C. Crownfield." In 1718, he publiſhed " Cicero de Finibus." In awkward imitation of his uncle Richard, he is ſaid to have attacked the Latinity of Taylor's famous " Muſic Speech," in 1730; criticiſing anonymouſly in a newſpaper the firſt ſentence, as an unuſual conſtruction, with two infinitive words after *fore*; which the Doctor vindicated in converſation, by authorities both ancient and modern. In 1741, an edition of " Callimachus," for ſchools, in which are contained the Hymns and ſeveral of the ſelect epigrams, was publiſhed by Thomas Bentley; and not by his truly great uncle, to whom it was aſcribed in the firſt edition of the " Biographia Britannica." To the reaſons given for this edition, in the preface, is added a little eſſay on the pronunciation of the Greek tongue. In 1742 he publiſhed an edition of " Cæſar's " Commentaries." The rectory of Naileſton was given to him by the Duke of Newcaſtle in 1745, and he was proctor in his Univerſity in 1748, when his Patron was inſtalled Chancellor. It is ſuppoſed that he died worth the accumulated value of his living (which is above 200 l. a year), from the time of his acceſſion to it.—In Dr. Kippis's improved edition of the " Biogra-" phia Britannica," art. R. BENTLEY, we are told, that the completion of the great Critic's intended edition of the Greek Teſtament was the principal enjoyment of the latter part of his life. He had collected and collated all the manuſcripts of Europe to which acceſs could be obtained. For this purpoſe, his nephew (whoſe memorials we now record) travelled through Europe at his uncle's expence. The work was of ſuch magnitude, that he found it neceſſary, for the firſt time, to publiſh propoſals for printing it by ſubſcription. The whole was compleated for publication, and he had received 2000 l. in part of the ſubſcription; all which he returned to the ſubſcribers, when he took the reſolution of not letting it appear in the world during his own life. The work was in the poſſeſſion of his nephew and executor, Dr. T. Bentley, who bequeathed his MSS. to the Univerſity of Cambridge; and it is hoped that it will now ſee the light. One generous literary action we can point out in the rector of Naileſton. The collation of the famous Vatican MS. he in 1784 permitted Dr. Woide to tranſcribe, for the uſe of his unparalleled edition of the Alexandrian copy of the New Teſtament; one of the cloſeſt imitations of the original MS. that the art of typography has produced.

† If this date be accurate, a doubt naturally ariſes on ſome of the ſtatements in the preceding note; and the rector of Naileſton could ſcarcely be the editor either of the " Horace," or the " Cicero

NARBOROUGH.

Robert Gilbert, D. D. rector, 4 Jan. 1416*.
——— Bendy, about 1640. He was ejected; but lived to be reſtored †.
Matthew Clarke, 1650. See an account of him, p. 319.
Richard Bridger, 1778.

July 14, 1786, during a violent thunder-ſtorm the lightning ſtruck the weather-cock ſpindle belonging to the church, from thence to the South-eaſt corner of the tower, melting the lead on the inſide, broke through ſtones of two hundred weight, and, falling on the clock face, it paſſed through, and broke the rollers, wires &c. that go to the ſtriking bell. It likewiſe went in at one of the South windows of the church, ran along the window leads, tore the plaſter off the wall in a ſemi-circular form, and paſſed out at the ſame window.

NEWBOLD VERDUN.

Sapcot Nicholls ‡, rector.
Joſeph Cardall, B. D. 1778.

There are three towns in the county of the name of *Newbold*, one of which in 1117 gave a Lord Mayor to London, whoſe names was George Bolles.

NORMANTON TURVILE; and THURLESTON.

June 5, 1741, in the evening, was a violent ſtorm, with thunder and lightning, which ſet fire to a barn of Mr. Bakewell's at *Normanton*, which in two hours burnt down five bays of building.

" Cicero de Finibus." Nor will the liſt of Cambridge graduates wholly clear up the difficulty. The only *Thomas* Bentley mentioned there, as of *Trinity* College, was B. A. 1711; M. A. 1715; and LL. D. 1724. This was the gentleman who publiſhed the above books; but, if it was *our* Dr. Bentley, he muſt have been much older than 82 at his death. There was a *Thomas* Bentley, of *Queen's* College; (though perhaps he might have removed afterward to Trinity) who became B. A. 1723; which would have agreed better with his ſuppoſed age; but that gentleman does not appear to have proceeded to any further degree.

* Educated in Merton College, Oxford, of which he was afterwards warden. In 1415, Oct. 31, he was admitted to the church of Allhallows, Lombard Street; and the year following, June 4, exchanged it for this rectory. In 1418, Dec. 1, he exchanged the prebendſhips of Chermiſtre and Bere, in the church of Sarum, for the precentorſhip of the ſaid church. In 1426, he was created Dean of York; and in 1436, May 21, was, by Pope Eugenius, promoted te the Biſhoprick of London, by way of proviſion; and was conſecrated Oct. 28, following, at Lambeth, by Henry Archbiſhop of Canterbury (with which agrees his own regiſtry, Lib. Gilbert, fol. 1). But the London Catalogue, with that of the Dean and Chapter, will have it in September 1432; Godwin and Stowe, 1435: but all in an error. He died in 1448, June 22, ſays one; but according to the certificate of his death, made by the chapter, it is July 27. Newcourt, I. p. 22.

† See p. 320; and Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy.

‡ See p. 325; and Walker, p. 319.

Of

Of three places of this name in the county, two are in the hundred of Sparkenhoe, and one in that of Framland; but neither of them is a diſtinct pariſh. *Normanton on the Heath* is in the pariſh of Nailſton; another *Normanton* in that of Bottesford; and *Normanton-Turvile*, which we are now more particularly about to deſcribe, forms great part of the pariſh of Thurleſton.

This manor is deſcribed by Burton in 1622 as belonging to the *Turviles* *, and to *Champaine*. The heir general of Champaine was married to *Bug*, whoſe heir-general was married to *Turvile*, lord of the ſaid manor. This eſtate was lately purchaſed by *Halhed Smith*, Eſq. together with the manor of Baſſet Houſes adjoining.

No juſt idea can be formed of the old manſion of the *Turviles* at this place; ſome ruins of the garden walls may be traced, part of the kitchen with a long ſtone chimney is perceivable, and what remains thereof is now converted into an indifferent habitation.

Part of their other manſion, called *New Hall Park*, is yet ſtanding, being as well as the garden (about half an acre) ſurrounded by a deep and broad moat, over which there is a ſtone bridge, formerly, no doubt, a draw bridge; ſome old ſtone circular chimneys, now covered and grown over with ivy, forming a venerable and romantic view. The foundations of the whole building are of free-ſtone, and the ſuperſtructure half timber and plaiſter. This houſe was built early in the fifteenth century by *Richard Turvile*, and by him conveyed in jointure to his wife *Margaret Bug*, of Thurleſton, who was afterwards married to Sir *Thomas Everingham*, knight. Mr. Wells was told by the occupier, in 1787, that part of the old park pales are ſtill to be ſeen, which are preſerved out of curioſity. The extent of the park, which borders upon Leiceſter Foreſt, is yet diſcernible by the banks.

The laſt Mrs. Turvile of this family died in the hoſpital at Ravenſton; and was buried in the chapel at Thurleſton, without any inſcription. She poſſeſſed an old pedigree of the family beautifully illuminated on vellum; which ſhe bequeathed to a faithful old ſervant, with an injunction to part with it to none but a TURVILE, This command was punctually obeyed; and ſhe was handſomely rewarded for her fidelity and care.

* "The family of the TURVILES, lords of *Normanton Turvile*, who yet continue lords of the ſame, is of great antiquity in this county, and one of the ancienteſt in the whole ſhire; which name came out of France with the Conqueror, and is there yet remaining; for, about twenty years ſince, I ſaw a French Treatiſe, printed at that time in Paris, dedicated to one Monſieur *Jean de Tourvile*. The *Turviles* have bore, Gules, three chevrons vairé. There were ſeveral houſes of them; as, Sir Nicholas de Turvile, knight, lord of Palinton, or Pailton, in the county of Warwick, who bore two chevrons, as appeareth by his ſeal fixed to a deed, dated the 30th year of Edward the Firſt; and Sir William de Turvile, knight, lord of the manor of Bedworth, in the county of Warwick."—*Philip de Turvile* was parſon of Bedworth in 1300, and founded a chantry there. See Dugdale's Warwickſhire, ed. Thomas, pp. 34. 40. 119; and ſee the pedigree of the *Turviles* at large in the folding leaf which faces p. 252.

To

To illuſtrate further what has been ſaid on the *Turviles* of Aſton Flamvile, I ſhall print ſome church notes, taken at Thurleſton June 12, 1787; and then ſubjoin ſome particulars from Husband's Boſworth, &c. communicated by my intelligent friend Mr. Wells.

"This Church * was rebuilt A. D. 1779,
NATHANIEL TROTTER, Rector;
GEORGE EVERARD, and THOMAS BIGGS, Churchwardens."

Inſcriptions on the bells:

Treble, "Ad majorem Dei gloriam."
Second, "Soli Deo Gloria.—Pax Hominibus 1653. I. M."
Tenor, very old characters, reverſed and illegible.

In the Chancel, which is ancient, and in bad condition, are ſeveral fragments of painted glaſs †; among them the word ĀBЄTƉ in a ſort of mixed character, Saxon and Norman ‡.

An old chapel at the North end of this church, which for a long period of time was appropriated as a burial place to the *Turviles*, and is now the property of *Jonathan Grandy*, Eſq. of Thornton, is at preſent in a ſtate of melancholy neglect. Through the broken windows, the birds have taken ſuch uninterrupted poſſeſſion, that it is with great difficulty the few following dates could be collected.

* Dedicated to All Saints.

† None of theſe remaining now entire, they ſhall be here given as deſcribed by Burton:

In the North Eaſt window:

Gules, three lions paſſant, guardant, Or, a label of France. Azure, a croſs engrailed, Or.

In three North windows:

Gules, ſeven maſcles voided Or, a label Azure, charged with nine horſe-ſhoes.
Or, a chevron vairé. *Turvile.*
Azure, ten bezants. *Zouch.*
Or, a fretty Sable; on every joint a croſs croſslet croſſed Argent. *Champaine.*
Argent, raguly, fitché, three fleurs de lis Sable. *Bereford.*
Argent, a cinquefoil Azure. *Moton.*
Azure, a croſs ingrailed Or.
Argent, a maunch Sable.
Gules, three ſhovellers Argent. *Herle.*

In the Weſt window:

Argent, three chevrons vairé.
Ermine, a border engrailed Gules.

In a South window of the Chancel:

The picture of a man kneeling, upon whoſe mantle is, Or, fretty Sable, underwritten *Bugg.*

In another South window:

Or, a fretty Sable.
Unde Argent and Sable.

‡ Theſe are only the laſt letters of the word *Elizabeth*; probably the name of *Elizabeth Bug*, or *Turvile*, who cauſed that window to be painted, with, perhaps, her figure thereon. D. WELLS.

The founder of the Chapel at full length, under an arch in the North wall; and under another arch, nearer the altar, a leſſer arch, ſuppoſed to be conſtructed for his wife, but no figure or ſtone remaining therein. In this chapel there are two ſtone ſeats in the South wall, curiouſly wrought for their uſe *.

Hugo Turvile and wife (very ancient †), at his feet a dog.

A very large altar tomb for a man and his wife; he died MCCCCLXXI; and ſhe died MCCCCLXXVI ‡. This monument I ſhould ſuppoſe was intended for Bug.

In the chancel is a ſmall flat ſtone monument, with a young female figure in long robes; over her head two ſhields of arms, but almoſt obliterated, as well as the inſcription; I could only read, "filia Willielmi Turvyle."

On a neat mural monument, adorned with a pretty buſt, and the Turvile arms in a lozenge:

"Here lieth buried, in hopes of eternal life, the body of Elizabeth Turvile, eldeſt daughter of John Turvile, of Newhall Parke, Eſq. and Jane his wife. She was born upon the 19th day of July 1641; and died the 19th of June, anno Domini 1653.

"Here ſleepes our child in ſilence; Heaven's her reſt;
"For God takes ſooneſt thoſe he loveth beſt.
"What ſhe had unto the Church and Poor ſhe gave;
"The more ſhe gave, the more one day ſhe'll have."

A monument for Mrs. Catherine Rooe, who died Sept. 27, 1744, aged 75.

"Mary Boothby (daughter of John Turvyle, wife of Thomas Boothby, of Potters Marſton) died 1703, aged 47."

Here are alſo monumental inſcriptions for

"Mary Turvile, 1726, aged 5 weeks 3 days,
"Mary Turvile, 1728, aged 2 months,
"Hannah Turvile, 1729, aged 2 months,
"A fourth daughter,
} all daughters of John and Mary Turvile.

* See ſuch deſcribed in Gent. Mag. vol. LVII. p. 663.

† This is deſcribed by Burton, as "A monument of Hugh Turvile, with his picture cut in ſtone, who died 13 . . .—Another of his wife, who died 1349, whereon is cut the coat of Turvile; and on an eſcutcheon, an eagle diſplayed with two heads."—The Harl. MS. mentions only,
"Hugo Turvile, ob. 13 . . . .
"Ci giſt . . . . . Turvile, que moruſt le 15 Maii, 1349."

‡ This is Burton's monument of "William Turvile, who died 1454, and Elizabeth his "wife, daughter of Thomas Fouleshurst, who died 1476; whereon is carved *Turvile*, impaled "with Gules, fretty, Or, a chief Ermine, *Fouleſhurſt*."

On

On atchievements in this chapel there ſtill remain the following arms. (See plate XXII.)

Turvile; impaling, Argent, a greyhound paſſant Sable, on a chief Azure, three fleurs de lis Or, for *Holford*. [See fig. G.]

Turvile, with quarterings * ; viz.

1. *Turvile*.
2. *Bugg* †.
3. *Foucher*.
4. *Champaine*.
5. *Haſtings*, Argent, a maunch Sable.
6. . . . . .
7. *Staunton*, vairy Argent and Sable, a canton Gules.
8. . . . . .

In the chancel of Thurleſton church, on two other atchievements:

Rooe of Normanton, Gules, on a bend Or, between three garbs Or, as many croſſes pattée, fitchy of the firſt; impaling, *Turvile*; motto, "*Crux laurea vitæ*." [See fig. I.] This coat ſtands thus likewiſe in a MS. book of Jo. Rooe of Normanton, dated 1624, under which this motto, "*Quies turris villa*."—It is yet to be ſeen in the carved work over the chimney, in a parlour at Normanton-Hall, without any motto.

Rooe, as before, with an eſcutcheon of Pretence, Azure, 3 holy lambs paſſant, proper. Motto, "*Crux laurea vitæ*." [See Fig. K.]

The two coats laſt deſcribed are ſtill preſerved in the windows at Normanton Hall; they are on ſtained glaſs, where Mr. Wells remembers to have ſeen emblematical figures of Faith, Hope and Charity.

Round a large altar tomb in the middle of the chancel ‡:

"Hic jacet BALDWINUS BUG, Armiger, qui obiit ſexto die menſis Auguſti anno Dñi millmo ccccxxx quinto; cuj' aïe ꝓpic' Deus. Amen."

Another large altar tomb is nearly adjoining to the South wall; but the inſcription is illegible §.

* Over all, the *Turviles* creſt, a dove proper, holding in her beak an olive branch.

† *Bugg*. Or, on a feſs Sable, three water-bougets Argent.

‡ Bugg's arms were viſible on this tomb in Burton's time.

§ This muſt be one of Burton's two following, neither of which is in any other mode diſcernible:

1. "A monument of RICHARD TURVILE, who died 1414, whereon is cut *Turvile* and *Bug* impaled."
2. "A monument of ANNE, daughter and coheire of REGINALD MOTON of Pekleton, widdow of WILLIAM GRIMESLEY, who died 1477."

A large altar tomb on the North ſide of the communion-table * has been extremely ſplendid. On the top are two cumbent figures; the man in warlike habiliments, which have been gayly gilt; his wife in the habit of the times. On the ſides of this tomb were painted twelve ſhields of arms †, all now worn off by time:

Over the whole, *Turvile* impaling *Babington.*

" Hic jacet RICARDUS TURVYLE, Armiger, filius & heres JOHANNIS TURVYLE, Armigeri, qui obiit viceſimo nono die menſis Novembris, anno Domini 1564; & ANNA uxor ejus, filia THOME BABINGTON, Armigeri, que obiit viceſimo octavo die menſis Aprilis 1584."

On a mural monument on the South wall:

" Here lyeth the body of EDWARD TURVYLE, of Newhall Parke, Eſq. who was buried the 15th day of Feb. 1629, aged 67; and JANE TURVYLE his wife ‡, daughter of JOHN HANSLY, Eſq. who died the . . day of . . . . . in aſſured hope of a joyful reſurrection."

On another mural monument nearly adjoining:

" Near this place is interred the body of GEORGE Yeo, Eſq.
who departed this life the 1ſt day of May, 1749, aged 36 years.

And likewiſe ANN his wife, who departed this life the 11th of Nov. 1775, aged 70.
She was grand-daughter of ROGER ROOE, Eſq. of Normanton Turvile.
This is erected by their ſon EDWARD ROOE YEO §, Eſq.
as a mark of his filial affection in remembrance of his deceaſed parents."

On flat ſtones, principally in the chancel:

" Here lieth the Rev. JOSEPH PAGETT, rector of this pariſh, and alſo of Barwell; who died the 18th day of June, in the 55th year of his age, anno Domini 1705."

" Here lyeth the body of JANE POTTER, the daughter of JOHN BURGOINE, of Cowick, in the county of York, Gent. and relict of WILLIAM POTTER, rector of

* Suppoſed to be that which Burton calls " A very fair raiſed monument, with a proportion cut in alabaſter of JOHN TURVILE, who died 1509." His wife was Katharine Staunton.

† " *Turvile*, impaled with Argent, 10 Torteauxes, a label Azure. Burton."

‡ This muſt have been a *ſecond* wife. From the pedigree already printed (ſee p. 252 & ſeqq.); his firſt wife appears to have been Ellen Armſtrong.

§ Who died Dec. 23, 1782, being then M. P. for Coventry.

Win-

Wintringham, in the county of Lincoln. She died Nov. 2, 1714, in the 65th year of her age."

"Here lyeth the body of the Rev. PETER POTTER, rector of this parish, son of the Rev. WILLIAM POTTER, rector of Wintringham in the county of Lincoln, who departed this life the 16th day of April, 1725, aged 51 years."

"EDWARD ROOE, of London, born 1680, died Nov. 1737."

"Here lyeth interred the body of the Rev. Mr. ADAMSON, curate of Thurlaston. He departed this life the 14th day of September, in the year of our Lord 1767, aged 58 years. Faithfully he discharged the duty of his function, was a friend to the distressed, and the patron of humility."

"MARY ROOE, 1699, aged 63.
"ROGER ROOE, 1707, aged 78.
"MARGERY ROOE, 1722.
"DOROTHY ROOE, 1733, aged 77.
"CHRISTOPHER ROOE, 1734, aged 57.
"ISABELLA YEO, 1746, aged 7.
"GEORGE YEO, 1750, aged 37."

In the North aisle:
"MARY SMART, died 1760, aged 64;
"JOHN SMART, 1761;
"JOHN, a batchelor, 1780, son of JOHN and MARY:
And some others of that family.

In the Pedigree of the TURVILES, p. *252, insert,
"Isabella Turvile, daughter of ——— Turvile *, of Aston, married in 1640 or 1650, to Thomas Whitgreave, Esq. of Mosely, co. Stafford."

Two lineal descendants of this branch of the family of Turviles are buried in the old church of the English nuns at Brussels, of the order of St. Dominic †; whence

* Daughter, probably, of George Turvile, who died 1622; though she might be the daughter of Henry who succeeded. Mr. Francis Whitgreave, now living (1787), gave me this account. F. W. Esq. is the son of the above Isabella, and he is about 57 years old; therefore, all considered, the marriage must have been much later than 1640 or 1650; consequently she more probably was the daughter of Henry, the last that is mentioned in the pedigree of Burton. D. WELLS.

† This house is distinguished from another English monastery of Benedictine Nuns, by the name of Spelekens. About twelve years ago these Nuns built a new church and convent on a more advantageous spot of their garden, at some distance from the old house and church; which were then relinquished, and perhaps demolished, so that it may be difficult now to obtain a sight of these monuments. Cardinal Philip Howard was a great benefactor to this house, who also founded the English college at Louvain. Several ladies of the Howard family took the veil in this house, and died and were buried there. D. WELLS.

a wor-

a worthy friend has obtained for me the following epitaphs (at the top of each of them are engraven the family arms:)

" Quod mortale fuit
ſub hoc Marmore depoſuit
Nobilis Adoleſcens
GEORGIUS TOURVILLE,
Filius unicus unicéque dilectus
FRANCISCI TOURVILLE, de Aſton,
in
Agro Leiceſtrenſi, Armigeri,
et
Prænobilis Dominæ
ELIZABETHÆ DOUGHTY, Conjugis;
Obiit die quintâ Octobris,
Ætat. An. 11, 1735.
Requieſcat in Pace ✠."

" D. O. M.
Ob Memoriam
Dilecti ſui Mariti
Prænobilis Domini D.
FRANCISCI TOURVILLE,
Armigeri, de Aſton,
in
Comitatu Leiceſtrenſi,
Qui Vitam cum Morte
commutavit
29 Octobris, 1749.
Hoc poſuit
Prænobilis Domina ELISABETHA
TOURVILLE, alias DOUGHTY *.
Pie Lector, ora pro eo
ut æterna
R. I. P. ✠"

The following coats of arms are preſerved in ſtained glaſs at Husbands Boſworth, n the Hall, now in poſſeſſion of Francis Forteſcue Turvile ‡, Eſq. lord of this manor. [See Plate XXII.] The manor was purchaſed by ——— Forteſcue, of Smith. The laſt ——— Forteſcue, Eſq. died without iſſue; his ſiſter ſurvived him, and died alſo unmarried, who by her will deviſed this and other eſtates in Oxfordſhire, to the preſent F. F. Turvile, Eſq. the neareſt of kin; there having been an intermarriage between a Turvile of Aſton and a Forteſcue. The preſent Mr. Turvile's grandfather was a brother of the laſt Francis Turvile, Eſq. of Aſton, who died at Bruſſels, and whoſe epitaph is printed above.

Arms of King James I. [Fig. A.]

Prince of Wales's creſt and motto, ICH DIEN. This is to be ſeen in two places, and in both miſ-painted HIC DEN. [Fig. B.]

Elizabeth, Queen of England, SEMPER EADIEM (for EADEM). [Fig. C.]

Argent, a lion rampant Sable, a chief Gules, ... Unknown. [Fig. D.]

Smith. Gules, on a chevron between three bezants, as many croſſes patée fitchy Sable; the creſt, an Indian goat's head iſſuing out of a ducal coronet. *Roger Smith* owned the houſe, and was lord of the manor in 1622. This coat is ſeen in another window of the houſe, but the creſt is different, being a hand armed or gauntletted, holding the head of a griffin, with the neck eraſed. [Fig. E.]

* Alſo buried there near her huſband ſome years afterwards.

‡ See p 254; where it might have been added, that John the tenth Earl of Shrewſbury married Mary daughter of Sir Francis Forteſcue, of Salden Hall, Bucks, Knight of the Bath.

Fretty

Fretty ..... colours gone; creſt, a greyhound Sable. This is ſuppoſed to be for *Cave* of Stanford, co. Northampton. [Fig. F.]

There is another, much defaced, ſuppoſed to be an Earl of *Exeter*.

Alſo another, much defaced, under which is written "*Goodman*."

In the gallery there is an old picture of a man in a ruff, with the collar of the order of St. George; the arms in one corner, viz. Quarterly, 1ſt and 4th, Or, a lion rampant Azure; 2d and 3d, Gules, three lucies hauriant Argent, ſurrounded by the garter and motto, "Honi ſoit qui mal y penſe." Over the top of the figure of the man, theſe words, "ESPERANCE EN DIEV ME COMFORTE. Ætatis ſuæ "'38, An° DNI 1566, ET DIE DEC° JUNII." This is clearly Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland. In this houſe Mr. Wells alſo ſaw an old picture on board, of Wickliff, rector of Lutterworth, ſuppoſed to be original.

In Shevesby church (ſee p. 526) is a monument,

"In memory of Richard Turvile, of Lilbourne, in com. Northampton, Gent. "died 1719, in the 82d year of his age."

Gules, three chevrons vary, Argent and Azure; impaling *Turvile's* arms, with a creſcent for difference. [See plate XXII. fig. L.]

NORTON.

This county contains three towns of that name; *Norton juxta Twycroſſe*, otherwiſe *Hog's Norton*; *Norton juxta Gaulby*, which was once an appurtenance to the abbey of Owſton; and *Eaſt Norton*, on the borders of Rutland, which is in the pariſh of Tugby, and had formerly a chapel.

NORTON by TWYCROSS.

This church, which is dedicated to the Holy Trinity, is in the patronage of the Crown.

Joſeph Whiſton, rector, 1650. See p. 310.

John Clayton, M. A. was preſented in May 1745.

NORTON near GALBY.

This church, which is dedicated to St. John the Baptiſt, is in the patronage of the *Whalley* family.

Thomas Howard, B. A. vicar, March 1756.

William Ludlam, B. D. (the very celebrated mechanical genius of Cambridge) is the preſent vicar. For his valuable publications, it may be ſufficient at preſent

to refer to the "Philoſophical Tranſactions;" and to the mathematical world at large.

Of William Fortrey, Eſq. of this town, who died in 1783, ſee above, pp. 35. 302.

EAST NORTON.

The ſtipend for the chapel (which includes that of Ilſton) is 12 l. 13 s. 4d.

In Iſlington church-yard is a tomb-ſtone in memory of John Page of this town, who died Nov. 9, 1758, aged 26.

NOSELY.

Of Roger de Martival, of this town, ſucceſſively archdeacon of Leiceſter, Dean of Lincoln, and Biſhop of Saliſbury, ſee Fuller, p. 129. He died in 1329; and founded a college at Noſely for a warden and certain brethren.

OADBY, or OWDEBY.

This church is dedicated to St. Peter, and is in the patronage of GEORGE WRIGHTE, Eſq. a lineal deſcendant of the ONEBYS of Hinckley, originally called *Ondeby* or *Oudeby*, who derived their deſcent from this place.

——— Liptrot, M. A. vicar, 1739-40; alſo rector of Broughton Aſtley.
Iſaac Liptrot, B. A. 1778.

In the South aiſle of the old cathedral of St. Paul, London, was the following epitaph:

"Orate pro anima Domini Rogeri Brabazon de Odeby, juris Canonici Doctoris, & hujus Eccleſiæ Cathedralis Reſidentiarii, qui obiit tertio die menſis Auguſti, Anno Domini MCCCCXCVIII. cujus animæ propitietur Deus. Nunc Chriſte te petimus, Miſerere quæſumus: Qui veniſti redimere perditos, noli damnare redemptos."

OLVESTON, or OWSTON.

Hugh Inge *, or Ynge, D. D. vicar, about 1500.
Charles Dickinſon, B. A. curate, died 1786. See p. 437.

The church here, formerly the chapel to a religious houſe, and now a perpetual curacy, is dedicated to St. Andrew. It formerly abounded in coats of armour, as deſcribed by Burton; but now contains nothing remarkable, except a ſexagon font lined with latten, and adorned with ſome old but not very ſtriking ornaments.

There

* He was born at Shipton Mallet in Somerſetſhire, educated in Wykeham's ſchool, made perpetual Fellow of New College in 1484, took the degrees in arts, and left the college in 1496.

There has been a cumbent figure on a monument on the wall, now almoſt entirely worn away.

A South-weſt view was engraved by Buck of the priory here; which has lately been pulled down, and a farm-houſe erected on its ſite.

ORTON SUPER MONTEM.

Ralph de Querendon exchanged this rectory, Feb. 3, 1329, with William de Lobenham, for the Subdeanery of Salisbury, and the Prebend Majoris partis Altaris annexed *.

William de Lubenham, 1329.

Roger Porter, M. A. about 1640. See an account of him, p. 326.

——— Matthews, ſucceeded him; intruded.

Thomas Hill.

William Paul, Clerk. He was moſt deſervedly executed at Tyburn July 13, 1716, for high treaſon, by engaging in the Rebellion the year before †.

John Brown, M. A. 1778.

The

Afterwards he travelled beyond the ſeas, where he was made D. D. was ſucceſſively made prebendary of Eaſt Harptree in, and ſuccentor of, the church of Wells, guardian of Wapulham in the dioceſe of Lincoln, prebendary of Auſt in the church of Weſtbury in the dioceſe of Worceſter (to which the vicarage of Wellow in the dioceſe of Bath and Wells was annexed by the Pope), vicar of Owſton, of Dultying in Somerſetſhire, by the preſentation of Richard the abbot and convent of Glaſtonbury, on the death of Mr. W. Speckington, and of Weſton, alias Sowey, by the preſentation of the ſaid abbot and convent. In the beginning of April 1511, he was incorporated D. D. at Oxford; and in the latter end of that year was made Biſhop of Meath in Ireland; tranſlated to the archiepiſcopal ſee of Dublin in 1521, and about that time was made chancellor of Ireland, where he was accounted a perſon of great probity and juſtice. He died at Dublin, Aug. 3, 1528; and was buried in the church of St. Patrick.

* Le Neve's Faſti, p. 272.

† William Paul, clerk, who lived and died a bachelor, was eldeſt ſon of John Paul, of Little Aſhby, in this county; his mother was daughter of Mr. Barfoot of Streetfield, co. Warwick. They had a freehold eſtate of about 60 or 70 l. per ann. lived in good repute, and had five children. William was born about 1678, brought up at ſchool by the Rev. Thomas Seagrave, rector of Leir in this county; and about 1697 removed to Rugby ſchool in Warwickſhire, where he remained under Mr. Holyoak near two years, till he was admitted ſizar of St. John's college, Cambridge, about May 1698, and Mr. John Harris fellow of the ſame college. Here he formed an acquaintance with Mr. Forſter, and became ſcholar; ſoon after which, his tutor dying, he was ſervitor to Mr. Edmondſon and Mr. Lambert, and not long after went into orders. Having proceeded B. A. 1701, M. A. 1705 (Cambr. Graduates), he was curate at Carlton Curlieu near Harborough, and chaplain to Sir Geoffry Palmer. From thence he went to Tamworth, and was curate and uſher of the free ſchool there; he went from thence to Nuneaton, co. Warwick, and was curate to Mr. Foxcraft, which curacy he quitted on being preſented to the vicarage of Orton on the Hill, by Dr. Talbot, the biſhop of Oxford, and inſtalled by Dr. Teniſon, biſhop of Lincoln, afterwards archbiſhop of Canterbury, May 5, 1709; to qualify himſelf for which he took the oaths to Queen Anne, and abjured the Pretender. He went down with Mr.

The church is ſituate in the South-weſt corner of the county, both in the deanery and hundred of Sparkenhoe; valued in the King's books at 6 l. 12 s. 6 d. and the improved rents are near 60 l. per annum.

The common field here, containing 1000 acres, was incloſed in 1782.

OSGATHORPE.

John Roſs, M. A. rector, about 1640.
Kadwallader Vaughan; died 1729.
Samuel Holbroak, 1730.
Theophilus Henry Haſtings, M. A. 1778.

The common field here, containing 200 acres, was incloſed in 1785.

Gaſcoyne, Mr. Cotton, and ſome others, to meet the rebels at Preſton, was ſeized by the way by one commonly called Major Bradſhaw, and Mr. Matthews, a clergyman, and ſet at liberty by one Colonel Noel, juſtice of the peace; but being born for his deſtiny, he went and joined the rebels at Lancaſter, and at Preſton importuned Mr. Forſter's chaplain Mr. Patten that he might read prayers, which was granted him unwillingly, becauſe he was in a lay dreſs. There he thrice read prayers for the Pretender as King. Juſt before the King's troops inveſted that town, he went out, having borrowed Mr. Patten's black coat, and left a blue one. He ſaid, he had letters for a lord in Staffotdſhire. He was taken by General Wills, but diſcharged. In his way to London he called in his own country, where he appeared in coloured cloaths, laced hat, and long wig and ſword; but he was accidentally met near Montague Houſe, by Thomas Bird, Eſq. juſtice of the peace for the county of Leiceſter, who knew him, and took him priſoner, Dec. 12, 1715. He was carried to the Duke of Devonſhire, afterward to Lord Townſhend, principal Secretary of State, examined, and put into a meſſenger's houſe; and in fourteen days was committed to Newgate. He was arraigned at Weſtminſter May 31, pleaded at firſt Not Guilty, afterwards withdrew his plea, was found guilty, and, July 13, 1716, drawn, hanged, and quartered at Tyburn. When Mr. Paul intended to engage, he came boldly up to Mr. Forſter, as he was at dinner with Mr. Patten, at the Recorder of Lancaſter's houſe, dreſſed in a blue coat, with a long wig and ſword, and accompanied by Mr. John Cotton, of Cambridgeſhire. They let him know who they were, and in a flouriſhing way made a tender of their ſervices for the cauſe, which Mr. Forſter accepting, they withdrew. Mr. Forſter told Mr. Patten, that the taller of the two gentlemen was a clergyman, of St. John's College, Cambridge, and that he had given him a perfect account of General Carpenter's marches. At his execution he profeſſed himſelf a member of the Church of England, but not of the Schiſmatical church, whoſe biſhops ſet themſelves up in oppoſition to thoſe orthodox fathers who were unlawfully and invalidly deprived by the Prince of Orange. "I declare," ſaid he, "that I renounce that communion, and that I die a dutiful and "faithful member of the Nonjuring church, which has kept itſelf from rebellion and ſchiſm, "and maintained true orthodox principles, both as to church and ſtate." Yet this ſame man, in a petition to Lord Chief Juſtice King after ſentence, had declared that, through the grace of God, he had a deep inſight into, and lively ſenſe of his crimes, which he did now at laſt deteſt and abhor from the bottom of his ſoul; and begged pardon of God, and King George, and his native country, againſt all which he had highly offended, and did now ſincerely repent, and declare his unfeigned ſorrow in having been inſtrumental towards encouraging and promoting the ſame. And in a petition to the King he humbly begged leave, in all ſorrow of heart, to acknowledge his great and heinous offence, and did, from the bottom of his heart, aſk pardon of God, his moſt ſacred Majeſty, and the church and nation. Patten's Hiſtory of the Rebellion, 1715, pp. 75—77. Tindal's Continuation of Rapin, IV. 498. 501. fol.

PACKIN-

PACKINTON.

Thomas Leeſon, vicar; died 1539 *.

The following lines were occaſioned by his death:

Me genuit Tatenel, aſt Ashbidavia nutrix;
Packington tumulus; ſic mea fata ferunt.

Thomas Peſtell, 1640. See p. 326.
William Smith, ejected. See an account of him, p. 319.
Michael Hutchinſon †, D. D.
Nathaniel Pegge, M. A. 1778; died 1782.
Mr. Wells ſucceeded in January 1783.

PEATLING MAGNA.

This church, dedicated to All Saints, was united in 1729 to that of Willoughby Waterleſs.

Under a black marble ſtone, in the church of Bromley in Kent, is the following monument, placed there by Dr. Johnſon not long before his death:

" Hic conduntur reliquiæ
ELIZABETHÆ
Antiquorum Jarviſiorum gente,
Peatlingæ, apud Leiceſtrienſes, ortæ;
Formoſæ, cultæ, ingenioſæ, piæ;
Uxoris primis nuptiis, HENRICI PORTER,
Secundis, SAMUELIS JOHNSON;
Qui multum amatam, diuque defletam
Hoc lapide contexit.
Obiit Londini, menſe Mart.
A. D. MDCCLIII."

Edward Staplesford, rector. See p. 328.
John Newcomb, 1747.
John Lovett, M. A. 1778.

PEATLING PARVA.

Thomas Bright, M. A. rector; preſented Oct. 1740.
John Horton, M. A. 1778.

* Erdeſwicke's Surv. of Staffordſhire, p. 168.

† He was alſo Prebendary of Lichfield, miniſter of All Saints, Derby; and rector of Chedall, co. Stafford. Willis, Lichfield, p. 452.

PECKLETON.

The Harleian MS. furniſhes the following notes:

"Unum mauſiolum eſt indicia vetuſtatis habens, tibia etiam cruciata, & anulis armatus eſt mele ſuperferens. Hec inſcriptio tantum remanet:

"..... dña Anna Mottonn .....

"Unum alterum hac inſcriptione:

"Mounſr Rob. Mottonne gyſt icy, Dieu de ſe alme eyt mercy.

"Unum alterum:

"Hic jacet Robtus Motonne, arm. ob. 1498.
"Hic jacet Robtus Motonne, miles, & Elizabeth' ux', ob. 1457.
"Hic jacet Willus Motonne & Margreta uxor ejus, ob. 1484.
"Hic jacet corpus Georgii Vincent, arm."

W. Wood, rector, 1778.

PICKWELL.

John Cave, rector, 1642 *.
——— Rogers, 1729.
——— Barton; preſented Oct. 1729.
——— Weſton; preſented Jan. 1730.
Charles Townſhend, M. A. Jan. 1731-2; alſo rector of Pinchbeck.
Charles Townſhed, M. A. 1778.

PIDDLESEY.

The manor of Piddleſey, in this county, was held by one Henry Angage, "per ſerjentiam capiendi lupos," as the inquiſition delivers it †."

PRESTWOULD.

The Harl. MS. ſays,

"This was ſome time the poſſeſſion of the Preſtwoulds.

"An ould monument ſtanding in male croſs-legged, written,

"Orate pro ..... Hugonis Preſtwould.

"Everard Digbie, ſonne to Gillam Digbie of Stoke-eve in Rutland; Mary, ſiſter and heir to her brother Richard Neale; and ſo the poſſeſſion came to the Digbies, where it now remayns."

Joſeph Dawſon, miniſter, 1778.

* See a particular account of him, p. 311.
† Itin. Leiceſt. 27 Hen. III. in Archiv. Turr. Londin.

In

In this church is the following inſcription:

"Sub hoc marmore tumulantur reliquiæ Simonis Packe, armigeri, militumque præfectoris; filius natu minimus fuit Chriſtopheri Packe, de Cotes, in agro Leiceſtrienſi, armigeri, nuper civitatis Londini prætoris. Tam fuit expertus quam animoſus in armis, & in aperta pericula libertatem regis & patriæ ad propugnandam ſe ſæpe projecerat; miro præditus ingenio, liberalis, affabilis, optimus amicus, & propter ſuam ſummam humanitatem omnes ad ſe allicit. Quadrageſimo octavo anno ætatis ſuæ mortem obiit ſecundo die Aprilis annoque Domini 1701."

QUENBOROUGH.

Robert Billeſden, citizen and haberdaſher, ſon of Alexander Billeſden of this town, was Lord Mayor of London in 1483.

Francis Squire, vicar, about 1640. See p. 328.

William Noble; died Oct. 1644; and was buried at Purley in the county of Berks. He was alſo rector of Brookesby. See p. 435.

John Simpſon, 1778.

QUENBY,

In the pariſh of Hungarton, is principally famous for being the ancient inheritance of a reſpectable family; from which Shuckburgh Aſhby, Eſq. a character of firſt-rate moral and literary excellence, is lineally deſcended. This gentleman reſides on his paternal inheritance; and is truly a parent to all his dependants. Under his benignant care a village of new cottages has riſen up, which he permits the inhabitants to enjoy at a quit-rent of 6 d. a year. The other part of this townſhip is the property of the Rev. Dr. Burnaby, vicar of Greenwich.

RATBY, RATHBY, OR RABY.

This little vicarage is a peculiar of Groby, formerly in the patronage of the monks of Nuneaton, and now in the Earl of Stamford's. The Biſhop of London inſtitutes, and iſſues a mandate to the Archdeacon.

In the Gentleman's Magazine for 1773, p. 76, is a plan and deſcription of an ancient camp at Ratby near Leiceſter.

RATCLIFF ON THE WREAK.

Thomas Ratcliff, or Radcliffe, an Auguſtinian friar at Leiceſter in the middle of the fourteenth century, a celebrated preacher, biſhop of Dromore in Ireland, and ſuffragan biſhop * of Durham, was born here. See Fuller, p. 132; Bale VI. p. 54; Pitts, p. 504; Tanner, Bibl. Brit. 613; Wharton, Ang. Sacr. I. 778; Ware de Præſul. p. 93. He died before 1489, and wrote ſeveral ſermons and pieces in divinity.

* *Chorepiſcopus.*

John

John Richardſon, vicar, about 1670.
Thomas Harriſon, inducted April 15, 1729. He had been a Diſſenting miniſter, but conformed.
William Bareſby; preſented Auguſt 7, 1745.
Samel Belton, B. A. 1778.

RATCLIFF CULEY.

Bartholomew Culie, was a native of this town, ſtudent at Oxford, and a celebrated philoſopher in the reign of Edward III. See Fuller, p. 132; Bale, XI. 30; Pitts Appr. 825; Tanner, Bibl. Brit. 211. One Bartholomew *Cowley* occurs fellow of Merton about 1286. Wood's MS. Merton.

This is a chapelry dependent upon Shepey.

RAVENSTON, or RAUNSTON.

John Shuttleworth, 1659. See an account of him, p. 315.

This manor is conſidered as part of the county of Derby, though ſurrounded by Leiceſterſhire.

Here is an excellent hoſpital for decayed widows.

REARSBY.

Cleare Sacheverell, rector; ſequeſtered 1644. See p. 328.
William Grace, 1662. See an account of him, p. 308.
John Orton, M. A. 1778.

REDMILD.

Guſtavus Haws, M. A. rector, died 1715. See his epitaph, p. 421.
Edward Vernon, died Dec. 1742, aged 76.
Henry Gilbert; preſented May 3, 1743; alſo rector of Belton, co. Lincoln.

RODELEY.

Henry III. gave the manor and church to the Knights Templars, who ſettled here a commandery of their order, which, with their eſtates here, came to the Knights Hoſpitalars, and were valued at the diſſolution at 87 l. 13 s. 4 d. per ann. as a MS. valor; but in Dugdale, Mon. Ang. II. 412. this is jointly valued with Dalby and Hether at 231 l. 7 s. 10 d. per ann. Rotheley was granted, 35 H. VIII. to Henry Cartwright *.

* Tanner, Not. Mon. 243.

The

The endowment of the vicarage, by Robert Groſthead, biſhop of Lincoln, between 1235 and 1245, is as follows:

"Omnibus Xti fidelibus, &c. Robertus Lincoln' epiſcopus, conſenſu Rogeri* decani & capit' Lincoln', conceſſiſſe, dediſſe, & confirmaſſe Roberto de Stamford †, magiſtro militiæ Templi in Anglia, & fratribus patronis eccleſiæ de Rodeley, cum pertinentiis ſuis, cum ipſam vacare contigerit, in proprios uſus, in perpetuam poſſidendam, ſalva vicaria perpetua in eadem vicaria, quam conſenſu dictorum magiſtri & fratrum in forma ſubſcripta duximus ordinandam, quod capellanus idoneus ad vicariam prædictam per magiſtrum & fratres, &c. qui pro tempore fuerunt, præſentandus nobis & ſucceſſoribus canonice inſtituendus in eadem vicaria. Habebit nomine vicariæ ſuæ totum alteragium eccleſiæ de Rowleia cum maneria perſonæ, & cum tota terra de dominico ipſius eccleſiæ ad eandem terram pertinentibus, & totam capellam de Gaddesbye, cum omni terra & omnibus aliis ad eandem capellam pertinentibus; & totum alteragium capellæ de Hagham, una cum omnibus pertinentiis ſuis & totam capellam de Grimſtone, cum una virgata terræ ad eandem capell' pertinent', & totam capellam de Wartonby cum una virgata terræ cum pertinentiis; & totum alteragium capellæ de Caudwell & de Wickham, cum una bovata terræ ad eandem capellam pertinent', &c. Qui quidem vicarius curam habens animarum totius parochiæ in ipſa eccleſia de Rodeleia, cum uno diacono & alio clerico idoneo pariter in officio ſacerdotali miniſtrans, & ſingulas prædictas capellas per ſingulos capellanos & clericos idoneos propriis ſumptibus deſerviri faciet. Libros & alia ornamenta tam matricis eccleſ' quam prædict' capellarum quantum ad rectorem eccleſiæ prædictæ pertinent ſuſtinebit, & in omnibus dictam matricem eccleſiam pertinent' & capellas ordinario loco reſpondebit. Salvis quatuor marcis quotannis archidiac' Leiceſtr' ſolutis per magiſtr' & frat'."

After the Knights Templars order was deſtroyed ‡, moſt of their lands were granted to the Knights Hoſpitalers.

Henry [Burgherſh] biſhop of Lincoln, 1337, confirms to the Hoſpitalars this appropriation made to the Templars, and the endowment of the vicarage and chapels, &c. as deſcribed above; and ſaid to be tranſcribed from the vicar of Rodeley's copy, 1700.

"Edwardus, Dei gratia, rex, &c. Sciatis quod cum celebris memoriæ Dom' Henricus Rex Angliæ, pater noſter, dudum per cartam ſuam conceſſit fratribus militiæ templi in Anglia manerium de Rotheley, cum advocatione eccleſiæ ejuſdem & capellarum ad eam ſpectantium, tenendum de eo in perpetuam elemoſynam: Nos licet diverſis rationibus jus habeamus in advocatione eccleſiæ manerii prædicti & capellarum prædict', volumus tamen & concedimus, pro nobis, &c. quod idem magiſter & fratres & ſucceſſores, &c. eandem eccleſiam, cum capellis de Gaddeſby,

* Roger de Weſeham, dean from 1232 to 1245.

† Robert de Sanford was maſter 1240, in the 23d year of archbiſhop Gray in the ſee of York. MSS. Kennet.

‡ Vid. Stat. Ed. II.

Hay-

Hayham, Grymeſtone, Warnoteby, Caudewell, & Wykeham, ad dictam eccleſiam ſpectantibus, habeant & teneant ad pittanciam fratrum conventus ſui de Acon. Nos autem tenorem litterarum patentium ad requiſitionem prioris & fratrum hoſpitalis Sancti Joh' Jeruſalem in Anglia duximus exemplificandam. Anno quarto Edw. Primi*."

750 acres of common field land here were incloſed in 1777; and 1200 acres more in 1781.

William Babington, LL. B. vicar, 1736.

ROTHERBY.

Francis Chamberlain, rector, about 1640. See p. 322.
——— Needham. See p. 325, 326.
Thomas Pocklington, M. A. by diſpenſation, dated June 1737; alſo vicar of St. Mary's in Leiceſter. See p. 476.

SAPCOTE.

——— Smith, rector; preſented Dec. 1730.
Thomas Frewin, B. A. 1778.

The common field, containing 300 acres was incloſed in 1778.

SCALDEFORD, or SCAULFORD.

——— Willielmo, ..., 1193.
Richard Stoup, LL. B. 1778.
William Peters (Chaplain to the Prince of Wales), May 1787.

SEGRAVE.

Robert Burton, rector; died Jan. 13, 1639. See an ample account of him in "The Hiſtory of Hinckley," pp. 132, 248.
Maurice Berkeley, 1640. See p. 320.
Robert Reding, 1662. See p. 317.
George Berkeley, M. A. 1686.
John Rogers, died 1715. See p. 525.
——— Berkin; preſented June 1727.
Thomas Thwaites, B. D. 1778.

Gilbert Segrave, a native of this pariſh, who died Biſhop of London in 1317, educated at Oxford, was preſented by his father Sir Nicholas Segrave, to the

* Pat. 2 E. III. p. 2. m. 7. per Inſpex. Vide etiam Pat. 5 R. II. p. 2. m. 31. Mon. Ang. II. p. 412.

living of Kegworth, being ſubdean of Lincoln, Nov. 1279; by the archbiſhop of Canterbury, to that of Herlaxton Dec. 1292; had a diſpenſation to hold ſeveral livings 1291; was inſtalled to the church of Ayleſton, 1292; rector of Fenny Stanton, co. Huntingdon; prebendary of Melton in the church of Lincoln, 1296, and of St. Martin's there till 1302; warden of St. Sepulchre's chapel in the church of York, 1303; archdeacon of Oxford 1303; reſigned the church of Pen, co. Bucks, 1309; precentor of St. Paul's, and biſhop of London, 1313; died Dec. 18, 1316. He wrote "Quæſtiones & Quodlibeta." See Fuller, p. 128; Tanner, Bibl. Brit. 660; Godwin de Præſul. 184.

In St. Mary's church at Leiceſter, on the S. E. wall, near the altar, is this inſcription:

"Hic
Felicem præſtolantes Reſurrectionem
Deponuntur Exuviæ
Reverendi Viri
JOHANNIS ROGERS, A. M.
Archidiaconi Leiceſtrienſis,
Rectoris de Segrave,
olim Coll. Divi Johannis apud Oxon. Socii,
comis, benefici, pii, pervigilis,
inter
bonorum gemitus, ſuorum queremonias,
Eccleſiæ deſideria, Pauperum efflagitationes,
è mediis
laboribus et malis
mortalium vel optimos obſidentibus,
ad
emeritorum otia,
pluſquam victorum triumphos,
conſummatorum Beatitudines evocati
nonis Maii,
Anno { Salutis 1715.
Ætatis 65."

There is an Engliſh epitaph for Mr. Archdeacon Rogers, on a floor ſlate, before the altar without the incloſure. Rogers Ruding, Eſq. the preſent head of that family, whoſe reſidence has been for ages at the Weſt Cotes within St. Mary's pariſh, and who occupy the ſpace about the altar, is named after the ſaid reverend gentleman, the families being allied by marriage.

SEILE.

R. Ing, rector, 1714.
Thomas Greſley, D. D. 1778.

Of the two towns of this name, that of Over Seile is included in the pariſh of Nether Seile.

A brief dated January 23, in the 24th year of the reign of King George the Second, deſcribes the church at this place to be "a very antient ſtructure;" and adds, that, "notwithſtanding the pariſhioners have within a few years paſt raiſed "amongſt themſelves large ſums of money, and laid out the ſame in endeavouring "to ſupport their ſaid church, yet the north ſide and weſt end are very much "bulged and decayed, ſeveral of the main beams, which ſupport the roof, have "their ends entirely rotted off, and decayed ſeveral feet at each end, and are ſupported by props; the walls, both of the church and ſteeple, are cracked in many "places, and the whole fabrick is in ſo ruinous a condition, that a great part "thereof muſt be taken down and rebuilt. By an eſtimate of the charge of "taking down, repairing, and rebuilding the ſame, upon a moderate computation, "it will amount to the ſum of 1150 l. and upwards."

SHAKSTON.

Bartholomew Wendover, rector, exchanged, 1384, with
John Mote, for the vicarage of Beethorp in Norfolk *.
John Hodges, vicar, about 1640. See p. 323.
Thomas Hall, 1778.
John Adamthwaite, D. D. 1787.

SHANKTON.

Richard Drayton, 1662. See p. 314.
Charles Markham, B. A. 1778.

SHAWELL.

——— Sherrier, rector; died March 3, 1731.
John Harper; presented March 1731.
Robert Heron, M. A. 1778.

Sir Edward Leigh, son of Mr. Henry Leigh, of this town, was educated in grammar by Mr. Lee of Walshall in Staffordshire; afterward at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, under the tuition of Mr. William Pemble; where having proceeded in Arts, he removed to the Middle Temple, and studied the law; but the plague forcing him out of London in 1625, he went into France, farther to improve himself; and after his return, spent some years at the Temple in the study, not only of the law, but divinity and history, in which last he proved a man of eminence. In 1639 he was a burgess for the town of Stafford, upon the withdrawing of several members of the Long Parliament to the King at Oxford. Afterwards he was appointed, with Mr. Selden, Mr. Francis Rous, Mr. Bulstrode Whitlocke, &c. to sit in the Assembly of Divines; where he behaved himself as well and learnedly as most of the Divines themselves. He was also a colonel of a regiment for the Parliament, custos rotulorum for the county of Stafford; and being numbered with those Presbyterian members who were turned out of the House of Commons by the army, Dec. 6, 1648, because he voted his Majesty's concessions satisfactory, he betook himself wholly to study. From this period to the Restoration he employed himself in writing a considerable number of learned and valuable books, which shewed profound learning, a knowledge of the languages, and much critical sagacity; and of which a list will be found below, as arranged by Anthony Wood †. Sir Edward

* Blomefield, I. p. 333.

† "Select and choice Observations concerning the twelve first Cæsars, &c. Oxon. 1635," 8vo; to which he added six more, making up the number eighteen, which were printed with the former, in another edition. The observations on the rest that followed were made by Henry Leigh, the author's eldest son, M. A. of Magdalen Hall, which, being printed with the former at London, 1657, 8vo, had this title put to them, "Analecta Cæsarum Romanorum." Afterwards they were illustrated with their effigies and coins, London, 1664, 8vo; and in another edition, which came out in 1670, 8vo, they had observations of the Greek emperors added to them by the same hand. 2. "Treatise of Divine Promises, in 5 books, London, 1633;" there again the

ward died at his houſe called Ruſhall Hall, in Staffordſhire, June 2, 1671: and was buried in the chancel of Ruſhall church. A copy of his "Critica Sacra," full of valuable notes by my late excellent and very learned friend Mr. Bowyer, is now in the hands of the benevolent Dr. Owen of Edmonton.

SHENTON.

This is a chapelry within the pariſh of Boſworth.

A Funeral Sermon on Mr. Francis Wollaſton was preached here in 1685; ſee p. 505.

SHEPEY MAGNA.

Here are two rectories, called the North and South Mediety, both dedicated to All Saints; and Ratcliff Culey is alſo included in the pariſh. In 1678 Robert Wolfreſton, Eſq. was patron of the North Mediety; in 1771 Mr. Robert Evans was patron of the South.

the third time 1650; and the fourth in 1657, 8vo. 3. "Critica Sacra, on the Hebrew words "of the Old, and of the Greek of the New Teſtament, London, 1639 and 1646," 4to; there again in two parts in folio, 1662: in which book, the author expreſſing great ſkill in the languages, had reſpect and kindneſs ſhewn him by the learned Uſher primate of Ireland 4. "Supplement to the Critica Sacra, Lond. 1662," fol. 5. "A Treatiſe of Divinity, "in three Books, Lond. 1648, 1651," 8vo. 7. "Annotations on all the New Teſtament, "Lond. 1650," fol. 8. "A Philological Commentary: or, an illuſtration of the moſt obvious "and uſeful words in the Law, with their diſtinctions and divers acceptations, as they are found "as well in Reports ancient and modern, as in Records and Memorials never printed, Lond. "1652, 1658, 1671," 8vo, dedicated to William L'Iſle, Eſq. one of the lords commiſſioners of the great ſeal of England, 1652. 9. "A Syſtem or Body of Divinity in 10 Books, Lond. 1654, and "1662," fol. 10. "Treatiſe of Religion and Learning, in 6 Books, Lond. 1656," fol. which book, lying dead on the bookſeller's hands, had this title put to it in 1663: "Fælix Conſortium: "or, a fit Conjuncture of Religion and Learning, in one entire Volume, conſiſting of ſix "Books," &c. From which treatiſe, William Crowe of Suffolk, maſter of the free ſchool at Croydon in Surrey, took many things when he compoſed his "Elenchus Scriptorum in ſacram "Scripturam, &c. Lond. 1672," 8vo. 11. "Choice French Proverbs, Lond. 1657, 1664," 8vo. "Annotations on the five Poetical Books of the Old Teſtament, viz. Job, Pſalms, Pro- "verbs, Eccleſiaſtes, and Canticles, Lond. 1657," fol. 12. "Second Conſiderations of the "High Court of Chancery, &c. Lond. 1657," 4to. 13. "England deſcribed: or, the Coun- "ties and Shires thereof briefly handled, Lond. 1659," 8vo, copied moſtly from Camden. 14. "Choice Obſervations on all the Kings of England; from the Saxons to the death of King "Charles I. Lond. 1661," 8vo. 15. "Three Diatribes, or Diſcourſes: 1. Of Travel; 2. Of "Money; 3. Of Meaſuring, &c. Lond. 1671," 8vo. This book is called, in another edition, 1680, "The Gentleman's Guide, in three Diſcourſes, &c." 16. He alſo publiſhed "The Ma- "giſtrate's Authority, in two Sermons, Lond. 1647," 4to, penned by Chriſtopher Cartwright, B. D. and miniſter at York; to which our author Leigh put a preface, to vindicate himſelf againſt a lying pamphlet, as he calls it, which intitles him, "a man of a fiery diſpoſition, and one ge- "nerally made chairman upon any buſineſs that doth concern the Clergy."

For an account of John Poultney, a native of Little Shepey, a remarkable walker in his his ſleep, who was frozen to death in the North-eaſt paſſage about Nova Zembla, ſee Burton, p. 254, and Fuller, p. 137.

Silveſter Freeman, M. A. rector of the South Mediety, 1740; alſo rector of Ratcliff Culey, and the North Mediety of Shepey, by diſpenſation, dated April 15, 1741.

Mr. Williams, Maſter of the Free Grammar School at Northampton, April 1765.

William Fell, B. A. 1778.

SHEPESHEAD, or SHEEPSHEAD.

This church, dedicated to St. Botolph, is in the patronage of Sir Wm. Gordon.

Thomas Heath, M. A. vicar, 1732; alſo rector of Hathern.

Charles Alſop, 1778.

For an account of Dr. John Duport, a native of this pariſh, and of Dr. James Duport, his very learned ſon, ſee above, p. 279.

On Saturday the 30th of June, 1753, about one o'clock in the afternoon, a dreadful fire broke out in this town, which conſumed about 150 bay of building, with houſhold goods, implements of huſbandry, &c.

The common field, containing 2000 acres, was incloſed in 1777.

SHEVESBY, SHEASBY, or SHEARSBY.

The tower and ſpire of this church are very much out of repair; a large chaſm or crack portending its ſudden fall.

In this church is a monument of ——— Halford, daughter of Andrew Halford, of Weſton, Eſq. She was married to ——— Freeman.

Another, "In memory of Richard Turvile, &c. 1719" (ſee before, p. 515).

On the weſt front of the tower, there is a figure cut in ſtone under a niche, which is deſigned for St. Mary Magdalene, to whom the church is dedicated. The wake follows the 22d of July, which is the day of her feſtival.

Under the belfrey is a bell placed on the ground, which was brought from Knaptoft, the mother church; round this bell Mr. Wells read theſe words,

"I. H. S. NAZARENVS REX JUDEORVM, FILI DEI MISERERE MEI, 1625."

Monumental inſcription in the church-yard, for John and Ann Seale:

"Their fleſh ſhall ſlumber in the ground,
"Till the laſt trumpet's joyful ſound,
"Then burſt their chains with ſweet ſurprize,
"And in their Saviour's joys ariſe."

Near

Near the end of this town (which is in the parish of Knaptoft), upon the turnpike road from Leicester to Welford, there is a post set up at the bottom of a hill leading up to Knaptoft, with the following inscription:

"By order of the trustees of this road, that broad wheels may draw ten horses "up this hill, and narrow six."

SHILTON, or EARL'S SHILTON.

The common field, containing 1500 acres, was inclosed in 1778.

The chapel here, dedicated to St. Peter, is a curacy in the parish of Kirkby Malory.

Inscriptions in the chapel-yard, taken 1787:

"Anne Boulton, widow, Feb. 9, 1777, aged 97."

"William } Cooper, { died 1757, aged 77."
"Sarah } { died 1753, aged 72."

"James Middleton, died 1785, aged 63."

"John Lines, died 1777, aged 70."

"Elizabeth Blechley, died 1772, aged 54."

"Anne Lines, died 1761, aged 46."

SIBBISTON, or SIBSTON.

This church, dedicated to St. Botolph, is in the patronage of Pendock Neale, Esq.

On the monument of John Marschall, arms, Arg. 2 bars Sable, a canton Ermine, and this inscription:

"John Marschall true, kinde, gentle, and wise,
Lord of Vpton that now heere lies;
Had none issue, but Elizabeth his heyresse was,
That Rafe Fitzherbert, of Norbury, to wife now has.
Seuen sonnes, eight daughters, to him she bare,
And of our Lord God, 1432 yeare,
The first of September the said John past,
To the most glorious joy that euer shall last."

The Harleian MS. records,

"Hic jacent Ricardus Mareschallus & Margeria & Alicia uxores sui; morte pe-"riit 1494.

"Here

" Here lyeth the body of John Fowler of Weſtbury; he married Margaret " daughter of Robert Jakes, eſq."

Samuel Doughty, rector, 1662. See an account of him, p. 319.
Edward Noel; preſented to Kilhampton in Cornwall, 1727. See p. 325.
John Neale, LL. B. 1778.

SILBY, SILEBY, or SALBY.

This church, dedicated to St. Mary, is in the patronage of William Pochin, Eſq.

William Thornborough, vicar, about 1642; ſequeſtered. See p. 320.
Ralph Heathcote, M. A. 1739; alſo rector of Moreton, Derbyſhire, by diſpenſation, dated June 3, 1739; the preſent learned and excellent rector; well known by his many uſeful and valuable publications.

SKEFFINGTON.

This church, dedicated to St. Thomas Becket, is the patronage of William Farrell, Eſq.

John Waybred, rector, about 1640. See p. 328.
Paul Southworth, 1742.
James Daſhwood, M. A. 1778.

The Harleian MS. preſerves the following memoranda:

" Hic jacet Tho' Scevington & Margareta uxor ejus, ob. 1514.
" Hic jacet Mona Aſton uxor Ed' Aſton, arm. una filiarum Hen. Vernon, militis, " ob. 1525.
" Hic jacent Hugo Erdſwick, filius & heres Hugonis Erdeſwike de Sandon & Eli- " zabethæ uxoris ejus 1510.
" Hic jacet Tho' Welch, arm. fil' Ricardi Walch, or Walſh, arm. ob. Julii, 149 .."

" Sir William Skeffington, Lord Deputy of Ireland, died at Kilmainam about the " end of December 1534, and was honourably buried (according to his dignity) in " St. Patrick's church in Dublin, though afterwards a monument was erected for " him at Skeffington, whence he deſcended; ſince demoliſhed by the impiety of the " laſt age *."

The old manſion houſe of this family has been elegantly rebuilt by its preſent poſſeſſor, William Clark Farrell Skeffington, Eſq. Lieutenant Colonel of the Firſt Regiment of Foot Guards.

* Borlaſe's Reduction of Ireland, p. 103.

SNARESTON.

This is a chapelry, dedicated to St. Bartholomew, in the parish of Swepston. In 1747, as apears by a brief of that date, it was by the length of time become so ruinous, and in so dangerous a condition, that the inhabitants could not attend divine service therein, without the greatest hazard and danger of their lives, though very large sums of money had been expended and laid out by the parishioners, by erecting buttresses, props, and all other means in order to keep up their said church; but then found it impossible to keep up the same any longer, there being a general decay of all the materials, and the foundation thereof so bad, that the whole must be taken down and rebuilt; an estimate of the charge thereof, made and taken upon the oaths of able and experienced workmen, amounted to the sum of 1145 l. and upwards.

The Harleian MS. preserves these inscriptions:

"Hic jacent corpora Johis Charnelli, arm. & Margretæ uxoris ejus; ob. 1425, "4 H. VI.

"Idem Johannes fieri fecit * . . . . . eccleſiæ, & locum ubi imago Chriſti ſtetit.

"Orate pro Johanne Charnell & Johanna uxore ejus.

"Hic . . . . . Willus Charnells, arm. & Jocoſa uxor ejus, 1476."

SOMERBY.

Gregory Heuson, M. A. of Queen's College, Cambridge, presented to this vicarage Feb. 15, 1752. He was also rector of St. John's with St. Clement's united, in Stamford, co. Lincoln.

William Brown, M. A. 1778.

STANTON, or STONY STANTON.

Robert Weldon, rector, M. A. about 1640 †. See some account of him, p. 328.

——— Lodge; presented to Kilhampton in Cornwall 1727.

John Carte, LL. B. 1735. He was also vicar of Hinckley. See an account of him, p. 180.

Caleb Lowdham, M. A. 1778.

Boucher Nickolls ‡, LL. B. 1781. He was presented in 1786 to the Collegiate Deanry of Middleham in Yorkshire.

* He built the roof of the chapel.

† Mag. Brit. 1352. Walker's Sufferings. Ath. Oxon. vol. II. p. 65.

‡ This gentleman published a Visitation Sermon, preached before the Archdeacon of Leicester, 1782. See Gent. Mag. vol. LII. p. 342.

"Rober-

" Robertus de Stantona, Lenardo de Lucy, & Ricardo de Inwardby, manerium " de Stony Stanton juxta pontem. Teſtibus Waltero de . . . . . "Ed' Apulby, Egidio de Meynil, militibus, Aluredo Salvy, Jo' Francis, Aluredo " Saglevy *."

STANTON WYVILE.

John Hull, rector, 1662. See p. 317.

——— Stafford; preſented by the Earl of Cardigan in March 1727.

Joſeph Pepin, M. A. rector; alſo vicar of Tugby, by diſpenſation, dated April , 1736.

Paul Georgeſhaw, M. A. 1778.

" Hic jacet Willus Wyvile, arm. Dominus de Wyvile, ob. 1452 †."

Of the Wyviles, ſee Fuller's Church Hiſtory, p. 170; and Worthies, p. 129.

STAPLEFORD.

Thomas Toddington, B. D. vicar, 1778.

John Torkington, of Clare Hall, Cambridge, had a diſpenſation to hold this vicarage with the rectory of Teigh in Rutland, in June 1787.

STAPLETON,

A ſmall chapelry within pariſh of Barwell, has a little ſpire, but the inſide is remarkably plain. The chancel is of one pace with the chapel; the roof leaded. It is remarkable that there is not a ſingle monument or inſcription either in the chapel or chapel-yard; nor a ſingle ornament of any kind, except the king's arms, very old and greatly defaced.

STOKERSTON, or STOKFASTON.

Jan. 22, 1456, 5 E. IV. Licentia R. Edwardi quarti Johanni de Boyville, Arm. ut ipſe quoddam hoſpitale B. Marie & Omnium SS. apud *Stokfaſton* fundaret iuxta eccleſiam dicte ville, de uno capellano & tribus pauperibus pro anima ejuſdem Johannis oraturis in perpetuum; & quod ſint corpus incorporatum, habeantque ſigillum ſuum proprium, & terras ad valorem x librarum per annum. Rex omnibus, &c. Teſte Rege apud Stamford, xxii die Januarii ‡.

1307, 1 Ed. II. by writ ad quod damnum, Thomas Duke of Lancaſter was allowed, &c. to give 3 meſſuages, 4 acres and 1 rood of land with xxii s. to the Hoſpital of St. Leonard.

* Harl. MS. † Ibid.

‡ Monaſt. Ang. II. 482; Pat. 5 E. IV. p. 2. m. 3; Rot. Pat. 8 E. IV. p. 2. m. 18; Tanner Not. Mon. 247.

1322-3, 16 E. II. a grant of Simon de Montford, earl of Leiceſter, of 7 l. 9 s. 1 d. was confirmed.

1 Ed. III. 1327. Philip Danet was permitted to give 3 meſſuages, and 5 virgates and a half of land.

The Harleian MS. has,

" Orate pro animabus Tho' Bould, militis, & Elizabethæ uxoris ejus, filiæ Tho' " Bovile & Elizabethæ uxoris ejus.

" Hic jacet Johes Bovile, ar. & Dña Iſabella uxor ejus, qui ob. 1467, 17 E. IV.

" Orate pro animabus Johes Sotehill & Elizabethæ uxoris ejus, ob. 1493."

In the window, " Jo' Cockaine & Elizab' uxor."

" Tho' Reſtwood & Margret uxor.

" In feneſtra, imago Dominæ cum expanſo umbilico & quator preni* exeuntibus."

Burton has alſo,

" A monument of John Bovile: Orate pro animabus Johannis Bovile, Armig. " & uxoris ejus, qui hoc campanile cum campanis fieri fecerunt, 1467."

And, " A tomb of Henry Southill, lord of Stokerſton, that died 1485."

" This place," ſays Burton, " is memorable for that great caſe of perpetuities between Corbet and Corbet, in the 41ſt of Elizabeth, in the Common Pleas, Rot. 1049, ſet down at large in Lord Coke's firſt part of Reports †: wherein it appeareth, that the action was here laid for the trial of the title. The truth is, never any Corbet was lord of this manor, neither was that a true caſe as between thoſe two Corbets, but a feigned caſe in names, cauſed by Sir Anthony Mildemay of Apethorpe, in the county of Northampton, Knight, whoſe lands being perpetuated in the ſame manner, and having one only daughter (married to Sir Francis Vane, of Kent, to whom he intended to paſs all his inheritance), was deſirous to be aſcertained of the law in this caſe, otherwiſe, loth to hazard a forfeiture; therefore cauſed this action to be brought, as is above ſhewed. But Sir Edmund Anderſon, then chief juſtice of the Common Pleas, at the firſt not being made privy to the buſineſs, but after, underſtanding the circumſtance *à latere*; was in ſuch a chafe at the firſt hearing of it, being then upon the bench at Weſtminſter, that in a fury he flung out of the hall, ſaying, he came not thither to argue any counterfeit caſes. I was then ſtanding by, being A REPORTER ‡ IN THE SAME COURT; but, after being better qualified, he argued the caſe, and gave judgement againſt perpetuities."

* Sic MS. quære *pueri?*

† Coke, part I. fol. 77. b.

‡ This circumſtance having eſcaped me in compiling the account of Burton, pp. 129. 246; it is here noticed as a matter of ſome curioſity and doubt in the profeſſion, whether any actual appointment of this nature exiſted at that period; and it would be a very deſirable piece of information, to know the names of thoſe who had ſuch appointment. Such Reporters, it is well known, were afterward appointed under a recommendation of Lord Bacon, and continued a ſhort time. But Burton alludes to a cauſe in 1599 or 1600.

The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is in the patronage of the *Duncombes*.

——— Mun, rector, 1665 *.
John Rogers, M. A. 1778.

STONISBY, or STONESBY.

The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is in the patronage of the Duke of Rutland.

Anthony Shaw, vicar; preſented by the King (by lapſe) 1777.

The common field here, containing 100 acres, was incloſed in 1780.

STOUGHTON

Is a chapelry in the pariſh of Thurnby. See p. 542.

The manſion-houſe, formerly belonging to the family of *Beaumont*, is now the property of Anthony James Keck, Eſq.

On a black marble tablet againſt the North aiſle of this chapel is this inſcription, in golden capital letters:

" Neere to this place lyeth the body of Sir Thomas Beaumont, of Stawton, in " the co. of Leceſ. Knyght, who died the 27 of Novemb. 1614. Dame Katherine, " his wife, daughter and heire of Thomas Farnham, of Stawton aforeſaid, Eſq. " (ſhe died the 10th of May, 1621) leaving iſſue 3 ſones, and 7 daughters; viz. " Sir Henry Beaumont, ſonne and heire, married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Wm. " Turpyn, of Knaptoft; Farnham Beaumont, ſecond ſonne; Thomas Beaumont, " third ſonne; Elizabeth, wife to Sir John Aſhburnham, after wife to Sir Thomas " Richardſone, lord chief juſtice of the King's Bench; Frances, wife to Sir Wol- " ſtan Dixie; Anne, wife to John Dillon; Hellen lived unmarried; Iſabell, wife " to Sir Hugh Snazell; Jane, wife to William Temple; Mary, wife to Richard " Paramore.

" This monument was erected at the care and coſt of the Lady Elizabeth Ri- " chardſon, Barones of Cramond, the eldeſt daughter, 1631."

On a marble monument in the north aiſle is this inſcription:

" Sacred to the memory of
Sir GEORGE BEAUMONT †, Baronet,

de-

* Baxter's Hiſtory of Apparitions, p. 155.

† He ſucceeded his brother Sir Thomas in his title and eſtate; and being alſo heir male in blood to Thomas Lord Viſcount Beaumont of Cole Orton (an ancient ſeat and inheritance of the family), ſucceeded to that, and all other his eſtates, by the laſt will of the ſaid lord. He was elected in the firſt parliament called by Queen Anne, for the town of Leiceſter, and ſerved for the ſaid town, in every parliament afterwards, till his death. In the year 1712 he was made a com-

deſcended from an ancient and illuſtrious family,
to which he was a new ornament by his diſtinguiſhed merit.
He repreſented the town of Leiceſter in nine ſucceſſive parliaments,
and bore public offices in the Engliſh reign
of that excellent princeſs Queen Anne.
But, not changing with the times, he left all but his ſeat in parliament,
the reward of an unbiaſſed attachment to the intereſt of Britain,
diſintereſted, juſt, ſteady, intrepid,
He poſſeſſed every virtue that adorned a public ſtation.
eaſy of acceſs, affable, humane, beneficent,
he exerciſed all the qualities amiable in private life.
Of an underſtanding quick and lively, of a judgment clear and penetrating.
in converſation obliging, polite, entertaining.
A patron of the poor, a friend of human kind.
He lived beloved, and died lamented,
April 9, 1737, aged 73.

" His ſiſters, Arabella and Chriſtiana Beaumont, and his nephew William Buſby, that ſo noble an example may be remembered and imitated, have cauſed this monument to be erected."

A diurnal publication of the time thus records the character of this gentleman :

" On April 9, 1737, about four o'clock in the morning, died of an inflammation upon his lungs, Sir George Beaumont, Bart. deſcended from an ancient family (originally ſprung from the Kings of France and Jeruſalem *) which had been ſeated for many centuries in Leiceſterſhire, and which long enjoyed the honour of peerage ; among others was John † Lord Viſcount Beaumont, ſo created by Henry VI. and

commiſſioner of the privy ſeal, and in 1714 one of the lords of the admiralty ; and dying unmarried, April 9, 1737, left the paternal eſtate at Stoughton. to his three ſurviving ſiſters, Anne, Arabella, and Chriſtiana, and to his nephew, William Buſby, Eſq. (only ſurviving ſon of his ſiſter Catharine), and was buried with his anceſtors at Stoughton.

* The memory of theſe alliances was preſerved in the church of Barton upon Humber, in this tetraſtick ;

" Rex Hieroſolymus cum Bellomonte locatur
" Bellus mons etiam cum Boghan conſociatur
" Bellus mons iterum Longicaſtro religatur,
" Bellus mons——Oxonie titulatur."

† Father to the gentleman whoſe memory is thus preſerved in the chancel of the church of Wivenhoe in Eſſex :

" Here in the earth, under this marbell, reſt the bonys of the noble Lord William Beaumont,
" Knight, Vycount Beaumont, and Lorde Bardolphe ; which William, after the natural courſe
" of all earthly creators, deceſſed the 20th day of Decemb. in the yere of Chriſt's incarnation,
" MCCCCCVII. whoſe ſoul, Jhu, of his infinite mercy, receive into joy."

and the firſt to whom the title of Viſcount was ever given in England. The late Sir George ſucceeded his brother Sir Thomas in the title and eſtate in the year 1690; and in 1702 ſucceeded to another eſtate by the death of Thomas Lord Viſcount Beaumont of the kingdom of Ireland. In the year 1710 her late Majeſty Queen Anne appointed him one of the Commiſſioners for executing the office of lord privy ſeal, and afterwards one of the lords of the admiralty, in which place he continued till the death of that excellent Princeſs; and upon the change of affairs, ſuffered the ſame fate of the reſt of her faithful ſervants: nay, ſo far was the rage of party carried as even to turn him (together with a great number of other gentlemen of the beſt families in that county) out of the commiſſion of the peace. In this the poor were the only ſufferers; who in him found an impartial magiſtrate and a ſteady friend; but ſo great and general was the diſcontent upon that account, that it was afterwards thought proper to reſtore him and ſome other of his friends, though it is not doubted but they would a ſecond time have been turned out, had the late lord chancellor been of as compliant a temper as one of his predeceſſors; he had nevertheleſs the ſatisfaction to find that however ſmall his intereſt with men of power might be, yet among the people he repreſented it increaſed every day and every conteſt; particularly, the laſt ſhewed how much ſuperior to any competitor. He has repreſented the town of Leiceſter conſtantly in every parliament ſince the death of King William, and ſo well has his behaviour been approved by his conſtituents, that notwithſtanding the weight of the court againſt him for more than twenty years, his intereſt has been increaſing all that time; ſo that it is not likely he would have met with another oppoſition. He was kind to his ſervants, compaſſionate to his tenants, charitable to the poor, indefatigable in ſerving his friends, and courteous to all men, and perhaps will, in the county where he lived and was beſt known, be more generally miſſed and lamented than any perſon in the memory of man; dying a batchelor he is ſucceeded in title and bulk of his eſtate by his next brother Lewis Beaumont *, rector of Pyecombe in Suſſex."

And for whoſe lady, is this inſcription:

"Of your charitie pray for the ſoule of the high and noble lady, Ellizabeth Scroope, firſt "married to the noble lord, Willm, late Vycount Beaumond, lord Comyn, Bardolphe, Phelip, "and Erpingham; and after, wife unto the high and noble lord, John, ſumtyme earl of Oxford, "high chamberlin of England, and admiral of the ſame, Vycount Bulbeck, Lord Scales, coun-"cellor to our ſoveraine lord the King, and knight of the moſt noble order of the Garter. The "which lady, Elizabeth, departed to God, the 26th day of June 1537; on whoſe ſoule, and "chriſten ſouls, Jhu have mercy."

* One of the prebendaries of Chicheſter; he married Elizabeth, daughter of Elizabeth Courtenay, and relict of the Rev. Mr. Temple, by whom he had no iſſue; and, dying Dec. 23, 1738, the title, and the Lord Viſcount Beaumont's eſtate, at Cole Orton, and other places, went to his couſin Sir George Beaumont, whoſe ſon and nameſake, the preſent baronet, ſucceeded him 1762.

On

On another marble monument againſt the North wall of the chancel:

" This monument
is erected to the memory of Admiral Baſil Beaumont *, who was loſt in the great ſtorm, to the inexpreſſible grief of his relations, to whom he gave the higheſt proofs of friendſhip. He was a publick loſs, and univerſally lamented. Never was found in any one perſon, more virtues and perfections than he was bleſſed with. He was the fifth ſon of Sir Henry Beaumont, Baronet.
Born in the year 1669; loſt Nov. 27, 1703.
This monument was put up by his ſiſter,
Anne Beaumont,
1738."

STRETTON IN THE FIELD,

Is ſo called to diſtinguiſh it from *Stretton Magna* (a chapelry dedicated to St. John the Baptiſt) in the pariſh of Glen; and from *Stretton Parva*, a chapelry in Norton near Gaulby.

——— Beaumoris, rector; preſented July 5, 1749.

SWEPSTON.

The church, dedicated to St. Peter, with the chapelry of Snareſton annexed, is in the patronage of Mr. Ryder.

Francis Standiſh, rector, about 1640. See p. 328.
Henry Watts, ejected 1662. See an account of him, p. 314.
John Gery, D.D. 1662 †.

* Baſil, brother to Sir George, was from his infancy brought up to the ſea ſervice (under his kinſman, the Lord Dartmouth), and was captain of divers ſhips, employed in the moſt ſignal ſervices in the late wars, in the reigns of King William and Queen Anne. He attained to the honour of a flag, ere he was thirty-two; and being appointed rear admiral of the blue ſquadron of the fleet, 1702-3, was employed to reſtrain the attempts of the enemy, from Dunkirk, which he did with great ſucceſs: but being remanded thence to the Downs, in order to be furniſhed with neceſſaries, he was, while bearing the flag in her Majeſty's ſhip the Mary, forced, with ſeveral others, from their anchors, by that violent ſtorm which happened Nov. 27, 1703, and being hurried on the Goodwin Sands, was, with the reſt of the ſhip's company, caſt away, and periſhed.

† He died Aug. 9, 1722, being Archdeacon of Bucks, and was buried here, with the following inſcription:

" H. S. E. In ſpe reſurrectionis ad vitam æternam depoſitum quod mortale fuit viri Reverendi
" Johannis Gery, LL. D. eccleſiarum de Swepſton & Stanton in agro Leiceſtr. rectoris; Lin-
" colnienſis prebendarii; Buckinghamienſis archidiaconi; & annos per plures munere juſticiario
" quod ad pacem attinet functi: qui obiit in Chriſto anno ſalutis 1722, ætatis ſuæ 85."

Robert Billio, M. A. had a diſpenſation to hold this rectory, with the vicarage of Nuneaton *, co. Warwick.

Thomas Billio, LL. B. died June 13, 1782.

A fine old monument of William Humphry †, Eſq. who died in 1591. His figure at full length, in mail, hands joined.

Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Humfry, Knight, late wife of Henry Bedell, of Great Colcutt, died Jan. 24, 1650.

The Harleian MS. mentions,

" Unum monumentum cum flexis genibus in vitreo, cum hac inſcriptione:
" Robtus Charnells & Johan' ux' ejus. Robertus eſt armatus cum ſcuto.
" Dñus Joñes Charnells Dominus iſtius .....
" Here lyeth Jo' Whithull, eſq. and Joyce, Joane, and Joane, his wives; by them
" he had 12 ſons and 5 daughters, ob. 1537.
" Ricus Whithul & Theobalda uxor ejus, ob. 1565.
" Joñes Flaunders & Margareta ux'."

SWINFORD.

The church, dedicated to All Saints, is in the patronage of the *Caves*.

James Wilde, B. A. vicar, 1778.

The common field, containing 1400 acres, was incloſed in 1778.

SWITHLAND.

This rectory, a peculiar of Groby, is in the gift of the Crown. The church is dedicated to St. Leonard.

Here is the reſidence of Sir John Danvers, Bart.

" This place produces great quantities of ſlates. The pits are very deep, extenſive, and employ a great number of hands. The ſlates alſo, on account of their good quality, are taken to great diſtances. Beſides the houſes of theſe parts being chiefly roofed with them, they are wrought in various forms, both for utility and ornament. Chimney pieces made of them are carved, and have an effect little inferior to black marble. Numbers of the large ſort are uſed for grave ſtones, and when they are engraven by a ſkilful hand, they produce letters, &c. ſuperior to any other ſort of ſtone which is uſed for the ſame purpoſe. Mr. John and

* To this rectory he ſucceeded in Feb. 1742, on the advancement of Dr. Ryder to the biſhoprick of Killaloe.

† This gentleman, it may fairly be preſumed, was godfather to *Humphry* Onebye. See p. 404.

Wil-

William Bell, of Leiceſter, have carried this art, on theſe ſtones, to an excellent degree of perfection. Theſe ſlate pits, I believe, belong chiefly to the earl of Stamford, and are leaſed to Mr. Hind, of this place, a gentleman well known for his ingenious devices on theſe ſlate ſtones. Charnwood foreſt, near theſe pits, exceeds ten miles in length and ſix in breadth, and is now almoſt without a tree in the incloſed part, although, in the memory of an old man, known by one who was living about 1778, a ſquirrel might have been hunted in it for ſix miles, and the little creature not touched the ground *."

SYSTON, or SISTON.

The church, dedicated to St. Peter, was formerly in the patronage of the priory of Ulleſcroft, and now belongs to the Univerſity of Oxford.

A chantry for one prieſt was founded here by William Grendall.

William Heſketh, B. A. vicar, 1708—1717.
John-Dawes Roſs, M. A. is the preſent vicar, 1788.

The following epitaph is in this church:

" Hoc ſaxum ſignat Gulielmum Heſketh, A. B. & hujus Eccleſiæ paſtorem; ubi per novem annos, Magiſtro ſuo Dño Jeſu Chriſto cum æquabili & humillimâ pietate, rerum divinarum debitâ adminiſtratione, concionibus aſſiduis, & exemplo vitæ; fideliter famulatus eſt. Quod ſpectat ad omnia vitæ officia, vixit honeſte, utiliter, peramanter, nemini moleſtus, omnibus charus. Erat enim ingenio miti & ſuaviſſimo; viduam cum duobus filiis admodum tenellis poſt ſe reliquit, externis rebus ſic ſatis beatum, ſed intus & animo miſerè mœrentem, quippe erat deſideratiſſimus, & maritus & pater. Obiit 22 Jan. A. D. 1717, ætatis ſuæ 35."

See ſome curious extracts from Syſton regiſters, p. 271.

SYSONBY.

In the chancel of Wotton Wawen church, co. Warwick, on a flat ſtone:

" Here lieth the body of the Honourable
Frances Carrington,
wife to the Hon. Charles Carrington,
and one of the coheirs of Sir John Pote,
of Syſonby in the county of
Leiceſter, who departed this life the
15th of July, 1693."

THEDINGWORTH.

The church, dedicated to All Saints, is in the patronage of the Caves.

George Green, vicar, 1659. See p. 312.
John Froſt, M. A. is the preſent vicar, 1788.

At Hemthorpe, a hamlet in this pariſh, was born the famous Ralph Bathurſt †, M. D.

* Throſby, vol. VI. p. 14.

† See Warton's Life of Dr. Bathurſt.

THORNETON.

This church, which is dedicated to St. Peter, is, with Bagworth united, in the patronage of Lord Maynard and others.

——— Kendall, vicar, 1691.

Joſeph Fowler, B. A. Sept. 1776.

George Stackhouſe Abbot is the preſent vicar 1788.

The manor of Stanton under Barton, in this pariſh, is held by Lawrence Carter and others, under a leaſe from the Crown, which will expire Feb. 5, 1795. The old rent is 6l. 15s. 6d. The laſt fine, for a leaſe of twenty-ſeven years and a half, was 300l. *

The common field, containing 600 acres, was incloſed in 1779.

THORPE.

Of ſix places of this name, one only, *Thorpe Ernald*, is a diſtinct pariſh. *Thorpe Parva* is in the pariſh of Coſby; *Thorpe near Broughton* in Burton Aſhley; *Thorpe Hanger*, or *Thorpe Seile*, in Weſt Goſcote hundred; *Thorpe Langton* (a chapel dedicated to St. Nicholas) in Church Langton; and *Thorpe Sackvile* (a chapel dedicated to St. Michael) in Twyford.

THORPE ERNALD, or ARNOLD.

Habemus xx acras prati ſimul jacentes ſuper le Rede de decima de Thorp de dominicis domini, & unam acram quæ vocatur Omeaker pro decima prati Roberti le Warde, & unam acram jacentem ſuper le Rede juxta prædict' xx acras pro decima prati Adæ de Codington; & omnes alii parochiani dant argentum pro decimis fœni, viz. pro qualibet virgata 4d.

In campo hyemali	16 ac.	3 r.	0 p.
In campo quadrageſimali	16	1	4
In wareſtis verſus Grange de Ringlethorp	15	3	0
Summa in omnibus his campis	48	3	0 †

Lucas de Quadramariis gave to William Charnells, who married Agnes his daughter, three yard lands in Thorpe Arnold. Sir John Charnels, of Muſton near Bevoir, ſells this land about 25th Ed. filii Ed. to Sir John Woodford for 60l. Sir John Woodford purchaſed ſeveral other parcels of land there, viz. ſixty lands from Adam Codington, one yard land, 10 Ed. III. from Ralph Freſby, a ſmall plot from William Peck, one acre from William Arnold, three rods from William Gilmyn ‡.

26 Ed. III. Sir William Zouch of Haringworth was lord of this manor, and gave John Woodford a receipt for the payment of the ſervices due for his lands in Thorp and Brentingby.

29 Ed. III. William lord Zouch of Haringworth died ſeiſed, inter alia, of the manor of Thorp Arnold, cum membris, viz. Buſſeby, Thorneby, and Brentinby §.

John lord Zouch of Haringworth was with Richard III. at Boſworth, and ſo forfeited all his lands; and amongſt others Thorp Arnold.

* From the Report of the Commiſſioners appointed to enquire into the Royal Foreſts, &c. 1787.

† Reg. Woodford. ‡ Reg. Terrarum St. Mar. de Pratis, Galba, F. 3. p. 116. § Dugd. Bar.

25 Eliz. William Waring, generoſus, tenuit manerium de Thorp Arnold, 20 meſſ', 14 cottag', 1000 acr' terræ, 500 prati, 1000 acr' paſturæ, & 50s. redditus, ac unum meſſuagium, unum gardinum, 100 acr' terræ, 70 acr' paſturæ, & 100 ac' bruera in Thorp Arnold, de ducatu Lancaſtr', per ſervitium dim' feodi militis, & 2 meſſ', 40 acr' prati, 100 acr' paſturæ, in Brentingby, per 20 partem feod' mil'; & Will' Waring eſt filius & hæres, & 36 ann' ætat.

The Harleian MS. mentions,

"Unum monumentum vitrinum, ſtola alba veſtitum, notatum ſaltoira ingrelata, "maneris viridibus & anulis, armatus ſaum * ſecundum manibus * Elenam & flectis "genibus, offerens Jamieſini * beati Mariæ in carcella."

The living, formerly in the patronage of the Zouches, and afterwards of the Hartops, is now in the Duke of Rutland.

John Torene, M. A. vicar; rector alſo of Nanton Parva in Lincolnſhire, by diſpenſation, dated June 21, 1740.

John Town, M. A. is the preſent vicar, 1788.

THRUSHINGTON.

The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, is in the patronage of the Coningſbys.

William Caſſon is the preſent vicar, 1788.

Fifteen children are educated in this town, in a ſchool founded and endowed by Thomas Hayne, ſon of Robert Hayne † of this pariſh.

THUR-

* This is evidently wrong; ſed ſic MS.

† Having received his earlier education at Leiceſter, Mr. Hayne was in 1599 matriculated, at the age of 17, at Lincoln College, Oxford; where, being under the tuition of a noted and careful tutor, he obtained great knowledge in philoſophy, and the more as he was taken off from various recreations and rambles by a lameneſs in his legs from his cradle. In 1604 he became B. A. and an uſher of the pariſh ſchool of St. Laurence Pountney, London, erected by the Merchant-taylors; afterward M. A. and uſher at Chriſt's Hoſpital. He was a noted critic, an excellent linguiſt, and a ſolid divine, beloved of learned men, and particularly reſpected by Selden. He died July 27, 1645, and was buried in Chriſt Church, London. A monument was erected over his grave, about the middle of the church, on the North ſide, with a large inſcription, in which he was ſtyled "Antiquitatis acerrimus inveſtigator, antiquitatem præmturaavit "ſuam. Publicis privatiſque ſtudiis ſeſe totum communi bono cœlebem devovit. Pacis eccle-"ſiæ Irenicus pacificus jure cenſendus," &c. This monument was demoliſhed, with the church itſelf, in the fire of London; but in the library at Leiceſter is another inſcription to his memory (ſee it in p. 612). To that library he gave all his books, except ſome few to the library at Weſtminſter. He gave alſo 400l. to be beſtowed in buying lands or houſes in or near Leiceſter of the yearly value of 24l. for ever, for the maintenance of a ſchool maſter in Thruſhington, or ſome town near thereto, to teach ten poor children, &c. and for the maintenance of two poor ſcholars in Lincoln college, to come from the free ſchool at Leiceſter, or, in defect of that, from the ſchool at Milton, &c. The ſchoolmaſter to have 12l. yearly, and the two ſcholars 7l. yearly, &c. In the ſaid will are ſeveral other acts of charity. His works are, 1. "Grammatices Latinæ Com-"pendium, an. 1637, &c. Lond. 1649," 8vo. To which are added two appendices. 2. "Lin-"guarum cognatio: ſeu de linguis in genere, & de variarum linguarum harmoniâ diſſertatio. "Lond. 1639," 8vo. 3. "Pax in terrâ: ſeu tractatus de pace eccleſiaſticâ, &c. Lond. 1639,"

THURCASTON.

In this village the holy and godly man Hugh Latimer was born. His father was a yeoman, as he declares in his ſermon before King Henry VIII. and had no lands of his own, yet brought up his ſon to learning, in which he made ſo great a progreſs, that he became biſhop of Worceſter; but, refuſing to ſubſcribe the ſix articles, he was deprived in King Henry's reign, but would not return to his ſee in King Edward the VIth's reign, and was martyred under Queen Mary. In the conteſt in the Houſe of Lords about giving all the abbeys into the King's hands, the biſhops of 'the old learning' (as they were then called) were contented that the King ſhould make a reſumption of all thoſe abbeys which his anceſtors had founded, leaving the reſt to continue according to the intention of the founder. The biſhops of 'the new learning' were more pliable to the King's deſires, and were not againſt his taking all; but Latimer diſſented from both, and urged, that two abbeys at leaſt, of the moſt conſiderable value, in every dioceſe, ſhould be preſerved, for the maintenance of the learned men therein; but thus ſwimming againſt the ſtream a while, he was at laſt carried down by the current.

Twelve poor boys are here taught to read, on a ſettlement of 5l. a year.

The church, dedicated to All Saints, is in the gift of Emanuel College, Cambridge.

Ezekiel Wrighte, B. D. vicar, died May 22, 1668. He was a native of Dennington in Suffolk, and father to Lord Keeper Wrighte. See his epitaph, p. *424.

Robert Alefounder, 1668. See p. 372.

——— Birkett, Feb. 1741.

Richard Arnald*, B. D. 1749.

Richard Hurd†, B. D. 1756; afterward preacher at Lincoln's Inn; Lord Biſhop of Lichfield and Coventry, 1776; and of Worceſter, 1781; who in 1783 had the very high honour of declining the Primacy of all England; and in 1788 was gratified by receiving as his gueſts the Sovereign of Great Britain and his amiable Conſort.

John Spilman, M. A. is the preſent rector, 1788.

The

8vo. 4. "The equal ways of God, in rectifying the unequal ways of man. Lond. 1639," 8vo. "5. "General View of the Holy Scriptures: or, the Times, Places, and Perſons, of Holy "Scripture, &c. Lond. 1640," folio. 6. "Life and Death of Dr. Martin Luther. Lond. "1641," 4to.

* See an account of him in the Anecdotes of Bowyer. He publiſhed three ſingle Sermons, 1726, 1737, 1746.

† Whilſt this village was benefited by the paſtoral labours of one of the brighteſt ornaments of literature, Mr. Maſon, March 24, 1751, in a beautiful Elegy,

"——— choſe to conſecrate his favourite ſtrain
To Him, who, grac'd by ev'ry liberal art,
That beſt might ſhine among the learned train,
Yet more excell'd in morals and in heart:
Whoſe equal mind could ſee vain Fortune ſhower
Her flimſy favours on the fawning crew,
While, in low Thurcaſton's ſequeſter'd bower,
She fix'd him diſtant from Promotion's view:

Yet,

The following epitaphs in the church-yard were tranſcribed in 1786 by Mr. Bickerſtaffe:

1. " Beneath the verdure of this earthen cheſt,
Are laid the garments of two ſouls undreſs'd;
Two ſouls, that borne, on angels wings, are gone
To put immortal life and vigour on:
Yes, 'tis decreed, they for a while muſt lie
Among theſe hillocks of mortality;
Till the great Saviour model them afreſh,
And frame theſe caſt off tattered garbs of fleſh
After his own; for that's the heavenly mode,
And fit t' enrobe the favourites of God."

2. " Thou too muſt join the dead, become as they;
Sleep through the night, wake to an awful day;
This calls for pauſe: let worldly cares make room
For meditations on a world to come."

3. " No epitaph need make the juſt man fam'd;
The good are prais'd, when they are only nam'd."

The common field, containing 360 acres, was incloſed in 1781.

Yet, ſhelter'd there by calm Contentment's wing,
Pleas'd he could ſmile, and, with ſage HOOKER's eye,"
" See from his mother earth God's bleſſings ſpring,
" And eat his bread in peace and privacy."

And afterward, when moſt deſervedly promoted to a Biſhoprick, and intruſted with the important office of Preceptor to the Heir Apparent to the Crown, the harmonious Bard thus addreſſes his learned friend, Nov. 12, 1776, with a copy of " Caractacus:"

" Still let my HURD a ſmile of candour lend
To ſcenes that dar'd on Grecian pinions tow'r,
When, " in low Thurcaſton's ſequeſter'd bower,"
He prais'd the ſtrain, becauſe he lov'd the friend:
There golden leiſure did his ſteps attend,
Nor had the rare, yet well-weigh'd call of power
To thoſe high cares decreed his watchful hour,
On which fair Albion's future hopes depend.
A fate unlook'd-for waits my friend and me;
He pays to duty what is learning's claim,
Reſigning claſſic eaſe—for dignity;
I yield my Muſe to faſhion's praiſe or blame;
Yet ſtill our hearts in this great truth agree,
That Peace alone is bliſs!—and Virtue fame!"

THURLESTON.

The church, dedicated to All Saints, and formerly in the patronage of the *Turviles*, was in 1761 in the gift of George Sandeford Crowe, Eſq.

For a particular account of the monuments here, ſee p. 509, & ſeqq.

Nathaniel Trotter, LL. B. was vicar in 1779, when the church was rebuilt.

THURNBY.

This church, dedicated to St. Luke, with Stoughton annexed, is in the patronage of Mr. Keck.

William Cartwright Norton, vicar, 1778.

TILTON.

This church, dedicated to St. Peter, is alternately in the gift of the *Noels* and another family.

Robert Lambert, vicar, 1778.

The Harleian MS. records,
" Hic jacet Everardus Digbie, Dñus de Tilton & Stotdu, 1509."

TUGBY.

The church, dedicated to St. Thomas Becket, is in the patronage of the Crown.

Joſeph Pepin, M. A. vicar, alſo rector of Stanton Wyvile, by diſpenſation, dated April 6. 1736.
James Trigg, LL. B. Feb. 1756.
Charles Allen, M. A. 1778.

The common field here, 1150 acres, was incloſed in 1784.

TWYFORD CUM HUNGERTON.

This church, which is dedicated to St. Andrew, is in the patronage of Shuckburgh Aſhby, Eſq.

Joſeph Juxon, M. A. vicar, 1736*; alſo rector of Eaſtwell, by diſpenſation, dated Sept. 7, 1740.
Thomas Clark, M. A. 1778.

* He preached this year " A Sermon upon Witchcraft, occaſioned by a late illegal attempt " to diſcover Witches by ſwimming. Preached at Twyford, in the county of Leiceſter, July 11, " 1736," 8vo.

ULLESCROFT.

Of the old priory of friars heremites here, ſituated in a lonely part of Charnwood foreſt, Buck engraved a North Weſt view. See Leland, It. VIII. 23. Tanner, Not. Mon. 241.

WALTHAM ON THE WOULDS.

Emanuel Bourn, M. A. rector, 1656. He was the ſon of a Northamptonſhire Divine; born Dec. 27, 1590; entered in Chriſt Church, 1607, but whether in the condition of a ſtudent, commoner, or ſervitor, Wood knew not; took the degrees in arts, that of M. A. being not completed till 1616. About that time, by the favour of Dr. William Piers, canon of Chriſt Church, and rector of St. Chriſtopher's church near the Exchange in London, he became preacher there, and was patronized in his ſtudies and calling by Sir Samuel Tryon, Knight, an inhabitant in that pariſh. In 1672 he was made miniſter of Aſhover in Derbyſhire, which he kept ſeveral years, and was reſorted to much by the Puritanical party. At length, when the Rebellion broke forth in 1642, he ſided with the Presbyterians, and being there moleſted by the loyal party at Aſhover and near it, he went to London, where he became preacher to the congregation in St. Sepulchre's church, and was much admired by the brethren. About 1656, by the favour of thoſe then in authority, he became rector of this place, conformed at his Majeſty's Reſtoration, and March 12, 1669, was inſtituted and inducted into the rectory of Aileſton (ſee p. 421). Mr. Bourn, who was well read in the fathers and ſchoolmen, was author of the various publications noticed below *. What

* Several Sermons; 1. "The Rainbow, a Sermon preached at Paul's Croſs, June 10, 1617," 4to. 2. "The Godly Man's Guide, Lond. 1620," 4to. 3. "The true Way of a Chriſtian to "the new Jeruſalem: or, a threefold Demonſtration, &c. Lond. 1622," 4to. 4. "Anatomy "of Conſcience, &c. Aſſize Sermon at Derby, Lond. 1623," 4to.

II. "A Light from Chriſt, leading unto Chriſt, by the Star of his Word: or, a divine Di"rectory for Self Examination and Preparation for the Lord's Supper, &c. Lond. 1645," 8vo. In another edition, or another title, printed in a thick octavo, the ſaid book has this title, "A "Light, &c. or, the rich Jewel of Chriſtian Divinity, &c. by Way of Catechiſm or Dialogue."

III. "Defence of Scriptures, and the holy Spirit ſpeaking in them, as the chief Judge of "of Controverſies of Faith, &c. Lond. 1656," 4to.

IV. "Vindication of the Honour done to the Magiſtrates, Miniſters, and others;" printed with the defence, &c. and both contained in a Relation of a diſputation at Cheſterfield in Derbyſhire, between ſome miniſters and James Nayler an erring quaker. The ſaid defence and vindication were both anſwered by George Fox, a ringleader of the Quakers, in his book, intituled, "The great Myſtery of the great Whore unfolded, &c. Lond. 1659," fol. p. 127, &c.

V. "Defence and Juſtification of Miniſters Maintenance by Tythes, and of Infant Baptiſm, "humane Learning, and the Sword of the Magiſtrate, &c. in a Reply to a Paper ſent by "ſome Anabaptiſts to the ſaid Emanuel Bourn, Lond. 1659," 4to.

VI. "Animadverſions upon Anthony Periſons (Parſons) great Caſe of Tythes." Printed with the Defence and Juſtification, &c.

VII. "A Gold Chain of Directions, with twenty gold Links of Love, to preſerve Love firm "between Husband and Wife, &c. Lond. 1669," 12mo, dedicated to his patron John Lord Roos.

other matters he wrote (ſays Wood) I know not, nor any thing elſe of him, only that he, dying Dec. 27, 1672, was buried in the chancel of the church at Aileſton before-mentioned; and that ſoon after was a little inſcription put over his grave, wherein it is ſaid that he died in the 82d year of his age *.

Richard Brightly, was rector of this church 20 years.

Matthew Bradford, LL. B. 1745; alſo rector of Collingham, co. Nottingham, by diſpenſation, dated Aug. 5, 1745.

William Raſtall, D. D. 1778.

WALTON ON THE WOULDS.

The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is in the patronage of the Duke of Rutland.

By a brief, dated March 29, in the 9th year of King George the IId, it appears that this church and ſteeple, by reaſon of its great antiquity, was become ſo ruinous and decayed, by the general decay of the timber, and the bulging out and mouldering away of the walls thereof, that the ſaid church (notwithſtanding its having been ſupported and upheld by props for many years) was in ſuch danger of falling, that the pariſhioners could not aſſemble therein for the public worſhip of Almighty God, without manifeſt hazard of their lives; and, not being capable of being any longer repaired, muſt be wholly taken down and rebuilt, the charge of which upon a moderate computation would amount to 1136 l.

In this church was the monument of John Malory and Aſley his wife, he died in 1490, ſhe died in 1495; whereon theſe coats were impaled; { A lion rampant. / A ſpread eagle.

William Linwood, LL. D. rector; reſigned 1410.

Edward Blount, M. A. 1640. See pp. 320, 493; and for "David," p. 320, read "Edward."

John Barnbrigge, 1736.

Philip Story, M. A. 1778.

Two other places occur of the name of Walton; the one a chapelry, dedicated to All Saints, in the pariſh of *Kegworth*; the other a chapelry in the pariſh of *Kincote*.

WANLIP, or OUNLIP.

The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is in the patronage of Mr. Hudſon.

March 6, 1721-2, a letter was read at the Society of Antiquaries, from Mr. Arch. Palmer, to Mr. John Bridges, dated *Wanlip*, Feb. 19, 1721 2, giving an account of a teſſelated pavement found thereabouts, with coins of Conſtantine;

* Ath. Ox. II. 511.

broken

broken urns, human ſkulls and bones, ſtags horns, &c. There was a foundation of a wall by the pavement at Rodeley upon the Foſs-way.

A handſome manſion, built here by the late Mr. Smith, is now the dwelling of John Dodd, Eſq.

Richard Benſkin, rector, about 1640. See p. 320.
John Smith, 1649. See p. 319.
George Cardale, M. A. in 1755, publiſhed an Aſſize Sermon.
Robert Burnaby, LL. B. the preſent rector 1788.

WELHAM.

This church is dedicated to St. Andrew. It was formerly in the patronage of the Prior of Laund, now in the Crown.

Joſeph Hall, M. A. was preſented to this vicarage in July 1734. He was alſo vicar of Great Wigſton. See p. 703.
Henry Baſeley, M. A. 1778; died in 1787.
Edward Griffin, May 1787 (the preſent vicar 1788).

In the collegiate church of St. Katherine, near the Tower of London, is the following inſcription on a marble grave ſtone:

"Here lyeth the body of John Hickey, Eſq. citizen of London, who departed this life the 27th day of November, 1706, aged 41 years, who married Elizabeth, the ſecond daughter of Sir William Halford, of Welham in the county of Leiceſter; by whom he left three daughters, Ann, Elizabeth, and Bridget.

"Hoc manet tam domo quam funebri ſine pompâ ſolamen J. H. omnibus amicus, inimicus nulli, ingenuus, & morigerus parenti, conjux fidelis, ſobolique vero indutus amore, mortuus bonorum amorem laudemque meruit invenit."

Arms, on a croſs, five fleurs de lis, in the firſt quarter a lion rampant; impaling ..... a greyhound paſſant, in chief three fleurs de lis. Creſt, a lion iſſuing out of an embattled tower.

LONG WHATTON.

The church, dedicated to All Saints, is in the gift of the Crown.

Richard Hethe reſigned on obtaining the ſubdeanry of Lincoln 1405.
John Fowler ſucceeded in 1405.
Walter Fowler reſigned in 1421, by exchange for the rectory of Ledgrave, co. York, with
John Grenelove, biſhop of Solton.
Henry Robinſon, M. A. rector, about 1643; ſequeſtered. See p. 325.
Samuel Shaw, M. A. 1660. See an account of him, p. 310.
John Clements, preſented Feb. 1747-8; rector alſo of Choick, co. Stafford.
Thomas Bent, the preſent rector 1788.

The common field, 800 acres, was incloſed in 1778.

The following inſcription is copied from the MS. of St. Loe Kniveton in his notes of Newark church, co. Nott.

"Here lyeth the bodies of Robert Whatton, gent. and Margaret his wife, which Robert deceaſed 10 of December, 1577."

Arms. Argent, a chevron Sable, between 3 porcupines Sable.

WHETSTONE (ſee under ENDERBY, p. 453.)

WHITWICK.

The church, dedicated to St. John Baptiſt, with Thrington and Swinnington united, is in the patronage of the King, as Duke of Lancaſter.

The rectory and vicarage were conſolidated in 1243, when Ralph Taylebos was rector, and William de Shawell vicar.

John Bennet, vicar 1659. See p. 313; where for *Win*wick r. *Whit*wick.
John Brintnal, vicar, 1676.
Francis Harris, B. A. the preſent vicar 1788.

From making appropriations to monaſteries, deans, prebendaries, &c. the example went on to pariſh prieſts, who in populous and rich places obtained a vicarage to be endowed, and caſting upon them the care of ſouls they had the rectory appropriated to them and their ſucceſſors as a ſinecure for ever. Biſhop Groſthead, conſecrated biſhop of Lincoln 1234, had a great abhorrence of this corruption. He looked upon appropriations as robbing God of his honour, the prieſt of his maintenance, and the people of their very ſouls, and laboured to reſtore all tithes to the parochial clergy. He conſolidated the vicarage with the rectory in many churches; in Stanes, co. Northampt. Lillinſton, co. Oxon. Yaxly, co. Hunt. in Whitwick, co. Leiceſt. in Haſele, Wotton Drayton, Beaucham, and other places. This conſolidation ſeems to have been afterwards reverſed, as it is now a vicarage only *.

6 John. Petronella comitiſſa Lancaſtriæ debet 3000 marcas pro habend' Leiceſtriam cum pertinentiis, cum feodis & dominiis omnibus quæ pert' ad honorem de Grentemeſnill, infra comitatum & extra, ſicut jus ſuum hæreditarium, ita quod regi remaneant omnes terræ Normannorum quæ ſunt de eodem feodo, & quod domus de Witewick committatur cui rex voluerit, qui de fideliter regi ſerviendo obſides dabit, & prædicta comitiſſa omnia prædicta quæ rex ei reddidit tenebit niſi per judicium curiæ regis diſſaiſietur †.—Qu. if Witewick was not part of the honour of Hinckley belonging to Grentemeſnill, and came to Hugh Blanchmaines earl of Leiceſter by this Petronella his daughter? It went in the diviſion to Simon Mountfort ‡.

When the French ſeized upon Normandy, the eſtates of the Engliſh in that country were taken from them, and given away to others. The Engliſh made repriſals in the ſame way; which, veſting in the crown by the way of eſcheat, under the name of "Terræ Normannorum," were granted away generally under this condition, "quouſque rectis hæredibus reddiderimus per pacem." Margareta comitiſſa de Winton paid 80 marks into the Exchequer, "pro habenda conceſſione domini regis "de terris Normannorum quæ ſunt de feodo ſuo & ſunt in manu ſua, vel de illis ter- "ris quas alii tenent per ipſam comitiſſam de eiſdem terris Normannorum quæ ſunt "de feodo ſuo, habendis & tenendis eidem comitiſſæ tota vita ſua, & Rogero de "Quincy filio & hæredi ſuo poſt mortem ejus, niſi rex reddiderit terras illas hæredi- "bus earundem terram per pacem §."

* See Kennet, on Impropriations, p. 35. See alſo the roll in the Firſt Fruits Office.
† 6 John Magn. Rot. 17. 6. Warw. & Leic. Madox, Excheq. ‡ Dugd. Baron.
§ Rot. Mag. 13 Hen. III. Warw. & Leic. Madox, Exch. 207.

WIFORDBY,

WIFORDBY, WIFORDEBY, or WYVERBY.

The church, dedicated to St. Mary, was in 1776 in the patronage of Elizabeth Dallowe, widow.

Ralph de Wivordeby was preſented in 1244.
Robert Miryn in 1248.
John Foxcroft, M. A. rector here, publiſhed three ſingle ſermons, 1695, 1697.
James Wood, M. A. 1776; the preſent rector 1788.

WIGSTON'S HOSPITAL at LEICESTER.

See a particular account of this Hoſpital, with the Founder's Statutes, &c. in the Additional Collections.

GREAT WIGSTON.

The town of *Wigſton*, having two churches with two ſpire-ſteeples, has acquired the name of *Wigſton Two Steeples*. One of the churches, dedicated to St. Wolſtan, has been long in diſuſe. The other, dedicated to All Saints, is in the alternate preſentation of Chriſt's Hoſpital and the Haberdaſhers Company.

There is no ancient monument in All Saints Church, except one under an arch in the wall, on the North-ſide: by the croſier, it ſhould be a dignified clergyman, and perhaps a benefactor to it.

Wigſton Magna, in Com' Leic'. Cant' in Eccl' ibid.

"1301. 29 Edw. I. De terris ad fundationem cantariæ in Capella Eccleſiæ parochialis de Wykingſton, in com' Leic', a Symone de Wykingſton datis. Juratores dicunt quod non eſt ad dampnum D. Regis nec aliorum, licet Dominus Rex concedat Simoni de Wykingſton, quod ipſe iii meſſuagia, ii virgatas terræ & dimidiam, & xls. 5d. redditus, cum pertinentiis, in Wykingſton & Burton Noveraye, in com' Leic', dare poſſit cuidam capellano imperpetuum celebraturo in capella ..... Eccleſia parochiali ibidem. Et quod tria meſſuagia in Wykingſton, & una virgata terræ & dimidia, tenentur de Johanne de Barrs, per ſervitium unius libræ cimiari; & una virgata terræ in Wykingſton tenetur de Johanne de Harecourt, Domino de Boſeworth, ſimul cum tribus aliis virgatis terræ in eadem villa, per ſervicium unius ſagittæ barbatæ; & xl ſolidati redditus in Burton Noveraye, exeuntes de ii virgatis terræ in eadem villa, tenentur de Alano le Zouche, per ſervicium veniendi bis per annum ad viſum franciplegii prædicti Alani apud Leiceſtriam *."

See a particular account of the vicars, pariſh regiſters, &c. p. 703, & ſeqq.

LITTLE WIGSTON.

This is a chapelry in the pariſh of Cleybrooke; and formerly belonged to the Abbey of Reading.

"Ego Petrus de Belgrave do Abb' & Convent' de Reading totam villam de "Wigſton, reddendo mihi xxx ſol' annuatim.
"Robert de Arraby confirms this grant †."

* Ad quod Dampn. 29 Edw. I. Nº 95. Leic'. † Harl. MS.

WILLOUGHBY WATERLESS.

This church, dedicated to St. Mary, was in 1756 in the gift of the widow Levet. It was united in 1729 to the vicarage of Great Peatling.

Hugh de Beby was preſented in 1248.
John Tomlinſon, M. A. rector, 1742; alſo rector of Glenfield.
John Levet, M. A. 1778.
John Cox the preſent rector 1788.

11 Ric. II. John lord Grey of Codnore and Ingwardby was lord of Willoughby Waterleſs, and Sir John Aſtley paid him a relief of 7 ſol. for lands held there by him, and for the advowſon of the church, which formerly belonged to Roger de Anngervile, for his portion of one knight's fee of the manor of Ingwardby, which was in the hands of the abbot of Leiceſter *.

WISTOW.

This church, dedicated to St. Winſton, is in the patronage of the Earl and Counteſs of Denbigh (late Dame Sarah Halford).

The *Halfords* have here a manſion-houſe.

Baldwin de Chawells preſented in 1245.
Gilbert de Wellin exchanged this rectory for that of Clanworth in 1343 with Thomas de Replyngham.
Daniel Iliff, M. A. vicar, 1778; alſo vicar of Cosby.
Thomas Wilmer is the preſent vicar 1788.

WITHCOKE, or WITHCOTE.

The patronage of this church formerly belonged to the Prior of Laund: it is now Mr. Palmer's.

John de Burton was preſented to the rectory in 1235, and occurs in 1238.
Charles Dickinſon, B. A. rector 1775; died 1786. See p. 437.
Samuel Topp, 1786; the preſent rector 1788.

Ten pounds a year are allowed here for teaching the children of the pariſh.

The outſide of this little church has a very antique appearance; the inſide was neatly fitted up about 30 or 40 years ago.

Here are two handſome marble monuments of the *Johnſons*, and one of *Edward Palmer*, Eſq. who died July 17, 1770.

A ſmall buſt of Ambroſe Smith, Eſq. MDLXXXIV.

* From the receipt.

Patriarchs and *Apoſtles* on the windows, at full length; the painting remarkably coarſe.

Much painted glaſs in the old family houſe.

WITHERLY, or WADERLEY.

This church, dedicated to St. Peter, is in the patronage of Mr. Grove.

Robert Load, D. D. rector, 1640. See p. 325.

John Cheſter, 1652. See an account of him, p. 319.

Henry Grove; died Nov. 1745, aged 90. He was rector of this church upwards of fifty years.

Gregory Grove, ſon of the laſt incumbent, preſented in March 1745-6. He was alſo rector of Bindon in Warwickſhire.

James Whaley, B. A. July 1756.

Iſaac Whigley, B. A. 1778.

WORTHINGTON.

This chapelry, dedicated to St. Matthew, is in the pariſh of Bredon, and in the patronage of Lord Scarſdale.

"Upon the third of September *, 1660, near the town of Worthington, began a very dreadful whirlwind; it turned an houſe on one ſide, tore up a great tree by the roots, caſting it four or five yards from the place where it grew; it rent off the great limbs of an apple-tree, and threw down a houſe into the ſtreet; the chapel was ſorely ſhaken, and the chancel in danger of falling; then paſſed on with great force and noiſe to Worthington Hall, where it overturned five bays of barn building and a gatehouſe. It blew down a ſtack of chimnies, and hurried a man into the orchard, where with his arm he catched hold of a tree, and ſo ſtayed himſelf. From hence it paſſed, renting trees and turning ſome up by the roots, to a houſe that ſtands alone, where it took away a load of thorns, few of which could ever be found after; it took out alſo the ſide of another houſe. At a town called Tong, it overthrew a bay of barn building, and rent a houſe, where a woman with three children were miraculouſly preſerved, to this houſe alſo it brought a great log of wood, none knows from whence. Between Worthington and Tong, it is conceived, that this wind rent off, and turned up by the roots, twenty loads of wood; it carried away likewiſe a hive of bees, which could not afterward be heard of. This whirlwind ran about three miles in length, and the effects of it were ſeen about twenty yards in breadth. Some ſay that flames of fire were ſeen in it †.

* The date is here miſtaken; for this ſtorm happened on June the 2d the ſame year. See the next page.

† Mirab. Annus, p. 40.

"An

" An account of the ſtrange whirlwind on June 2, 1660, and the effects thereof.

" A. Palmer, Eſq. late High Sheriff, ſpake with ſome of thoſe parts where the whirlwind was ſo dreadful, and that ſuffered by it. About three or four of the clock in the afternoon it began to be very dark with clouds, as if ſome very great ſtorm were ready to come; which occaſioned many people about Worthington, to repair from the fields into their houſes, and ſuddenly there aroſe a mighty whirlwind, which untiled and unthatched many of the houſes in Worthington: and thence it went to Worthington Hall, where the effects were as great or greater. It took away, or caſt down ſeveral bays of building there, bringing down the great barn. Alſo it took up a great log of wood from a mill-pond, whirling it out. And ſo it paſſed on to a wood called Springwood, where the place that it paſſed through may be yet diſcerned, by the great trees blown down, and arms of trees, and unbarking of many trees, &c. Alſo thence it paſſed along to Tong, which is a village near it, where alſo it blew down many treas, tearing ſome up by the roots. Amongſt other things there, Major Beniſkin told Mr. Palmer beforeſaid, that it took away a hive of bees of his, of which he could never hear ſince. And though there was harm to dogs, by the fall of tiles, &c. the Lord wonderfully preſerved men, women, and children *."

WYMESWOULD.

This church, dedicated to St. Mary, is in the gift of Trinity College, Cambridge.

T. Green, M. A. vicar, preſented Oct. 1750.
Abraham Jobſon, M. A. 1778.

WYMONDHAM.

This church, dedicated to St. Peter, is in the patronage of the Crown.

William Goulſton, rector, about 1640.
Dillingham Boſwell, M. A. 1748; alſo vicar of Great Wigſton.
Edw. Stokes, M. A. rector; preſented July 1737, by the Lord Chancellor.
Thomas Ball, M. A. 1778.

The Harleian MS. mentions theſe epitaphs,

" Of your charity pray for the ſoul of Sir Maurice Barkley, knight, and Dame " Margery his wife, which died 1522.

" Of your charity, &c. of Thomas Barkley and Petronell his wife, he died 1488.

" Unum monumentum cum cruce ſuper crucem quod incolæ ferunt eſſe de quodam " viro nominato Hameline."

* The Lord's Loud Call to England, p. 7.

The ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY of LEICESTERSHIRE.

LEICESTER was once a biſhoprick, as our antiquaries generally agree, conſtituted about the year 676, when Sexwulfus was inſtalled in the epiſcopal ſeat at command of Etheldred, King of the Mercians; upon the diviſion of the ſee of Lichfield into two, by the erection of that of Sidnaceſter, whereever that place was. The biſhops of Sidnaceſter were, A. D. 737, finally transferred to Leiceſter; at which time the kingdom of Mercia had three ſees, Lichfield, Dorcheſter, and Leiceſter. In the latter ſat only

Wilfridus, A. D. 691.
Tota, — 737.

The biſhop of Leiceſter was among the Suffragans to Archbiſhop Aldulph, who died 793 *.

This county, now part of the dioceſe of Lincoln, is divided into ſix Deanries; viz. *Ackley*, *Chriſtianity*, *Framland*, *Gartree*, *Goodlaxton*, and *Gosford*: and is under the government of the Archdeacon of Leiceſter. The archdeaconry contains 200 pariſhes; out of which were ejected by the Parliament-ſequeſtrators, in 1641, and after, fifty-eight miniſters (ſee p. 320—328); and in 1662, by the Bartholomew act, thirty-two, or thereabouts (ſee p. 307—319).

The Commiſſioners appointed by King Henry the Eighth, in the 26th year of his reign, to take the eccleſiaſtical ſurvey of this county, were Sir John Villers, Knight, Sir John Newell, Knight, Sir Thomas Pulteney, Knight, Sir William Turvill, Knight, John Harryngton, Roger Radcliff, Roger Wygſton, William Aſheby, Chriſtopher Villers, Thomas Trye, John Beamount, Thomas Waldram, Peter Ithell, and Robert Wyngfeld.

* Godwin de Præſul. edit. Richardſon, p. 280. 310.

By the return made from theſe Commiſſioners, the following Religious Houſes appeared to be then worth, in Spiritualities and Temporalities, theſe clear annual ſums:

			l.	s.	d.		l.	s.	d.
Bradley Priory *	—	Speed	20	15	7	Dugd.	20	3	4
Bredon Priory †	—						24	10	4
Burton Lazars Hoſpital ‡	—						265	10	2½
Caſtle Donington Hoſpital §	—						3	13	4
Croxton Monaſtery ‖	—		485	0	0		385	0	10¾

Dalby,

* A priory of canons regular of St. Auguſtin, founded by Robert Bundy about the reign of King John; it had only two canons. Of later days, the Lord Scrope, whoſe anceſtors had been great benefactors to it, had the patronage of it, with the advowſon and patronage of the church of Bradley, and was a benefactor to it.

† A monaſtery for canons regular of St. Auguſtin, founded and endowed, 1144, by Robert de Ferrars, earl of Nottingham, with divers lands and revenues; and, being dedicated to St. Mary and St. Hardulfe, was made a cell to St. Oſwald's of Noſtell in Yorkſhire. But, by agreement afterwards made, it appears that the prior and convent of St. Oſwald ſhould chuſe two of the canons of Bredon, with the conſent of the advocate or patron of Bredon, and preſent them to the ſaid advocate to receive one of them; or, upon deficiency of two ſuch fit canons, the prior and convent of St. Oſwald ſhould chuſe two out of their own houſe, out of which the ſaid advocate ſhould take one; and then the ſaid parties jointly to preſent the choſen canon to the dioceſan, to be prior of Bredon for the term of life, provided he behaved himſelf according to the order of the houſe, and paid his obedience to the church of St. Oſwald. The monaſtery of Bredon was enriched with divers lands, churches, and poſſeſſions, in the Peak of Derby, and elſewhere, by William de Ferrariis, earl of Derby, and Hugh his ſon; Richard, ſon of Harold de Lech, &c.

‡ An hoſpital for lepers, founded by Roger de Mowbray, in the reign of Stephen, dedicated to God, St. Mary, and the leprous of St. Lazarus of Jeruſalem; and endowed by him with divers lands in the ſaid Burton. Nigellus de Mowbray, by charter, gave to the infirmary of St. Lazarus of Jeruſalem the tenths of all the meat and drink of his family, whereſoever he ſhould be, and ordered his heirs diligently to perform the ſame. Theſe were confirmed by a charter of Roger, ſon of Roger de Mowbray, the founder; and by another of King John, dated, Weſtminſter, April 18, a. r. 1. William Burdet, Knight, gave to the lepers of St. Lazarus of Jeruſalem, the hoſpital of Tilton, the churches of Louſeby, Gaudry, and Haſelbeck, after the death of his ſon. Thurbert de Rochebi, and Sir John Digby, Knight, gave certain parcels of land in Billeſdon and Kirby Bellar, to this hoſpital, which donations were confirmed to the infirm brethren of Burton Lazars by Henry II. King Edward III. gave and confirmed to the maſter and brethren of St. Lazarus of Jeruſalem in England, founded for lepers and military men that fight againſt the enemies of the croſs, a perpetual exemption from all tenths, tallages, and other aids, and contributions whatſoever, granted, or to be granted to the King and his heirs, by a charter bearing date at Weſtminſter, March 19, a. r. (in England) 18. (France) 5.

§ Dedicated to St. John the Baptiſt, ſeems to have been founded by John Lacey, Conſtable of Cheſter.

‖ Croxton Kyriel, or Cryol, a monaſtery of Præmonſtratenſes, of the order of St. Auguſtin, which was built by William Porcarius de Linus, 1162 (not by Sir Andrew Lutterel, who lived in the reign of Henry the Second), and dedicated to St. John the Evangeliſt. By the foundation,

			l.	s.	d.		l.	s.	d.
Dalby *, *Heyther* †, and *Rotheley* ‡, Preceptory	—	Speed				Dugd.	231	7	10
Gerondon (or *Garradon*) Monaſtery §			186	15	0		159	19	10½
Gracedieu Monaſtery ‖	—		101	8	2		92	3	9½

Hinckley.

foundation, as appears by the charter, it was endowed with two parts of the park of Croxton by William Parcarius, ſon of Ingelram Parcarius; which was confirmed, and other lands added, by his brother Hugh, for the building the church; alſo he gave his whole demeſne of Croxton, with all its liberties and ayſiaments to theſe canons, to hold in fee farm at the rent of four marks per annum. Margery de S. Albino gave the remaining part of Croxton park to the canons there. William earl of Bologne, and John earl of Moriton, confirmed their eſtate at Croxton, and gave them other lands. Theſe gifts and grants are ſeverally confirmed by King Edw. I. r. a. 1. to the church, abbot, and canons of St. John the Evangeliſt and Apoſtle at Croxton, otherwiſe called the church of St. John de Valle; and himſelf moreover granted them free and perpetual chaſe, free egreſs and ingreſs with all cattle and animals whatſoever, through the barony of Croxton. It had a cell of three monks inhabiting it at Hornby in Lincolnſhire. The abbot of this houſe was phyſician to King John, who dying at his caſtle of Newark, whither he came ſick from Swinſtead abbey in Lincolnſhire, the abbot embalmed his dead body, in order to be conveyed to Worceſter, there to be interred, according to his Majeſty's deſire, near the tomb of St. Wolſtan; his bowels were buried in this abbey, to which he had given lands to the yearly value of 10l.

* A commandery erected for the Knights Templars; probably by Robert Boſſu, earl of Leiceſter, in the beginning of the reign of Henry II. Its revenues amounted to 91, or 103l. per ann. or 91l. clear. The order of Knights Templars began in the year 1113, 14 Hen. I. Upon the diſſolution of that order for their enormities, the Knights Hoſpitallers of St. John of Jeruſalem were put in poſſeſſion of their houſes and revenues; but the ſuppreſſion ſwept them all away.

† A commandery founded and endowed by Ralph de Greſeley, for Knights Hoſpitallers of St. John of Jeruſalem, who held it till the diſſolution, when it was valued at 39l. per ann.

‡ Henry III. gave this church and manor to the Knights Templars, who ſettled here a commandery, which, on the diſſolution of their order, came to the Hoſpitallers. See above, p. 522. Mr. Burton gives us the rental of Rotheley, amounting in the whole to 138l. 15s. 0d.½

§ An abbey of Ciſtercians, founded by Robert Boſſu, the good earl of Leiceſter, in the year 1133, as a cell to Waverley, and dedicated to St. Mary. Many were the donations with which it was endowed. The founder gave it all his lands in Diſſeley, Ringolthorp, Dixley, and Sheepſhead. Margaret counteſs of Winton gave all her lands and poſſeſſions lying in Henley to the ſole uſe of the monks of this abbey; as alſo her lands at Weſton, with a houſe and mill. Margaret de Ferrariis, counteſs of Derby; Roger de Quincy, earl of Winton; Aſketill de Berges; Gilbert de Colevill; Robert de Bruys; William de Ropeſle; Gaufrid de Euſtine, &c. were large benefactors to this abbey; all whoſe grants were confirmed by King Edward III. July 14, in the fourteenth year of his reign. Mr. Stow ſays, that this abbey had an hermitage or cell in the corner of Monkwell Street, called St. James in the Well, near Cripplegate, belonging to it, whither the abbot and convent ſent two chaplains of their houſe to celebrate divine ſervice. This priory, being for canons aliens, was ſuppreſſed by King Henry V. among others of the ſame nature. See p. 450.

‖ An abbey of Ciſtercians, founded about 24 H. III. by Roiſia de Verdun, the wife of Bertram de Verdun, and confirmed to God, St. Mary, and the church of St. Trinity of Gracedieu at Beleton, and endowed by her with the whole manor and liberties of Beleton aforeſaid, to

			l.	s.	d.		l.	s.	d.
Hinckley *.		Speed				Dugd.			
Kyrkby Bellers Priory †	—		178	7	10		142	10	3¼
Langley Monaſtery ‡	—		34	0	0		29	0	0
Launda Monaſtery §	—		510	16	5		399	3	3¾
Leiceſter Monaſtery ‖	—		1062	0	0		951	14	5¼

Leiceſter,

be held in pure and perpetual alms, with all the appurtenances thereunto belonging, without any duties, exactions, or ſecular ſervices whatſoever. Sir William Waſtnies, knight, was a benefactor to this houſe. See p. 453.

* A Benedictine monaſtery, whoſe hiſtory has already been given at large.

† A chantry or collegiate church, founded by Roger Belar and Avis his wife, 9 Edw. II. conſiſting of one cuſtos and twelve chaplains to celebrate in the chapel of St. Peter at Kirkby, and endowed it with the advowſon of Kirkby, the manor of Bokeminſter, with other lands and rents lying near the river Wrethek, or Wreke. He gave the power of preſenting a cuſtos, or warden, to the dean and chapter of Lincoln. The deed of foundation bears date, Sunday after St. Bartholomew's day, in the year of our Lord 1319, 13 Edw. II. Upon the death of Roger Belar, who was killed at Leiceſter in 1326, his widow, 1359, with the conſent of his ſon and heir, tranſlated the chantry of ſecular prieſts, by him founded in his life-time at Kirkby, to the uſe of canons regular of St. Auguſtine; the firſt prior of which came from the abbey of Oſulveſton, in this county. King Edw. I. a. reg. 33. granted to the prior of Kirkby a court-leet here. Upon failure of iſſue of Roger Belar the founder, the patronage came into the hands of the biſhops of Lincoln.

‡ A Benedictine nunnery founded by William Pantulph and Burgia his wife, in the reign of Henry II. and dedicated to St. Mary. Robert de Tatſhall deſcended from this William, became patron of this priory, 5 Henry III. The nuns of this place had a power of electing a prioreſs upon a vacancy, without aſking leave of their patron; who uſed, during the time of this vacancy, to appoint a boy (*unum garcionem*) with a white rod, to keep the gate of the nunnery till the election was made, for which he was to have his diet there, as appears by an inquiſition taken upon oath by the King's order, June 8, 34 Edw. I. A nun of this monaſtery, named Hawiſe de Colvile, for her rare chaſtity, had a ſhining radiancy and brightneſs ſtreaming from her face, as is reported of St. Fridiſwide of Oxford, by William of Malmeſbury.

§ A priory of canons regular of St. Auguſtine, founded by Richard Baſſet, of Weldon, and Matilda Ridel his wife, and dedicated to St. John Baptiſt. The patron endowed this priory with the town and manor of Lodington (where it ſtands) and Friſeby, with the churches of Weleton, Weſton, Piteſle, Eſſebi, Warlye, Kettlebye, Coleſton, Stanton, &c. and inveſted it with all the liberties and freedoms he or his forefathers had enjoyed it in, with ſoc and ſac, toll and theam, and infangenetheof. Theſe he got confirmed to Launda by the charters of King Henry I. and King Henry II.

‖ St. Mary de Pratis, an abbey for canons regular of St. Auguſtine near Leiceſter, founded by Robert earl of Mellent and Leiceſter in 1143, and largely endowed by him with all the churches in and about Leiceſter, Lilburn, &c. with divers lands, rents, and tithes in Thurmodeſton, Burton Segrave, Aſfordby, &c. with liberty of fuel, and keeping of hogs in other manors, and of two bucks, one on the Aſſumption, the other on the Nativity of the Virgin Mary. This was confirmed by Amicia the wife and by Robert the ſon of Robert earl of Melent and Leiceſter. Margaret de Quincy gave to this abbey part of the lands of Sheepſhead, with a mill, and houſe-bote and cart-bote out of the foreſt of Charnwood, and a buck out of the ſaid foreſt once a year. Roger de Quincy confirmed the former gifts, and added others,

			l.	s.	d.		l.	s.	d.
Leiceſter, *St. Mary* College *		Speed				Dugd.	23	12	11
——— *Newark* College †	—		888	7	2		595	7	4
——— *St. Leonard's* Hoſpital ‡.									
——— *Wigſton's* Hoſpital §.									
Lutterworth Hoſpital ‖	—						26	9	5
Olveſton Monaſtery **	—		173	18	0		161	14	2½

Ulveſcroft

as the tenth of all the hay ſold in Acle and Wyffeley, and the right ſhoulders of all the deer killed in his park of Acle. All theſe, and other ſmall donations, were confirmed by the ſeveral charters of King Stephen and Henry II. Robert earl of Melent came into England with William the Conqueror, who gave him the earldom of Leiceſter, after the city was deſtroyed, and the caſtle. He built the church of St. Mary, where the caſtle formerly ſtood, and placed in it twelve ſecular canons and a dean, appropriating thereunto all the churches in Leiceſter (except what was not in his power, St. Margaret's at that time being a prebend of Lincoln), with divers other lands and poſſeſſions. Robert, his ſon and heir, afterwards founded the abbey de Pratis, and transferred all the former endowments of St. Mary to his new-built abbey, where he himſelf took the habit of a canon regular, and there died in 1167. This Robert founded a monaſtery at Garradon, and a nunnery at Eaton, where Amicia, his counteſs, became a nun. Upon the want of iſſue male from the ſaid Robert, the eſtate was divided between two ſiſters, coheireſſes, Amicia and Margaret. The laſt gift to this abbey we have mention of is the church of Knipeton and Areſton, and a load of wood out of Leiceſter foreſt for fuel to ſerve the infirmary. All which were recited and confirmed by the charters of Henry II. and John.

* St. Mary the Leſs in Leiceſter, founded by Robert Boſſu, earl of Leiceſter, in the reign of King Henry I. for a maſter and ſeven fellows.

† St. Mary's the Great in Leiceſter, an hoſpital founded by Henry earl of Lancaſter, by licence from Edward III. in 1333, and by him endowed with divers lands. Dugdale recites the King's charter, or licence, for erecting a collegiate church for canons and clerks, in which he is ſaid to be buried in 1361. The whole was to maintain a dean, twelve canons, and as many vicars, an hundred poor people, and ten women to ſerve them. This is what Leland, Itin. I. 14. calls a large almoſe houſe within the area of the college. Mr. Speed gives us an account of a monaſtery near Leiceſter, founded by Henry earl of Lancaſter, and his ſon Henry duke of Lancaſter, of the ſame value; but it was for the maintenance of four chaplains, two clerks, fifty poor men, and five poor women, which is much more probable.

‡ Founded by William, youngeſt ſon of Robert Blanchmains. United by William lord Haſtings to St. Mary's collegiate church. See the ſeal of this hoſpital in the Hiſtory of Hinckley, plate VII. fig. 5.

Here was another hoſpital, dedicated to St. John Baptiſt and Evangeliſt; its lands given by Edward IV. to Newark.

§ For a maſter, confrater, and twenty-four poor people, half and half, founded by William Wigſton, merchant of the Staple, at the end of the reign of Henry VI. or VII. dedicated to St. Urſula, and ſtill ſubſiſting. The confrater has about 70 l. per ann. and the maſter about 160 l. and are both appointed by the chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaſter.

‖ See pp. 495. 555.

** A priory of canons regular of St. Auguſtine, founded by Sir Robert Grimbald, one of the judges in the reign of Henry II. dedicated to St. Andrew, and endowed with the town and church of Oſulveſton, &c. in pure and perpetual alms, without any ſecular exactions or ſervice. All theſe donations were confirmed by Robert biſhop of Lincoln, under a curſe from God, St. Mary, and All Saints, to any that ſhould infringe on the rights of the monaſtery thus granted,

			£.	s.	d.
Ulveſcroft Priory *	——	Dugd.	83	10	6½
St. Urſula Hoſpital †	——		8	0	0

Thus far the return from the Commiſſioners. Biſhop Tanner enumerates alſo,

Melton Mowbray, a priory, or hoſpital, cell to Lewes.

At *Nouſeley*, or *Gnouſale*, Sir Auketine de Marteval founded a chantry or college for a warden and prebendaries, valued at 6 £. 13 s. 4 d.

At *Sapcote*, in the hundred of Sparkinghoe, a college founded by Simon Baſſet, baron of Sapcote, in the reign of Henry III. for a warden and certain prieſts.

At *Stokfaſton*, an hoſpital founded by John de Boyville, Eſq. by licence from Edward IV. a. r. 5. near the church. It was dedicated to the ever bleſſed and glorious Virgin Mary, and was deſigned for one chaplain, and three poor men, who were incorporated, and might poſſeſs lands to the yearly value of 10 £. See p. 532.

Swinford, a preceptory of Knights Hoſpitallers.

Tilton hoſpital was annexed by Sir William Burdet to Burton Lazars, in the reign of Henry II.

or that ſhould oppoſe his power of confirming them. The ſaid biſhop, in another charter, granted to theſe canons a perpetual exemption from payment of ſynodals, and all other epiſcopal cuſtoms, except Peter-pence, at the requeſt of the founder. Matildis, the wife of Robert Grimbald, gave to this priory the church of Nordweim, or Norowidham, with certain parcels of land in Hoiland, Duninton, and Bikir, and the ſalt-pits thereunto belonging. William de Roſſe, lord of Belvoir, gave all his lands lying in Hungertone and Thorp to this priory for ever. Burton ſays, the founder's ſeal repreſented a perſon ſitting, holding in the right hand a pointed ſword, ſignifying Juſtice; and in the left hand a ſword with the point broken off, repreſenting Mercy. The inſcription was ✠ *Sigillum Roberti Grimbold.* See p. 526.

* Chartley and Ulveſcroft, two ſolitary places in Charnwood Foreſt, in each of which were ſettled friars hermits by Robert Blanchmains, earl of Leiceſter, temp. Hen. II. united in one houſe in the latter place in the reign of Edward II. as a priory of canons regular of St. Auguſtine, valued at 101 l. or 83 l. clear per ann.

† See p. 553. The ſituation of this hoſpital is not now known; nor is that of a nunnery of Benedictines at *Stane*, or of a monaſtery of the ſame order at *Werewcredon*; both mentioned by Speed.

A Liſt

A Liſt of Chantries in the County of LEICESTER, with their annual Value, and the Names of their Founders, extracted from the Certificate of the Commiſſioners; JOHN Biſhop of LINCOLN, RICHARD Biſhop of LICHFIELD, and others, 37 HEN. VIII. remaining in the Augmentation Office.

Chantry of Statherne.	Annual Value. l.	s.	d.
Founded by Richard Bovard, prieſt, for one prieſt —	5	9	6½
St. Peter de Bottesford.			
Founded by John Codington and John Woodland, prieſt, for one prieſt	6	0	8
Bleſſed Mary of Bottesford.			
Founded by the anceſtors of the earl of Rutland, for one prieſt,	5	8	5
Stretton.			
Founded by Robert Heyrick, ſometime biſhop of Cheſter, for one prieſt	4	10	0
Syſton.			
Founded by William Grendall, prieſt, for one prieſt —	3	11	2
Queneborough.			
Founded by Robert Bryde, ſometime vicar there, for one prieſt	5	5	0
Collegium Beatæ Mariæ juxta Caſtrum Leiceſtriæ.			
Founded by Robert earl of Leiceſter, for eight prieſts —	25	11	3
Swynford.			
Founded by Nicholas Cowley, for one prieſt — —	9	19	5½
Quaryndon infra Parochiam de Barrow.			
Founded by Thomas Farneham, for one prieſt — —	4	17	1½
Hoſpitale de Lutterworth.			
Founded by Nicholas Verdon, for one prieſt, ſix poor men, and to keep hoſpitality — — — —	33	19	8
Hoſpitale Sanctæ Urſulæ.			
Founded by William Wygſton, the younger, for one warden, three prieſts, and twenty-four poor people — —	96	18	9¾
Caſtle Donyngton.			
Founded by Harry Staunton, for one prieſt — —	8	4	8

Hoſ-

	Annual Value. l.	s.	d.
Hoſpital of St. John the Baptiſt in Caſtle Donyngton	3	0	6
Sapcote.			
Founded by Raffe Baffet, Knight, for two prieſts —	18	9	7½
Gilda Sanctæ Margaretæ Leiceſtriæ.			
Founded by Richard the IId, for two prieſts —	20	10	1½
Capella de Noſeley.			
Founded by Roger Mortyvall, ſometime archdeacon of Leiceſter, for two prieſts — — — —	24	12	9½
Cantaria Corporis Chriſti infra villam Leiceſtriæ.			
Founded by William Humberſtone and John Eve, the younger, under the licence of Edward the IIId, for four prieſts —	27	1	7¼
Gilda de Lutterworth.			
Founded by "Edmund Muryall, to fynd one preſte caulyd a yelde "preſte, to celebrate dyvyne ſervyce" — —	2	5	4
Cantaria de Loughborough.			
Founded by Thomas Barton, for one prieſt —	4	0	0
Collegium Novi Operis Leiceſtriæ in villa Leiceſtriæ.			
Founded by Harry, ſometime earl of Lancaſter, and Harry, his ſon and heir, ſometime duke of Lancaſter, for a dean, twelve prebendaries, thirteen vicars choral, three clerks, ſix choriſters, and a verger To this college alſo belonged ſeveral chantries.	846	4	5¾
Libera Capella de Boſworth	3	10	8

The following Chantries were not ſurveyed:

Boxdon Magna, Stokerſton, Croxton, Huncott, Wymondham.

LIVINGS IN LEICESTERSHIRE NOT IN CHARGE.

Anſly (St. Mary), chapel to Thurcaſton.
St. Mary's in Arden curacy. Chriſt Church College, Oxford, propr. and patr.
Atterton chapel in the pariſh of Witherley; deſtroyed.
Badgworth (Holy Rood) chapel in the pariſh of Thornton.
Barleſton (St. Giles) chapel in the pariſh of Boſworth.
Barton in Fabis chapel in the pariſh of Naileſton; deſtroyed.
Bertſanby, alias *Beſelby*, chapel in the pariſh of Saltby; deſtroyed.
Bitteſby, or *Bittelaſby*, in the pariſh of Cleybrook; deſtroyed.
Blaiſton, alias *Blaſton St. Giles*, rectory, or free chapel. Mr. Bracebridge was licenſed to Blaſton St. Giles as a curacy, Sept. 24, 1738. 74l. 13s. clear value.
Bowden Magna (St. Peter) curacy. Prox. epiſc. 6s. 3d. 15l. ann. pro repar. eccleſ. & al. uſ. Dean and Canons of Chriſt Church, Oxford, propr. and patr. 31l. clear value.
Braunſton (St. John Baptiſt), chapel to Glenfield.
Brentingby chapel in the pariſh of Thorp Arnold.
Burbach (St. Catherine) chapel in the pariſh of Aſton Flamvile.
Burſtall and *Thrumarſton* (St. John Evangeliſt), chapel to Belgrave. 22l. each clear value.
Burton Lazars (St. James) chapel in the pariſh of Melton Mowbray. Penſ. ſol. per epiſc. Eli. 4l. 10s. 4l. 6s. clear value.
Carleton (St. Mary) chapel in the pariſh of Boſworth.
Cawdwell (St. Mary) chapel in the pariſh of Rothley.
Cotes Devile chapel in the pariſh of Kilmcoate; deſtroyed.
Counteſthorp (St. Andrew) chapel in the pariſh of Blaby.
Dadlington (St. James) chapel in the pariſh of Hinckley.
Dalby on the Woulds curacy. Lord Feverſham. 80l. per ann.
Dixley, alias *Diſhley*, with *Thorpe* Curacy (All Saints). Stipend 6l. 13s. 4d. Penſ. epiſc. 3s. Sir William Gordon, in right of his wife.
Drayton (St. James), chapel to Bringhurſt. Deſacrata.
Dunnington on the Heath (St. Peter), chapel to Ibſtock.
Earlſhilton (St. Peter) curacy, chapel to Kirkby Mallory.
Eaſt Norton chapel in the pariſh of Tugby; deſtroyed.
Eaſton Magna (St. Andrew) chapel in the pariſh of Bringhurſt. 26l. 6s. 2d. clear value.

Fleckney, alias *Eckney*, (St. Thomas Becket) curacy. Stipend 8l. Lord Wentworth. 44l. 14s. 10d.½ clear value.
Flexley (St. Michael), chapel to Wiſtow.
Freaby (St. Mary) chapel in the pariſh of Melton Mowbray. 20l. clear value.
Friſby chapel in the pariſh of Galby. Deſacrata.
Gaddeſby, alias *Gadeby* (St. Michael), in the pariſh of Rothley. 40l. clear value.
Glen Parva chapel in the pariſh of Aileſton.
Goadeby chapel in the pariſh of Billeſdon.
Gopſal chapel, formerly a cell to Merryvall, extraparochial.
Grimſton Chapel (St. Peter) in the pariſh of Rothley. 18l. clear value.
Hamilton, chapel to Barkby; deſtructa.
Harborough (St. Dennis) curacy. Chriſt Church, Oxford. 75l. 5s. 4d. clear value.
Hide, co. Warwick, chapel to Hinckley. The chapel down.
Holt chapel in the pariſh of Abkettleby.
Holt (St. Giles) chapel in the pariſh of Medborne.
Holwell (St. Leonard) chapel in the pariſh of Abkettleby.
Huggleſcote (St. James) chapel in the pariſh of Ibſtock.
Huncote chapel in the pariſh of Burrow; ruinated.
Ilſton (St. Michael) chapel in the pariſh of Carlton Curlieu.
Ingerſby chapel in the pariſh of Hungarton.
Keam, alias *Keham*, alias *Kayham* (All Saints), chapel to Rothley. 50l. clear value.
Kettleby, alias *Eye Kettleby*, in the pariſh of Melton Mowbray. The Chapel deſtroyed.
Kibworth Harcourt curacy. The chapel is down, and Merton College has not appointed a miniſter to it for many years.
Kilby (St. Mary Magdalen) curacy. Stipend 5l. Sir William Halford, Bart. 5l. clear value.
Kirby (St. Bartholomew) chapel in the pariſh of Glenfield.
Kirkby Bellers (St. Peter) curacy was formerly a priory. Stipend 12l. Prox. epiſc. 2s. 7d.½ Heirs of Sir John Meres. 6l. 6s. 8d. clear value.
Laund (St. John Baptiſt) curacy; formerly a priory.
Leiceſter, St. Clement's vicarage. Abbey of Leiceſter, propr. The church deſtroyed.
——— *St. Michael.* Abb. Leiceſter, propr. The church deſtroyed.
——— *Knighton* chapel in the pariſh of St. Margaret. 6l. 6s. clear value.
——— *Wigſton* hoſpital. The Maſterſhip.
Lindley (St. John Baptiſt) chapel in the pariſh of Higham.
Lodington (St. Michael) rectory; a curacy. Prox. epiſc. 1s. 8d. Penſ. epiſc. 2s. Edmond Morris, Eſq. patr. 1756. 70l. clear value.
Lubſthorpe chapel in the pariſh of Aileſton; deſtroyed.

Mount

Mount Sorrell (St. Peter) chapel, in the parishes of Barrow and Rothley. The vicar of Barrow.
Mowsely, chapel to Knaptoft.
Newton Harcourt (St. Luke), chapel to Wistow. 6l. 13s. 4d. clear value.
Normanton chapel in the parish of Bottisford.
Normanton on the Heath chapel in the parish of Nailestone.
Nosely and part of Ilston. Stipend 12l. 13s. 4d. Sir Arthur Haslerigg.
Oddeston chapel in the parish of Shakerston; destroyed.
Over Seale in the parish of Nether Seale. The chapel destroyed.
Owston, alias *Olveston* (St. Andrew), curacy; formerly a priory. 40l. clear value.
Potters Merston chapel in the parish of Barwell.
Prestwould (St. Andrew) vicarage, with Houghton chapel. Prox. epis. 6s. 8d. Clifton Pack, Esq. patr. 20l. clear value.
Quarendon (St. Bartholomew), chapel to Barrow. 12l. clear value.
Radcliffe (All Saints) chapel in the parish of Shepey.
Rakedale, alias *Ragdale* (All Saints), curacy. Pens. epis. 6s. 8d. Priory of Bakenwell, olim propr.
Rollestone chapel in the parish of Billesdon.
Seustern (St. Michael) chapel in the parish of Buckminster.
Sextenby, alias *Sysonby*, chapel in the parish of Melton Mowbray. 20l. clear value.
Shenton chapel in the parish of Bosworth.
Shoulesby (St. Michael), chapel to Saxulby.
Sketchley chapel in the parish of Hinckley; destroyed.
Sketchley chapel in the parish of Aston Flamvile; destroyed.
Skevesby, alias *Shevesby* (St. Mary Magdalen), chapel in the parish of Knaptoft.
Snareston (St. Bartholomew), chapel to Swepston.
Snibston (St. Mary) chapel in the parish of Pakington.
South Markfield, chapel to Tilton; destroyed.
Stanton under Bardon chapel in the parish of Thorneton.
Stanton Harold (Holy Trinity) chapel in the parish of Bredon.
Stapleton (St. Martin) chapel in the parish of Barwell.
Stoke (St. Margaret) chapel in the parish of Hinckley.
Stretton Magna (St. John Baptist) chapel in the parish of Glen.
Stretton Parva chapel in the parish of Norton. 9l. 10s. clear value.
Sutton juxta Broughton chapel in the parish of Broughton Astley; destroyed.
Sutton Cheynell (St. James) chapel in the parish of Bosworth.
Thorpe juxta Cosby (St. Mary) chapel in the parish of Cosby.
Thorpe Langton (St. Nicholas), chapel to Church Langton.
Thorpe Sackvile (St. Michael), chapel to Twyford. 29l. 6s. 6d. clear value.
Tirlangton (St. Andrew) chapel in the parish of Church Langton.
Twicross (St. James) chapel in the parish of Overton.
Upton chapel in the parish of Sibbiston; destroyed.

Walcote (St. Martin), chapel to Miſterton; deſtroyed.
Walton (All Saints) chapel in the pariſh of Kegworth.
Walton, chapel to Knaptoft.
Wartnaby (St. Michael) chapel in the pariſh of Rothley. 11l. clear value.
Welby, chapel to Melton Mowbray. 16l. clear value.
Weſterby chapel in the pariſh of Kibworth.
Whelleſborough chapel in the pariſh of Sibbiſton; deſtroyed.
Whetſton (St. Peter), chapel to Enderby.
Wibtoft (St. Mary), co. Warwick, in the pariſh of Cleybrook, co. Leiceſter. Dugd. Warw. p. 48.
Wigſton Parva chapel in the pariſh of Cleybrook.
Woodhouſe (St. Mary), chapel to Barrow.
Worthington (St. Matthew) curacy. Lord Scarſdale.
Wykin chapel in the pariſh of Hinckley; deſtroyed.

Extracts

Extracts from the Eccleſiaſtical Records of the Dioceſe of Lincoln, ſo far as concerns the Archdeaconry of Leicester.

(From the Harl. MSS. 6950—6954.)

Rotulus Hugonis de Wells *, 1209—1235.

Ann. 11. Thomas de Verdun, clericus, ad eccleſiam de *Ybeſtok*, ad preſentationem Roberti de Garſhall & Roelandi de Verdun.

Ann. 12. R. fuit tunc archidiaconus Leiceſtrienſis.

Magiſter Radulfus de Kirketon, clericus, ad eccleſiam de *Houteby*, ad preſentationem prioris & conventus de Landa.

Ann. 13. Walterus de Horkeſtown, capellanus, ad eccleſiam de *Salteby*, ad preſentationem prioris & conventus de Drax.

Willielmus de Verdon, clericus, ad eccleſiam de *Boſeworth*, ad preſentationem Domini Nicholai de Verdon.

Waltero de Clinton, clerico, ad eccleſiam de *Godeſbeck*, per Nicholaum de Verdon preſentato, commiſſa eſt cuſtodia ejuſdem eccleſiæ, ita quod dictus Walterus per ſeptennium proxime ſequens habeat magiſtrum continue in ſcolis de quo addiſcat, & qui omnes fructus eccleſiæ prefatæ percipiat, & ipſe Walterus de prefata eccleſia neceſſaria inveniat in ſcolis per dictum ſeptennium, & preſentabit Dominus N. de Verdun ipſum magiſtrum domino epiſcopo in proximo adventu ſuo (dorſ).

Ann. 14. Magiſter Rogerus de Hoby ad eccleſiam de *Kyvelingeworth*, ad preſentationem abbatis & conventus de Leiceſtr.

Ann. 15. Radulphus de Albanico, acolitus, ad eccleſiam de *Botelesford*, ad preſentationem Domini Willielmi de Albanico, pridie kalendis Aprilis.

Johannes de Salteby, acolitus, ad medietatem eccleſiæ de *Sud Croxton*, ad preſentationem abbatis & conventus de Croxton.

Ricardus de Lincolnia, diaconus, ad vicariam perpetuam eccleſiæ de *Parva Dauby*, ad preſentationem Roberti de Lec' perſonæ ejuſdem, de conſenſu prioriſſæ & conventus de Langel.

Magiſter Stephanus de Heydon, acolitus, ad eccleſiam de *Hoby*, ad preſentationem Roberti de Ros, de conſenſu Alani de Hoby.

* MS. 6950. p. 98—103.

Magiſter

Magiſter Laurentius de Warewik, clericus, ad eccleſiam de *Cleibroc*, ad collationem epiſcopi, de conſenſu prioriſſæ & monialium de Elton, ejuſdem eccleſiæ patronarum.

Nicholas de Clinton, ſubdiaconus, ad eccleſiam de *Godeſbech*, ad preſentationem Nicholai de Verdun, militis.

Radulphus de Boſeword, diaconus, ad liberam capellam in curia de *Boſeword*, ad preſentationem Ricardi de Harwecurt.

Ann. 16. Ricardus tempore preſentationis diaconus, nunc capellanus, preſentatus per priorem & conventum de Belvero ad vicarium de *Barkeſton*.

Magiſter Willielmus de Burton, diaconus, ad eccleſiam de *Naileſton*, ad preſentationem . . . . . de Haſting, militis.

Radulfus de Tureville, acolitus, ad penſionem 3 marcarum vacantem in eccleſiæ de *Luteburg* de quatuor porcionibus Hugonis Deſpenſar tanquam patronum contingentibus admiſſus eſt.

R. fuit archidiaconus Leiceſtrienſis circa finem anni 16 pontificatus Hugonis.

Ann. 17. Hugo Barre, ſubdiaconus, ad eccleſiam de *Kyvelingeworth*, ad preſentationem abbatis & conventus de Leyc'. Mandatum eſt W. archidiacono Leyceſtrienſi.

Magiſter Petrus de Grimeſtone, ſubdiaconus, ad eccleſiam de *Stanton*, ad preſentationem Willielmi Baſſett.

Magiſter Amaur, qui eccleſiam Sancti Gudlaci de *Statthern* a 12 annis retro & amplius pacifice poſſedit & inconcuſſe, preſentatus per Simonem Borhard ad eandem admiſſus eſt, Galfrido Britone reſignante quicquid juris habuit in eadem.

Ann. 18. Magiſter Stephanus de Lucy ad eccleſiam de *Bellgrave*, ad preſentationem prioris de Ware. Inquiſitio facta per W. archidiaconum Leyceſtrienſem.

Magiſter Henricus de Derby, ſubdiaconus, ad eccleſiam de *Stapelford*, ad preſentationem prioris & conventus de Tutebir.

Ann. 19. Magiſter Simon Perdix, ſubdiaconus, ad eccleſiam de *Noveſleya*, ad preſentationem prioris de Ware.

Mauritius de Newporth, diaconus, ad eccleſiam de *Garthorp*, ad preſentationem prioris & conventus de Drax.

Ann. 20. Alex. capellanus ad eccleſiam de *Burton*, ad preſentationem prioris de Ware. Inquiſitio facta per W. archidiaconum Leiceſtrienſem.

Thomas de Felmereſham, capellanus ad eccleſiam de *Gnoſſinton*, ad preſentationem Radulfus de Nowers, militis. Inquiſitio facta per R. archidiaconum Leiceſtrienſem.

Magiſter Alex. de Taney, ſubdiaconus, ad eccleſiam de *Louſeby*, ad preſentationem magiſtri & fratrum Sancti Lazari de Burton. Inquiſitio facta per W. archidiaconum Leiceſtrienſem. Mandatum eſt R. archidiaconum Leyc'.

Johannes de Lindſtede, ſubdiaconus, ad meditatem eccleſiæ de *Halecthon*, ad preſentationem prioris & conventus de Ledes. Inquiſitio facta per W. archidiaconum Leyc'. Mandatum R. archidiaconum Leyc' ad inducendum.

Magiſter Walterus de Werminſtre ad eccleſiam de *Sibbeſdon*, ad preſentationem abbatis & conventus de Lira. Inquiſitio per R. archidiaconum Leyceſtrienſem.

Magiſter Ricardus de Glouceſtriæ, ſubdiaconus, ad eccleſiam de *Humbreſtain*, ad preſentationem abbatis & conventus de Leyceſtr'.

Ann. 21. Magiſter Ricardus de Werminſtre ad eccleſiam de *Sibbeſdon*, ad preſentationem abbatis & conventus de Lira, per reſignationem Magiſtri Walteri de Werminſtre.

Magiſter Ricardus de Duaco, ſubdiaconus, ad eccleſiam de *Hattharns* collatus per epiſcopum virtute concilii per mortem Martini de Pateſhull; ſalvo in poſterum abbati Leyc' jure preſentandi, 12 kal' Nov.

Ann. 22. Magiſter Ricardus de Wendour, ſubdiaconus, ad eccleſiam de *Eſſeforteby*, ad collationem epiſcopi.

Johannes de Capell, monachus, ad prioratum de *Hincla*, vacantem per reſignationem Ricardi de Capell, 5 id' Oct. preſentibus Rob' archidiacono Lincolnienſi, Willielmo ſubdecano, Radulfo de Warravil, Willielmo de Winchecumb, & Thomæ de Aſkeby, canonicis Lincolnienſ'; Magiſtro Waltero de Wermeniſtre, & Stephano de Caſtello, clericis (dorſ).

Radulfus de Lincoln reſumptus in abbatem de *Croxton*, per abbatem de Neuhus & de Hal a capitulo Præmonſtratenſe ad hoc ſpecialiter miſſos (dorſ).

Ann. 23. Philippus Lovel, ſubdiaconus, ad eccleſiam de *Lottreworth*, ad preſentationem Nicholai de Verdun.

Magiſter Radulfus de Sempingaham, ſubdiaconus, ad eccleſiam de *Turſtaneſton*, ad preſentationem magiſtri, prior', & convent' Sempingaham. Inquiſitio per R. archidiaconum Leic'.

Magiſter Wilelmus de Hacworthingaham, ſubdiaconus, ad eccleſiam de *Muſton*, ad preſentationem prioriſſæ & conventus de Stikeſwald. Mandatum per archidiaconum Leyc'.

Robertus de Dunholm, ſubdiaconus, ad eccleſiam de *Belegrave*, ad preſentationem prioris de Ware, patroni ejuſdem.

Rob' fuit archidiaconus Leiceſtrienſis.

Magiſter Alurdus de Arundel, admit' ad eccleſiam de *Aſfordeby*, ad collationem epiſcopi. Salvis x marcis, ſolvendis præpoſito commune Linc' eccleſiæ ad virum & ad . . . . . *. Mandatum W. archidiaconum Leic'.

Ann. 24. Robertus de Drobrigg, ſubdiaconus, ad eccleſiam de *Wymundeham*, ad preſentationem prioris & conventus de Tuttisbir. Inquiſitio facta per W. archidiaconum Leyceſtr'.

Ann. 25. Willielmus de Fulebec, ſubdiaconus, ad eccleſiam de *Eſfordeby*, ad collationem epiſcopi; ſalvis x marcis ann. ſolvendis præpoſito com' Linc' eccleſiæ.

* Sic.

Magiſter

Magiſter Walter de Anneford, ſubdiaconus, ad eccleſiam de *Karleton*, ad preſentationem Will' prioris de Wara procuratoris generalis abbatis & conventus Sancti Ebrulfi in Anglia, patronarum ejuſdem.

Nicholaus de Belvoir, capellanus, ad eccleſiam de *Botlesford*, ad preſentationem Willielmi de Albiniaco.

Fr. Ricardus de Paccio ad prioratum de *Hinkel'*, per reſignationem Johannis de Capellis ultimi prioris (dorſ').

Rotulus Roberti Grosthead, 1235—1252 *.

Ann. 1. Fr. Alanus de Ceſterſham, petita et obtenta a rege licentia, per reſignationem Mathie, admiſſ' in abbatem *Sanctæ Mariæ de Pratis, Leyc'*. Mandat' J. archidiac' Leyc'.

Magiſter Will' de Thurleby, capellanus, ad eccleſiam de *Scaldeford*, ad collationem epiſcopi auctoritate concilii.

Magiſter Tho' de Crek, capellanus, ad vicariam eccleſiæ de *Barnèa*, ad preſentationem abbatis & convent' Leyceſtr'.

Magiſter Adam de Dorkeceſtr' ad eccleſiam de *Revſby*, ad collationem epiſcopi commiſſam ſibi ea vice per Rob' de Folevil & Radulfum Camerarium, patronos ejuſdem.

Will' de Scivell, diaconus, ad eccleſiam de *Blaby*, ad preſentationem abbatis & convent' Leic', 6 kal' Jan.

Magiſter Nicolaus de Hereford, ad eccleſiam de *Bocton*, ad collationem epiſcopi auctoritate literarum Domini Papæ poſtea, ad preſentationem prioris & convent' de Lenton. Craſtin' Trinitatis Pont' I.

Euſtachius de Muſtervill, capellanus, ad eccleſiam de *Lauchton*, ad preſentationem ad Rog' de Quency, com' Wint'.

Ricardus de Neovill, clericus, mandatum ad induct' in corporalem poſſeſſionem eccleſiæ de *Preſteward*, 3 non' Apr'.

Radulfus de Chaddeſden, ſubdiaconus, ad eccleſiam de *Wymondeham*, ad preſentationem prior' & convent' de Tuttebur.

Magiſter Joh' de Barthon. ſubdiaconus, ad eccleſiam de *Withcok*, ad collationem epiſcopi auctoritate concilii.

Magiſter Anſelm Gubynn, ſubdiaconus, ad eccleſiam de *Cnapetoft*, ad preſentationem Rog' de Merley.

Magiſter Will' de Herdeby, capellanus, ad eccleſiam de *Herdeby*, ad preſentationem Domini Will' de Albiniaco. Teſtibus Magiſtris R. de Caden, Th. Walens, canonicis Linc'; R. de Jakeſham, R. de Ravelingham, R. de Campeden, diaconis; J. de Dyham, R. Blundo, capellanis; Benedicto de Buris, clerico (dorſ).

* MS. 6950. p. 172—187.

Ricardus

Ricardus quondam præcentor Oſen', ad abbatem de *Oſulveſton*, per reſignationem Petri de Boeland.

Radulfus de Chateſden, ut ſupra, ad eccleſiam de *Wymundeham*. Teſtibus Joh' North't, W. Stow, & G. Hunt, archidiaconis; Magiſtris Walens, & R. de Kaden, J. de Crake, & Tho. de Aſk, canonicis Linc'. 8 kal' Jun', Pont' 1 (dorſ').

Noverint univerſi veſtri nos cartam fratris Gervaſii, Magiſtri Hoſpitalis Sancti Johannis Leyc', & omnium aliorum tam fratrum quam ſororum ejuſdem domus inſpexiſſe, in hec verba: "Univerſis Chriſti fidelibus, Magiſtri Hoſpitalis Sancti Johannis de Leyc', ſalutem. Noveritis univerſit' nos dediſſe Magiſtro J. de Winton, rectori eccleſiæ *Sanctæ Margarete de Leiceſtriæ*, & ſucceſſoribus ſuis pro x^mis^ curtillagii noſtri, & pro x^mis^ gardini, quas Magiſter R. Groſſeteſſe, quondam rector ejuſdem eccleſiæ, patebat coram judicibus delegatis, totum noſtrum quod jacet conjunctum cimeteris capelle Sancti Johannis, in parochia dicta eccleſiæ Sanctæ Margaretæ ex parte occidentali. Teſt' A. Coſtein." Nos igitur, de conſenſu W. decani & capituli noſtri Lincolniæ, omnia in prædict' carta contenta quantum ad nos pertinet epiſcopali & Lincolniæ eccleſiæ confirmavimus auctoritate. Teſtibus W. decano, R. archidiacono Linc', Joh. precentor', W. cancellar', W. theſaur', W. ſubdec'; J. North't, W. Stowe, J. Leyc', G. Hunt', A. Beof', archidiaconis; W. de Avalon; Magiſtris R. de Gravel, J. de Ciſſeſtr', R. de Bolleſhover, R. de Wiſbech, capellanis; R. de Warvill, P. de Hungar'; Magiſtro R. de Brinkel, W. de Winchcumb, & Tho. de Aſkes, diaconis; Magiſtro Tho. Walens, R. de Oxon', J. de Crakhall, ſubdiaconis, canonicis Lincolniæ. Dat' in capitulo Lincolniæ, kal' Aprilis, Pont' 1 (dorſ').

Ann. 2. Matthew de Sadinton, ſubdiaconus, ad eccleſiam de *Brentligeſthorp*, ad præſentationem Rogeri de Sadinton.

Fr. Petrus Lumbardus, monachus, præſentatus per abbatem & convent' de Lira, ad prioratum de *Hinckel'* vacant' per reſignacionem fratris Ricardi de Paceio, monachi, quondam prioris, inſtituti, per manus Radulfi Eboricenſis epiſcopi, de gracia epiſcopi Lincoln'; facta prius inquiſ' per J. archidiac' Leyc', per quem ad eundem admiſſ' & in eo canon.... prior inſtitutus.

Alanus Coſtein, ſubdiaconus, ad eccleſiam de *Eſſebi Folevil*, ad præſentationem prioris & convent' de Land.

Remigius de Poklinton, ſubdiaconus, ad eccleſiam de *Albaccleby*, ad præſentationem prioris & convent' de Landa. 8 id' Aprili, Pont' 2.

Idem Remigius ad eccleſiam de *Medburn*, ad præſentationem abbatis & conv' de Oſolveſton; iſta eccleſia commendata eſt ei. 8 id' Apr', Pont' 2.

Rogerus Blundus fuit nunc rector eccleſiæ de *Gauby*; Magiſt' & Fratres Hoſpitalis Sancti Lazari de Burton patronis.

Will' de Inſula, ſubdiaconus, ad eccleſiam de *Widredal*, ad præſentationem abbatis & convent' de Lyra.

Tho' procurator Adenulfi, nepotis Domini Papæ, & rectoris prebendæ de Croprid, cui Dominus Lincoln', auctoritate literæ Domini Papæ eccleſiam de

Scrapetoft, vacantem & jure patronatus ad priorem & convent' de Covintr', ſpectante in nomine proviſionis aſſignavit in eadem rector' inſtitutis.

Phil' Quentin, clericus, ad eccleſiam de *Buckminſtr'*, ad præſentationem prioris & fratrum hoſpitalis Jeruſal' in Anglia. Teſtibus Rob' Linc', J. North'ton, archidiaconis; J. de Sancto Egidio, rectori eccleſiæ de Bannebir; Magiſtro R. de Caden, Th' de Aſkeb', & J. de Crakhull, canonicis Lincoln'; Magiſtris J. de Jakſham, J. conſtabular', R. de Raveningham, R. de Campoden, Dominis R. Blundo, J. de Dyham, capellanis, & R. de Poclinton, J. de Caſtall, Th' de Karl, B. de Burgo. 5 kal' Feb' 1236, Pont' 2 (dorſ').

A Coſtein, ut ſupra, ad eccleſiam de *Eſeb' Folevil.* Teſtibus Magiſtris R. de Kaden, Th' Walens, Jo' de Crakall, Th' de Aſkeb', canon' Lincoln; Magiſtro R. de Jakeham, Dominis R. Blundo, J. de Diham, capellanis; Magiſtris S. conſtabular', R. de Raveningham, R. de Camped, B. de Burgo, Ph' Quentin, Th' de Karl, N. Greco, clericis. 8 id' Apr', Pont' 2 (dorſ').

Hugo de Blaby, capellanus, ad vicariam de *Blaby*, ad præſentationem Rogeri Blundi, rectoris, de conſenſu magiſtri & fratrum Hoſpitalis Sancti Lazari de Burton. Teſtibus Domino J. de Bannebir; Magiſtro Rob' de Kad', Joh' de Crake, canon' Lincolniæ; Magiſtris R. de Jake, conſtabular', R. de Raveningham, R. de Camped', Remigio de Pok', B. de Burgo, Ph. Quentin, Tho' de Karl, N. Greco, R. de Derham, clericis. 6 kal' Jul', Pont' 3 (dorſ').

Ann. 3. Magiſter Johannes de Campan, ad eccleſiam de *Preſtwald*, ad præſentationem Magiſtri Ordinis de Sempringham, & convent' de Bolington.

Joh' de Rowel, ſubdiaconus, ad eccleſiam de *Gumundel*, ad præſentationem prioris & conventus de Davintr'.

Magiſter Adam de Linc', ſubdiaconus, ad eccleſiam de *Suthkinilligwrth*, ad præſentationem abbatis & conventus de Soleby.

Will' de Burgo, capellanus, ad eccleſiam *Sancti Petri de Saxeby*, ad præſentationem Aliciæ de Sproxton, racione dotis ſuæ.

Will' de Bugeden, capellanus, ad vicariam eccleſiæ de *Bugeden*, ad preſentationem Danielis de Longo Campo, rectoris eccleſiæ de Bugeden, interveniente aſſenſu W. de Cantilupo patroni ejuſdem.

Will' Ordnir', capellanus, ad eccleſiam de *Kingeſnortun*, ad præſentationem R. abbatis & convent' de Oſelveſtun.

Magiſter Radulfus de la Pole, ſubdiaconus, ad eccleſiam de *Foſton*, ad præſentationem prioris & conventus de Linton.

Will' de Leyceſtr', ad eccleſiam de *Reveſby*, ad præſentationem Roberti de Foleville, militis, & Radulfi Camerarii.

Ricardus de Godleſton, ſubdiaconus, ad eccleſiam de *Parva Pedlinges*, ad præſentationem prioris & conventus de Landa.

Will' de Oddeſton, ſubdiaconus, ad eccleſiam de *Nayleſton*, ad præſentationem Domini Henrici de Haſting.

Robertus,

Robertus, fil' Henrici Leyceſtr', ad eccleſiam de *Kateby*, ad præſentationem prioris & conventus de Dunſtaple.

Will' de Harewith, ſubdiac', ad eccleſiam de *Ayleſtun*, ad præſentationem Ricardi de Harecourt.

Ricardus de Arundel, ſubdiaconus, ad eccleſiam de *Bukeminiſter*, ad præſentationem fratris Walteri de Euyas, fratrum Hoſpitalis Jeruſal', præceptorem in Anglia.

Simon de Ardern, diaconus, ad eccleſiam de *Abbekettlebi*, ad præſentationem prioris & conventus de Landa.

Joh' de Rowell, ut ſupra, ad eccleſiam de *Gumundel*. Teſtibus Magiſtris R. de Kad', Joh' de Crak', canonicis Lincolniæ; Dominis R. Blundo, J. de Dyam, R. de Pok', capellanis; Magiſtris R. de Jak', J. conſtabul', R. de Raveningh', R. de Camped', Rem. de Pok', R. de Burgo, Ph' Quentin, N. Greco, R. de Derham, clericis. 4 kal' Auguſti, Pont' 3 (dorſ').

Tho' de Treb' Canon' Fulginat', ad eccleſiam de *Scrapetoft*, nomine proviſionis. Teſtibus Magiſtris R. de Caden', & R. de Camped', R. Blundo, & J. de Dyham, capellanis, B. de Burgo, Sim' de Ardern, & S. de Caſt', clericis. Id' Oct', Pont' 3 (dorſ').

Sim' de Ardern, clericus, ad eccleſiam de *Abbekettleb'*, ad præſentationem prioris & conv' de Landa. Teſtibus Magiſtris R. de Cuden, & R. de Raveningham, Rog' Blundo, Joh' de Cakel, canonicis Lincolniæ; Dominis Joh' de Dyham, & Ric' de Poklinton, capellanis; Magiſtris Simon, conſtabular', & Johanne Groſſeteſt'; Remig' de Poklinton, Benedicto de Burgo, Stephano de Caſtell, Joh' de Eſton, clericis. Dat' id' Junii, Pont' 3 (dorſ').

Ann. 4. Magiſter Joh' de Barton, ſubdiaconus, ad eccleſiam de *Withcok*, ad præſentationem abbatis & conventus de Oſulveſton.

Tho' de Preſtewald, preſbyter, ad eccleſiam de *Cuſinton*, ad præſentationem Hugonis, filii Hugonis Diſpenſarii. Injunctum eſt eidem quod omnes cimelias dominicales ſciat infra annum ſub pœna privacionis beneficii.

Tho' de Eborac', diaconus, ad eccleſiam de *Garthorp*, ad præſentationem prioris & convent' de Drax.

Craſtina Aſſumptionis Beatæ Virginis, auctoritate concilii, conſolidata eſt vicaria quam Rob' de Waleton tenuit in eccleſia de *Waleton*, cum perſonatu ejuſdem eccleſiæ.

Magiſter Ricardus de Fraxino, ad eccleſiam de *Hecham*, ad præſentationem abbatis & conventus de Lyra. 8 kal' Jun', Pont' 4.

Johannes de Eſtland, ſubdiaconus, ad eccleſiam de *Ailmerſthorp*, ad præſentationem prioris & conventus de Tutiſbir.

Hugo de Haya, capellanus, ad eccleſiam de *Merkenefeld*, ad præſentationem Domini R. de Quency, com' Wint'.

Hen. de Ettewell, ſubdiaconus, ad eccleſiam de *Kaſton*, ad præſentationem prioris & conventus de Tuttisbir.

Magiſter Reg' de Melton, ſubdiaconus, ad 2 partes eccleſiæ de *Sproxton*, ad præſentationem abbatis & conventus de Croxton.

Johannes de Sancto Lycio, ſubdiaconus, ad eccleſiam de *Cuypton*, ad præſentationem Will' Avench, militis.

Magiſter Sim' Conſtabular', ad eccleſiam de *Belegrave*, ad præſentationem prioris de Ware.

Ricardus de Dingel, ſubdiaconus, ad eccleſiam de *Barſworth*, ad collacionem epiſcopi, auctoritate concilii.

Magiſter Will' Walens, ad eccleſiam de *Magna Glen*, ad collacionem epiſcopi, auctoritate concilii.

Tho' de Turvile, tunc rector eccleſiæ de *Lutheburg*.

Joh' de Barton, ut ſupra, ad eccleſiam de *Withcok*. Teſtibus Domino J. de Sancto Egid'; Magiſtro R. de Raveningham, canonicis Lincoln'; Domino J. de Dyham, capellano; Magiſtris H. de Akholt, & J. de Groſſeteſt, R. de Burgo, S. de Canell, N. Greco, J. de Eſton, clericis. 6 kal' Sept', Pont' 4. (dorſ').

Will' Ordriz, ut ſupra, ad eccleſiam de *Norton*. Teſtibus Magiſtris R. de Kaden, R. de Raveningham, R. Blundo, J. de Crak, canonicis Lincoln'; Dominis J. de Dyham, R. de Pokelint', capellanis; Magiſtris J. de Conſtabular', J. Groſſeteſt, Rem' de Pokel', J. de Ardern, R. de Burgo, S. de Caſtell, J. de Eſton, clericis. 9 kal' Aug', Pont' 4. (dorſ').

Tho' Wathelard de Ebor' clericus, ad eccleſiam de *Gartorp*, ad præſentationem prioris & conventus de Drax. Teſtibus R. de Kad', R. Blundo, J. de Crak, canonicis Lincolniæ; J. de Dyham, R. de Pok', capellanis; Rem' de Poklint', B. de Burgo, S. de Caſtell, N. Greco, J. de Eſton, clericis. Dat' 3 id' Dec', Pont' 4. (dorſ').

Hen' de Ettewell, ut ſupra, ad eccleſiam de *Kaſton*. Teſtibus Domino J. de Sancto Egidio, Magiſtris H. de Hocholt, R. de Raveningham, R. Blundo, & J. de Crakhall, canon' Lincolniæ; R. de Poklinton, capellano; Magiſtro Simon Conſtabular', Rem' de Poklinton, B. de Burgo, Steph' de Caſtellis. 4 id' Jan', Pont' 3.

Ann. 5. Galfrid' de Burg, diaconus, ad eccleſiam de *Saxeby*, ad præſentationem Dominæ Aliciæ de Sproxton.

Will' de Burg, capellanus, ad eccleſiam de *Burg*, ad præſentationem abbatis & convent' de Oſulveſton.

Hugo de Suth Gimſlley, capellanus, ad eccleſiam de *Thurſtanton*, ad præſentationem magiſtri ordinis & prioris & convent' de Sempligham.

Laurentius Walkelin, ſubdiaconus, ad eccleſiam de *Clenefeld*, ad præſentationem prioris de Ware, per reſignationem Matthæi de Cantlup.

Magiſter Galfridus de Warwik, ad eccleſiam de *Swytheland*, ad præſentationem fratris N. prior de Warwik.

Clement de Leytton, ſubdiaconus, ad eccleſiam de *Woutham*, ad præſentationem prioriſſæ & convent' de Etton.

Will'

Will' Treygoz, ſubdiaconus, ad eccleſiam de *Kibworth*, ad præſentationem Dominæ Margaretæ de Bello Campo.

Magiſter J. Conſtab', ad eccleſiam de *Belegrave*, ad præſentationem prioris de Ware. Teſtibus Johanne de Sancto Egid', Magiſtro Rog' de Raveningham, Rogero Blundo, Johanne de Crachal, canonicis Lincoln'; Dominis Joh' de Dyham, Ricardo de Pokelinton, capellanis; Magiſtro Ricardo Norm', Benedicto de Burgo, Joh' de Elton, Rogero de Fretewell, clericis. Dat' 2 idus Aug', Pontificatus 5. (dorſ'.)

Ann. 6. Benedictus de Burgo, rector eccleſiæ de *Potton*, præſentatus ad eccleſiam de *Karleton* per Nicholaum priorem de Ware; diſpenſatus eſt cum eo.

Magiſter Walt' de Aneford, ſubdiaconus, ad eccleſiam de *Belegrave*, ad præſentationem prioris de Ware.

Radulfus, diaconus, ad eccleſiam de *Schonkxton*, ad præſentationem abbatis & conventus de Lilleſhall, per reſignationem Magiſtri Willielmi extranei.

Magiſter Will' de Stok, ſubdiaconus, ad eccleſiam de *Glen*, ad preſentationem abbatis & conventus de Alnceſtr.

Gilbertus de Lek, ſubdiaconus, ad eccleſiam de *Gnipton*, ad præſentationem W. Avench, militis.

Joh' de Stanton, ſubdiaconus, ad eccleſiam de *Stanton*, ad præſentationem Th' de Wyvill, laici.

Will' de Meynhill, ſubdiaconus, ad eccleſiam de *Noveſh*, ad præſentationem Nich' prior de Ware.

Will' de Hal', ſubdiaconus, ad eccleſiam de *Leyc'*, ad præſentationem Will' Leira, laici.

Elias de Radeberg, ſubdiaconus, ad eccleſiam de *Lancton*, ad preſentationem Rog' de Quency, com' Wint'.

Magiſter J. de Florentia, ad eccleſiam de *Wardel*, ad præſentationem prioris & conventus de Landa. Teſtibus Magiſtris R. de Caden, Domino J. de Diham, canonicis Lincoln'; Magiſtris N. Teſſum, J. de Stok, Domino R. de Pokelinton, Benedicto de Burgo, Steph' de Caſtell, R. de Fretewell, clericis. Dat' 3 kal' Sept', Pont' 7. (dorſ')

Rogerus de Fretewell, clericus, ad eccleſiam de *Northburg*, ad collacionem epiſcopi, auctoritate concilii generalis. Teſtibus Magiſtro Rob' de Kader, Joh' de Dyham, Joh' de Crackal, Magiſtro Rogero de Campeden, Rogero Blundo, canonicis Lincoln', Magiſtris Girardo de Wiſeham, & Leon' de Dunwic, Ricardo de Pokelinton, capellano; Benedicto de Burgo, Stephano de Caſtell, Petro de Stanford, Will' de Hemingburgh, clericis. 12 kal' Februar', Pont' 7 (dorſ').

Will' de Hall, ſubdiaconus, ad eccleſiam de *Leyre*, ad præſentationem Will' de Leyre. Teſtibus Magiſtris R. de Kaden, & R. de Camped, J. de Dyham, canon' Lincoln'; Magiſtro G. de Weſeham, Domino R. de Pokelinton, capellan'; Benedicto de Burgo, J. de Caſtell, P. de Stanf', R. de Factewell, clericis. 5 kalend' Maii, Pont' 7 (dorſ').

Ann.

Ann. 8. Robertus de Kyrkton, ſubdiaconus, ad eccleſiam de *Brockton*, ad præſentationem prioris & conventus de Lenton.

Magiſter Rob' de Leg, ſubdiaconus, ad eccleſiam de *Schankton*, ad præſentationem abbatis & conventus de Lilleſhall.

Magiſter Joh' de Nottingeham, ſubdiaconus, ad eccleſiam de *Foſton*, ad præſentationem prioris & conventus de Lenton.

Joh' de Skeffinton, capellanus, ad eccleſiam de *Parva Petling*, ad præſentationem prioris & conventus de Landa.

Joh' Paſſelew, ad eccleſiam de *Sywaldeby*, ad præſentationem prioris & conventus de Landa.

Magiſter Leonard de Dunewic, ſubdiaconus, ad eccleſiam de *Abbekytelby*, ad præſentationem prioris & conventus de Landa. Teſtibus Magiſtris Rob' de Kaden, Rog' de Kampeden, Johe de Dyham, Johe de Crakehal, canon' Lincoln'; Magiſtro Gerardo de Weſeham, Ric' de Poklinton, capellan'; Benedicto de Burgo, Petro de Stanford, Rogero de Fretewell, clericis. 2 kal' Maii, Pont' 8 (dorſ').

Ann. 9. Hugo de Rimington, ſubdiaconus, ad porcionem eccleſiæ de *Lubb*, ad præſentationem Domini Eborac', racione terr' & hæredis Nich' de Band, in ſua cuſtodia exiſtentis.

Magiſter Johannis de Luchterworth, ſubdiaconus, ad eccleſiam de *Skeftinton*, ad præſentationem Domine Roeys de Verdun.

Magiſter Tho' de Torp, ad eccleſiam de *Luchteburg*, ad preſentationem Hugonis Diſpenſatoris.

In craſtino Sancti Mathie, Pont 9, conſolidata eſt vicaria eccleſiæ de *Wytewic*, Radulfo Taylebos, dictæ eccleſiæ rectore, ex conſenſu Domini Tho' le Manſel, dictæ eccleſiæ patronis. Teſtibus Magiſtris R. de Kaden, J. de Dyham, J. de Crachal, G. de Weſeham, R. de Burewoſcot, W. de Pokelinton, Tho' de Eylesb', R. de Poklinton, capellan'; B. de Burgo, P. de Stanf', R. de Fretewell, clericis. 15 kal' Jul', Pont' 9 (dorſ').

Ann. 10. Magiſter Tho' de Torp, ut ſupra, ad eccleſiam de *Luchterburg*, ad præſentationem Hugonis Diſpenſatoris, patroni ejuſdem, ſalvis Thome de Turvill, quondam ejuſdem eccleſiæ rectoris, 15 marc' annuis. Teſtibus Magiſtris G. de Weſeham, R. de Burwardeſcot, & W. de Poklint', Th' de Ayleſbir, R. de Poklint', capellanis; Magiſtro N. Greco, J. de Caſtell, R. de Fretewell, clericis. 7 id' Julii, Pont' 10 (dorſ').

Fr' Will' de Aquila, monachus de Lyra, præſentatus per abbatem & conventum de Lyra, ad prioratum de Hinkel, per reſignationem P. Lumbard, quondam ejus loci prioris. Teſtibus Magiſtris G. de Weſeham, N. Teſſun, R. de Burwaſcot.

Magiſter Rob' de Northampton, rector eccleſiæ de *Trop*, ad porcionem eccleſiæ de *Minſterton*, ad preſentationem Domini de Napton, militis.

Radulfus de Wivordeby, ad eccleſiam de *Wivordeby*, ad præſentationem Birn' de Cheverecurt, milit'

Ann.

Ann. 11. Baldewinus de Charnelles, ſubdiaconus, ad eccleſiam de *Wyſtanneſtowe*, ad præſentationem Domini Henrici de Haſtinges.

Rob' de Elinton, capellanus, ad eccleſiam de *Saxeby*, ad præſentationem Alicie de Colevill.

Joh' de Erneſby, ſubdiaconus, ad 2 partes eccleſiæ de *Sproxton*, ad præſentationem abbatis & conventus de Croxton.

Joh' le Mayne, ſubdiaconus, ad eccleſiam de *Sidington*, ad præſentationem abbatis & conventus de Sancta Agatha, Richm', per reſignationem Ricardi de Burgo.

Joh' Clarell, ſubdiaconus, ad eccleſiam de *Overton*, ad præſentationem Domini Galfridi Malreward.

Ann. 12. Fr' Hugo de Winton, monachus de Lyra, præſentatus per abbatem & conventum ejuſdem loci ad prioratum de *Hynkel*, per reſignationem Fratris Willielmi de Aquila.

Brianus de Watton, ſubdiaconus, ad eccleſiam de *Desford*, ad præſentationem prioris de War'.

Ricardus de Bureſtall, ſubdiaconus, ad eccleſiam de *Craft*, per reſignationem Aymeri de Malamorte, ad præſentationem abbatis & conventus de Leyceſtr'.

Magiſter Hug' de Stanford, ad eccleſiam de *Thurkeleſton*, ad præſentationem Petri prioris de War', procuratoris generalis abbatis & conventus Sancti Ebrulfi in Anglia. Teſtibus Magiſtris G. de Weſeham, W. de Pok', & N. Greco, canon' Lincoln'; Dominis Gilb' de Wicamb', & Ric' de Pok', capellanis; B. de Burgo, P. de Stanf', R. de Fretewell, E. de Hertford, clericis. Dat. 16 kal' Feb', Pont' 12 (dorſ').

Joh' le Moyne, ut ſupra, ad eccleſiam de *Sadington*. Teſtibus Magiſtris J. de Offingthon, G. de Weſeham, W. de Pokelington, J. de Crachal, canonicis Lincolniæ; Dominis G. de Wicumb, B. de Burgo, E. de Hertford, W. de Hemingburgh, P. de Stanford, clericis. 8 kal' Apr', Pont' 12 (dorſ').

Ann. 13. Henricus de Fonvill, capellanus, ad eccleſiam de *Segrave*, ad præſentationem Domini Gilberti de Segrave.

Henricus Rothelegh, canonicus Domus *Sancte Marie de Pratis, Leic'*, ad abbatiam ejuſdem, benedictus per fratrem W. quondam epiſcop' Karl', ad rogatum epiſcopi.

Ann. 14. Rob' Moryn, ſubdiaconus, ad eccleſiam de *Wyvordeby*, ad præſentationem Bernardi de Chevercurt, militis.

J. de Petling, capellanus, ad eccleſiam de *Burg*, ad præſentationem abbatis & conventus de Oſulveſton.

Petrus de Lyreſham, ſubdiaconus, ad eccleſiam de *Lauchton*, ad præſentationem Domini Com' Winton'.

Edward' de Weſtm', ſubdiaconus, ad eccleſiam de *Pikwell*, ad præſentationem Domini Joh' de Sproxton, milit', vacant' per mortem Theobaldi ultimi rectoris.

Magiſter

Magiſter Hugo de Staunford, capellanus, ad eccleſiam de *Thurkeleſton*, ad præſentationem prioris de War'.

Hugo de Beby, capellanus, ad eccleſiam de *Wyluby*, ad præſentationem Domini Nicholai de Angervil, milit'.

Will' de Harecurt, ſubdiaconus, ad eccleſiam de *Aurea Morton*, ad præſentac' Domini Ricard' de Harecurt.

Ann. 15. Will' de Winthorp, capellanus, ad eccleſiam de *Knoſſinton*, ad præſentationem R. de Taterſhall, milit'.

Ricardus de Boſco Boardi, ſubdiaconus, ad eccleſiam de *Stakechurn*, ad præſentationem Domini Simonis de Boſco Board, militis.

Magiſter Henricus de Ceſtreſham, ad eccleſiam de *Erneſby*, ad præſentationem prioris & conventus de Caudewell.

Rogerus ..... *, capellanus, ad eccleſiam de *Stapilford*, ad præſentationem prioris & conventus de Tuteſbyr.

Radulfus de Gumerton, ſubdiaconus, ad eccleſiam de *Kyvelingwrth' Rogeri*, ad præſentationem abbatis & conventus de Leic'.

Magiſter Nicholaus de Lubbehow, ſubdiaconus, ad eccleſiam de *Gumundel*, ad præſentationem prioris & conventus Daventr'.

Robertus de Blaby, capellanus, ad eccleſiam de *Waleton*, vacant' per reſignationem Hugonis de Staunford, ad præſentationem Hugonis de Turvill, laici.

Will' ..... *, capellanus, ad eccleſiam de *Dixel*, ad præſentationem abbatis & convent' de Leyceſtr'.

Joh' de Winton, ſubdiaconus, ad eccleſiam de *Drayton*, vacante per reſignationem Walteri de Inſula, ad præſentationem procuratoris abbatis & convent' de Lyra. Admiſſ' per Magiſtrum R. de Mariſco, offic' epiſcopi, ipſo epiſcopo agente in partibus tranſmarinis.

Magiſter Tho' de Verdon, ſubdiaconus, ad eccleſiam de *Overton*, ad præſentationem abbatis & convent' de Miravalle. Teſtibus Magiſtris G. de Weſeham, L. de Dunewic, N. Græco; Domino W. canonico de Waltham, capellano epiſcopi; P. de Staunford, J. de Riſton, A. de Mora, G. de Leyceſtr', R. de Fretewell, clericis. 10 kal' Oct', Pont' 15 (dorſ').

Ann. 16. Will' de Wrtham, ſubdiaconus, ad eccleſiam de *Hecham*, ad præſentationem prioris & conventus de Hinckel; mandat' J. archidiacono Leyceſtriæ, ad inductionem.

Magiſter Joh' de Normanton, ad eccleſiam de *Ockeby*, ad præſentationem prioris & conventus de Landa.

Tho' Coſteyne, ad eccleſiam de *Sywoldeby*, ad præſentationem prioris & conventus de Landa.

Magiſter T. de Caytorp, ſubdiaconus, ad eccleſiam de *Thurleſton*, ad præſentasionem Domini Roberti de Campan'. Inquiſit' per J. archidiac' Leic'.

* Sic.

Mauricius ..... *, capellanus, ad eccleſiam de *Lauhthon*, ad præſentationem nobilis viri R. de Quenci, com' Winton. Inquiſ' per J. archidiac' Leic'.

Ricardus de Beltesford, ſubdiaconus, ad eccleſiam de *Pecklington*, ad præſentationem Rob' Suthun. Inquiſ' per J. archidiac' Leyceſtr'.

Ann. 17. Joh' de Folevil, ſubdiaconus, ad eccleſiam de *Stockfoſton*, ad præſentationem Galfridi dicti Samſon. Mandat' J. archidiac' Leyc' ad inducendum.

Radulfus Barry, ſubdiaconus, ad eccleſiam de *Brokeſby*, ad præſentationem Domini Alexandri de Wylers, militis. Mandat' eſt J. archidiac' Leyceſtr' ad inducendum.

Tho' de Bathon, ſubdiaconus, ad eccleſiam de *Herdeby*, ad præſentationem Domini Roberti de Ros, milit'.

Rob' la Beuveyſuer, ſubdiaconus, ad eccleſiam de *Gowteby*, ad præſentationem Will' Maureward, laici.

Galfridus de Le, ad eccleſiam de *Sauketon*, ad præſentationem abbatis & conventus de Lilleſhull, per reſignationem Roberti de Le, ultimi rectoris. Mandat' J. archidiac' Leyceſtr'.

Ann. 18. Georgius de Grendon, ſubdiaconus, ad eccleſiam de *Sapecot*, ad præſentationem Domini Radulfi Baſſet de Sapcote, militis. Inquiſitio facta per J. archidiac' Leyc', & mandat' eſt S. archidiac' Leyc' ad inducendum.

Rotulus RICARDI DE GRAVESEND, Epiſcopi Lincolniæ, 1256—1279 †.

Ann. 1. Rob' de Makeſtok, capellanus, præſentatus per procuratorem abbatis & conventus de Lyra in Anglia, ad eccleſiam de *Draiton*, vacatam per reſignationem Wilfi de Craft, capellani, ultimi rectoris. Inquiſitio facta per M. archid' Leyc'. Dicta eccleſia penſionaria eſt dictæ abbatiæ, & 7s. per ann', & valet communibus annis 8 marc' ſecundum communem eſtimationem.

Magiſter Joh' de Rumburg, capellanus, præſentatus per priorem & conv' Daventriæ ad eccleſiam de *Gummundel*, vacatam per reſignationem Nicholai de Plumton. Inquiſitio facta per S. archid' Leyc'.

Brianus de Whatton, ſubdecanus, præſentatus per Dominum R. de Quency, com' Wynton', ad eccl' de *Sichoſton*, vacatam per promotionem Dñi R. de Mulent ad epiſcopatum Coventr' diſpenſatus, pro 3 beneficiis a Papa.

* Sic.

† MS. 6950. p. 259—267.

Ann. 3. Ordinatio vicariæ de *Cleybroke*, cujus eccleſ' prioriſſa & conventus de Eaton habent per proprios uſus. Dat' 5 kal' Martii, 1260, Pont' 3.

Ann. 5. Rob' de Quenburg, præſentatus per Saherum de Harecurth ad decimas de dominico ſuo in *Kibbeworth*, vacantes per mortem Willi de Harecurt dudum rectoris de *Eyleſton*, qui ultimo dicta, decimas tenuit' facta prius inquiſitione per Salom' archid' Leyc': ad ipſas decimas eſt admiſſus ſalvo in omnibus jure parochialis eccleſiæ.

Will' de Northburg, ſubd', præſentatus per abbatem & conventum B. Mariæ de Pratis, Leyc', ad eccleſiam de *Boreſworth*, vacantem per mortem Ricardi . . . . .

Ann. 6. Incipit craſt' animarum 1263. Magr Johes de Maydeneſtan fuit rector eccleſiæ de *Brimingbirſt*, & præſentat Magiſtrum Ric' de Ciltr' ad vicariam ejus de conſenſu abbatis & conventus de Burgo S. Petri.

Joh' de Benewyck, ſubd', præſentatus per priorem & conventum de Daventr' ad eccleſ' de *Godemerdele*, vacatam per reſignationem S. archid' Leyc'.

Ann. 7. Incipit craſt' animarum 1264. Will' de Flameſted elect' in abbatem de *Oſolveſton*, per mortem fratris Petri ultimi abbatis; confirmatus 15 kal' Dec'.

Adam de Trungay, præſentatus per abbatem & conventum de Lyra, ad prioratum de *Hinkeley*, per mortem Gilberti, 17 kal' Maii.

Mag' Will' de la Garra, ſubd', præſentatus per priorem & conv' de Ledes ad mediętatem eccl' de *Halgeton*, vacatam per mortem Johis de Lyndeſtede, 10 kal' Jan'.

Warinus de Chaucumb, ſubd', præſentatus per Dñum Nicholaum de Segrave, mil', ad eccl' de *Kegworth*, vacatam per mortem Johis Maunſell, 3 non' Martii.

Ann. 8. Mag' Rob' de Drayton præſentatus per priorem Hoſpitalis S. Johis Jeruſalem in Anglia, ad eccl' de *Buckminiſtr'*, vacatam per reſignationem Mri J. de Cheſhul, admiſſ' Sabbato 4 temporum ante feſtum S. Michaelis, Pont' 8.

Ann. 10. Incipit craſtina animarum 1267. Mag' Hen' de Edenham præſentatus per Magiſtrum prioriſſam & conventum de Stikeſwald, ad eccl' de *Muſton*, vac' per mortem Magiſtri Willi de Hagworthingham, 3 id' Jan'.

Joh' de Eſſewel, ſubd', præſentatus per Dominum de Verdon, conſtab' Hibern', ad eccleſiam de *Codeſbech*, vac' per reſignationem Walteri de Clinton, 7 id' Apr'.

Fr' Ivo, elect' in abbatem de *Oſolveſton*, poſt mortem W. admiſſ' 3 kal' Maii.

Fr' Ric' de Andreya, præſentatus per abbatem & conv' de Lyra ad prioratum de *Hinkele*, per reſignationem fratris Adæ de Trungeio, 11 kal' Maii.

Galfrid' de Neubaud, ſubd', præſentatus per Dominum Joh' de Kirkebi ad eccleſiam de *Medburn*, vac' per mortem Mri Geradi de Belat, 3 non' Aug'.

Ann. 12. Incipit craſt' animarum 1269. Fr. Will' de Sepehwid, elect' abb' *S. Mariæ de Pratis*, Leyc', per ceſſionem Henrici, confirmatus 18 kal' Nov.

Ann.

Ann. 13. Inſtitutiones variæ factæ fuerunt per Magiſtrum J. archid' Bedf', vicarium Dñi epi Lincoln', 1270, & Pont' 13.

Mag' Joh' de Dalderby, ſubd', præſentatus per fratrem R. de Ver', prior' Hoſpitalis Jeruſalem in Anglia, ad eccl' de *Hechere*, vac' per reſignationem Mri Elie, 17 kal' Maii, 1671.

Frater Nicholaus, dictus Bynet, ad prioratum de *Hinkele*, per reſignationem fratris Ric' de Aldereya ordinem fratrum prædicatorum ingreſſi, admiſſ' 5 id' Aug', 1271.

Mag' Rob' de Thurnorton, ſubd', præſentatus per magiſtrum, prioriſſam, & conv' de Stikeſwold, ad eccl' de *Muſton*, vac' per mortem Mag' Hin', 13 kal' Mar', 1271.

Inſtitutiones factæ per Dominum Ric' epum Linc', poſt redditum ſuum in Angliam, pontificatus ſui an' 14.

Ric' de Drayton, ſubd', præſentatus per priorem Hoſpitalis Jeruſalem in Anglia ad eccleſiam de *Buckminſter*, per reſignationem Rob' de Drayton, 7 kal' Apr', Pont' 14.

Mag' J. de Dalderby, rector eccleſiæ *Dalderby*, habet diſpenſationem ut una cum illa, quæ ſecundum communem æſtimationem non excedit 5 marc' valorem annuum, eccleſiam de *Hethere* licite valeat retinere; dat' 4 non' Maii, 1272, Pont' 14.

Ann. 15. Peter de Ros, ſubd', præſentatus per Dominum Rob' de Ros, militem, ad eccl' de *Bottlesford*, poſt mortem Nicholai, admiſſ' die Sabbati quatuor temporum ante feſtum B. Michaelis, 1273. Inquiſ' per S. archid' Leyc' (dorſ').

Fr' Ric' de Martivans electi' in priorem de *Landa*, per mortem Reginaldi, licentia obtenta a Dño Ricardo Baſſet de Welledon, patrono dictæ domus. Confirmatus 5 id' Jul'.

Mag' Henro de Staunton, capellanus, præſentatus per Rob' de Wyvile ad eccl' de *Staunton Wyvile*, vacatam per mortem Mag' Johis, 9 kal' Oct'.

Ann. 16. Incipit craſt' animarum 1273, 12 kal' Apr', Pont' 16. Mag' Tho' de Stamford admiſſ' ad eccleſ' de *Belgrave*.

Phil' de Colewel, ſubd', præſentatus per abbatem & conv' de Sca Agatha, Ebor', ad eccleſ' de *Sadington*, vacantem per mortem Johis de Langeton, 10 kal' Oct', Pont' 16. Inquiſ' facta per S. archid' Leyc'.

Ann. 17. Incipit craſt' animarum 1272. Mag' Walterus, acolita, præſentatus per Dominum Walterum de Merton, epiſcopum Roffenſem, Dominum manerii de *Kibbeworth* in com' Leyc', ad capellam Wytſide preſbyteri. Inquiſitio facta per N. rectorem eccleſiæ de *Karleton*, de mandato ſpeciali epiſcopi, eo quod hinc vacabat archidiaconatus; admiſſ' 17 kal' Jan', Pont' 17.

Will' de Graham, abbas de *Croxton*, benedicitur 17 kal' Jan'.

Jacobus de Segrave, ſubd', præſentatus per Rob' abbatem *Garendon*, habentem, ſpecialem poteſtatem a Dño Nicholao de Segrave, preſentandi vice ipſius ad eccleſias de ſuo patronatu vacantes, ad eccleſiam de *Segrave*, qui dicebatur vacare

per hoc quod Reginaldus de Garcy, ultimus rector ejuſdem in epiſcopatum Agentem dicitur aſſumptus, facta prius inquiſitione per S. archid' Leyc', ad dictam eccleſiam eſt admiſſus, 7 id' Mart', Pont' 17.

Walterus de Merton, presbiter, præſentatur per prioriſſam & conventum de Eton, ad vicar' eccleſ' de *Hoteby*, vac' per mortem Roberti de Merton, admiſſ' 2 kal' Apr'.

Ranulfus de Merton, presbiter, præſentatus per fratrem Joh' de Cauncy, prior' Hoſpit' Jeruſ' in Anglia, ad vicar' eccleſ' de *Swineford*, vacatam per inſtitutionem Will' de Melcheburn in aliam vicar', admiſſus 2 kal' Apr.

Will' de Ketering præſentatus per abb' & conv' de Burgo S. Petri ad eccleſiam de *Brimingburſt*, vacatam per mortem Johis de Maydenſtan, admiſſ' 2 id' Jun', Pont' 17.

Tho' de Nevill, ſubd', præſentatus per D'num Nich' de Segrave, militem, ad eccleſ' de *Cold Overton*, vacatam per mortem Mag' Yſambarti, ultimi rectoris ejuſdem, admiſſ' 5 kal' Jul', Pont' 17.

Mag' Roger de Boudon, ſubd', præſentatus per W. priorem de Wara ad eccleſ' de *Burton*, vacatam per mortem Mag' Petri de Coſinton, facta purgatione ſua ſuper crimine incontinentiæ ſibi impoſito cum 5^ta^ manu quod a tempore triennii . . . . . extitit a carnali copula cum Mabilia de Langeton.

Hen' de Anvers, ſubd', præſentatus per Rad' de Anvers ad eccl' de *Frolleſworth*, vacatam per reſignationem Mag' Hen' de Branſton, admiſſ' die Veneris proxime ante feſtum Apoſtolorum Simonis & Judæ, Pont' 17.

Ann. 18. Incipit craſtina animarum 1275. Hugo de Vienna, ſubd', præſentatus per abb' & convent' de Leyc' ad eccleſ' de *Hungerton*, vacatam per mortem Hugonis de Doveria. Inquiſitio per R. archidiac' Leyc', admiſſ' 13 kal' Jan', Pont' 18.

Lambert de Trikingham, ſubd', præſentatus per Dominum Rob' de Ros ad eccleſ' de *Herdeby*, vacatam per mortem Mag' Thomæ de Bathon, admiſſ' 12 kal' Jan'.

Tho' de Sutton, ſubd', præſentatus per Dñam Margaretam de Bello Campo ad eccleſiam de *Kebbeworth*, vacatam per reſignationem Mag' Oliveri de Sutton, admiſſ' 12 kal' Oct', Pont' 18.

Ann. 19. Incipit craſtina animarum 1276. Walt' de Bornington, presbiter, præſentatus per Magiſtrum Rogerum, archid' Leyc', prebendarium *S. Margaretæ* de eadem, ad vicar' dictæ prebendæ per nos ordinandam, admiſſus 14 kal' Apr', Pont' 19 (ordinatio ſequitur). In tergo mutatur ordinatio vicariæ hujus eccleſiæ prebendalis, ad inſtantiam Magiſtri Rogeri de Saxenherſt, prebendarii eccleſiæ S. Margar', Leyc', 4 non' Jul', 1284 (dorſ').

Magiſter Joh' Clavell, ſubd', præſentatus per Walt' Maureward ad eccleſ' de *Overton*, vacatam per mortem Magiſtri Rob' de Hoddwake, admiſſ' non' Jun', Pont' 19.

Mag'

Mag' Tho' de Sutton, iterum admiſſ' ad eccleſ' de *Kibworth*, ad præſentationem ejuſdem. 9 kal' Oct', Pont' 19.

In dorſo ſcribitur antiqua ordinatio vicariæ eccleſiæ de *Raleye*. Eccleſia ipſa conceſſa per Rob' epum Linc' fratri Roberto de Samford, Magiſtro Militum Templi in Anglia, & fratribus ejuſdem ordinis, patronis eccleſiæ de *Raleye*, de conſenſu Rogeri decani & capituli Linc'. Teſtibus Rogero decano, Will' præcentor', Nich' cancellar', Walt' theſaurario, Will' ſubdec' Linc', Tho' Linc', Joh' de Northton, Willo de Hunt', Amaur Bedef', Joh' Leyc', Joh' Oxon', Gilb' de Stowa, archidiaconis; Magiſtris Rob' de Gravel, Rob' de Brinkel, Will' de Winchamcumb, Rob' de Bolleſhour, Rog' de Blundo, Rog' de Raveningham, Tho' de Aſkeby, & Joh' de Crakehall, can' Linc'; Magiſtro Nich' Teſſun, Leonard' fil' Alexandri, Benedicto de Burg', Stephano de Caſtell, Rogero de Fretewell, clericis; dat' 12 kal' Sept', Pont' 6.

Ann. 20. Incipit craſt' animarum 1277. Walt' Oliver, ſubd', præſentatus per procurationem abbatis & conv' Leyc' ad eccl' de *Heyham*, per reſignationem Dñi Walteri de Merton, facta prius inquiſitio per S. archid' Leyc', admiſſ' 14 kal' Jul', Pont' 20.

Mag' Will' de Leyc', ſubd', præſentatus per abb' & conv' Leyc' ad eccleſ' de *Craft*, vacatam per mortem Will', inquiſitio per R. archid' Leyc', admiſſ' die Sabbati quatuor temporum ante feſtum B. Michaelis, 1277.

Ann. 21. Incipit craſt' animarum 1278. Will' de Middilton, ſubd', præſentatur per procurationem abbatis & conv' de Sco Ebrulfo ad eccl' de *Dorford*, vacatam per reſignationem Nicholai, 5 kal' Mar', Pont' 21.

Mag' Joh' de la Haye, ſubd', præſentatus per priorem Hoſp' Jeruſalem in Anglia, ad eccleſiam de *Buckminſtr'*, vacatam per reſignationem Dñi Rob' de Dreyton, 9 kal' Aug'.

Rob' de Leyc', ſubd', præſentatus per Dominum Nich' de Segrave ad eccl' de *Houby*, vacatam per mortem Tho' de Ruſſilon, 9 kal' Oct', Pont' 21.

Mag' Rog' de Holte, ſubd', præſentatus per D'num Johem Kirkeby, clericum, ad eccleſiam de *Kirkeby ſuper Wretheby*, vacatam per ipſius Dñi Johis reſignationem, admiſſ' 15 kal' Nov'.

Ann. 22. Incipit craſt' animarum 1279. Gilb' de Segrave, ſubd', præſentatus per Nich' de Segrave, patrem ſuum, ad eccleſ' de *Kegworth*, vacatam per mortem Warini de Chaucumby, non' Nov'.

Ric' de Baumfeld, preſbiter, præſentatus per Dños Will' & Joh' de Latimer, milites, ad eccl' de *Langeton*, vacatam per reſignationem Galfr' de Neubant, 4 non' Dec', Pont' 22. Inquiſitio facta per R. archid' Leyc'.

Rotulus Oliver de Sùtton, Epiſcopi Lincoln'*,

Admodum mutilus eſt; nihil de primis 6 annis pontificatus ejus ſuperſunt.

Eccleſia de *Melton Mowbray* conceditur J. prior' & convent' de Lewes, in proprios uſus, 19 kal' Sept', Pont' 7.

Fr' Arnaldus, prior de Finniſheved, elect' abbas de *Oſolveſton*, per mortem fratris Rob' de Linc', admiſſus 7 kal' Aprilis, 1289, Pont' 9.

Magiſter Will' de Filungele, clericus in minoribus ordinibus, præſentatus per Dominam Iſabellam de Ros, Dominam de Belvero, ad eccleſiam de *Botelesford*, vacantem per hoc quod Magiſter Petr' de Ros, ultimus rector ejuſdem, præcentoriam in eccleſia *Ebor'* admiſit. Facta prius inquiſitio per officialem R. archidiac' Leyc', commiſſa fuit eidem Magiſtro Willielmo cuſtodia dictæ eccleſiæ, 16 kal' Aug', Pont' 10, uſque ad proxim' ordines ſubſequentes; quibus 8 kal' Octobris eodem anno in majori eccleſia Lincolniæ celebratis, idem Will' in ſubdiacon' ordinatus, in dictam eccleſia admiſſus eſt, Pont' 10.

Gilbertus de Glen, capellanus, preſentatus per Joh' de Vilers ad eccleſiam de *Brokeſby*, vacantem per mortem Radulfi Barry, 7 id' Sept', Pont' 10.

Fr' Herveus de Alneto præſentatus per procurationem abbatis & convent' de Lyra, ad prioratum de *Hinkele*, per reſignationem fratris Will' de Avena, 12 kal' Dec', Pont' 10.

Archidiaconatus Leycestriensis †.

Adam de Cranewell, capellanus, preſentatus per priorem & convent' de Ledes ad medietatem eccleſiæ de *Halgeton*, per mortem Mag' Will' de la Gare, admiſſ' kal' Januarii, Pont' 11.

Fr' Will' de Malvernia fit abbas *Sanctæ Mariæ de Pratis*, Leyc', per mortem Will' de Shepeſheved, 4 kal' Oct' 1291.

Walt' de Maydenſtan, ſubdiaconus, præſentatus per Dominum Joh' de Haſting, mil', ad eccleſiam de *Nayleſton*, per reſignationem Domini Hug' de Kendal, exami-

* MS. 6951. p. 37.

† MS. 6951. p. 70.

natus

natus de beneficiis dicit per affertionem ſuam, inſpectis ſacroſanctis evangeliis, quod medietatem eccleſiæ de *Kirkeby in Kendale* litigioſa eſt . . . . . ex collatione Domini archiepiſcopi Ebor', & nudam detentionem eccleſiæ de *Neucherch*, Cant' dioc', ſine inſtitutione, concedente aut cuſtodia ad beneplacitam archiepiſc' Cantuar', donec de eadem eccleſia aliter ordinaret, admiſſ' 4 non' Aug', Pont' 13.

Magiſter Gilb' de Segrave, capellanus, præſentatus per regem ad eccleſiam de *Ayleſton*, racione cuſtodia terr' & hered' Hen' de Pembrigge defuncti, per reſignationem Johannis de la Zuche, 6 id' Aprilis, Pont' 13.

Stephanus de Segrave, clericus, præſentatus per Fulc' de Pinnebrok, ad eccleſiam de *Ayleſton*, quia Magiſter Gilbert' de Segrave, ultimus rector, inſtitutus fuit in alia eccleſia, admiſſus 14 kal' Junii, Pont' 17.

Regiſtrum Joh' de Dalderby, Archidiac' Leycestr' *.

Vacante eccleſia de *Hethere*, per conſecrationem Magiſtri J. de Dalderby in epiſcopatu Lincoln', Fr' Will' de Tothall, prior Hoſpitalis Sancti Johannis Jeruſ' in Anglia, præſentavit Magiſtrum Petrum de Dalderby, preſbyter', ad eandem. Inſtitut' fuit 5 idus Novembris, Pont' 1. Eodem anno reſignavit.

Walt' de Maydenſtan, privatus eccleſiæ de *Nayleſton*, quia infra annum non fit preſbyter, 1301.

Dominus Joh' Maunſell fuit præb' *Sanctæ Margar'* Leyceſtr', 3 id' Nov', Pont' 6.

Dominus Joh' de Langeton, clericus, præſentatus per Tho' de Latimer, milit' (filii quondam Joh' de Latimer), & Aliciam uxorem ſuam, ad eccleſiam de *Langeton*, die Lunæ prox' poſt Dominicam in Ramis Palmis, 1306.

Magiſter Rogerus de Rothewell fuit archidiaconus Bedeford, 10 kal' Jul', Pont' 7; idem vocatur Rogerus de Rowel, 1309.

Thomas le Court, capellanus, præſentatus per procurationem abbatis & convent' de Sancto Ebrulpho in Norman' ad eccleſiam de *Thurcaſton*, vacantem per conſecrationem Magiſtri Rogeri de Martivall in epiſcopatu Sarum, 4 nonæ Februarii 1315.

Epiſcopus habuit coadjutorem, id' Julii, 1317.

Fr' Ric' Tours, elect' abbas *Beatæ Mariæ de Pratis*, Leyc', per mortem fratris Willielmi Malvernia, confirmatus 3 non' Feb', 1317.

* MS. 6951. p. 146, 147.

Ankelinus de Martivall, miles, Dominus de Nouſlee, pater Magiſtri Rogeri de Martivall, dedit Deo & capellæ Beatæ Mariæ, quæ ſita eſt in manerio ſuo de *Nouſlee*, 5 virgat' terræ, menſ' Jun', 2 E. I.

Dicta Carta confirmatur per Rogerum fil' ſuum, 5 E. I.

Memorandum quod dictus Dominus Ankelinus mortuus erat ante coronationem Domini Edwardi Regis, qui edidit ſtatutum diu poſt coronationem ſuam de poſſeſſionibus non mortificandis niſi de Domini Regis licentia ſpeciali.

Litera Domini Regis Ed' I. de conceſſione Domini Regis facta Magiſtro Rog' de Martivallis, quod idem Mag' Rogerus 2 meſſuag' & 8 marcar' redditus cum pertinentiis aſſignare poſſit 3 capellanis divina in capella Beatæ Mariæ manerii de *Noveſle*, pro anima ipſius Rogeri & anteceſſorum ſuorum celebrandi. Datus 16 Jan', regni 34.

Rex concedit Magiſtro Rogero de Martivallis, ut unum meſſuag' & 1 virgat' terræ, cum pertinentiis, in *Noveſle*, dare poſſit & aſſignare Magiſtro Simon' de Rothewell, rectori eccleſiæ de Noveſle, & ſucceſſoribus ſuis, in recompenſatione libertatum conceſſarum capellæ predicti Magiſtri Rogeri, 16 Jun', regni 34.

Scriptum conventionale inter Magiſtros Simonem de Rothewelle, rector' eccleſiæ de *Noveſle*, & Rogerum de Martivalle, archidiac' Leyc', & Dominum de Noveſle, continens articulos libertatum capellæ, & confirmationem dicti Joh' epiſc' Lincoln', præfata capella libera campanas habebit' pueri nati infra manerium de libera familia domini de fontibus capellæ baptiſmum recipient, ſponſalia mulierum de camera domini ſeu dominæ, & purificationem earum poſt partum in eadem capella celebrari debebunt. Dat' in feſto Sancti Petri ad vincula 1306.

Dicta capella fundata fuit in honore aſcenſionis Domini & Aſſumptionis glorioſæ Virginis, quas feſtivitates dictus Magiſter Rogerus, a tempore quo annos diſcretionis attigit ſpecialiter dilexit.

Regiſtrum Hen' de Burg, Archidiac' Leycestriæ *.

Joh' de Pirie, clericus, præſentatus per Dominum Fulc' de Pembrugg, milit', ad eccleſiam de *Ayleſton*, vacantem per confirmationem Magiſtri Stephani de Segrave, in decanum eccleſiæ cathedralis Lichfeld, 7 kal' Mar', 1320.

J. fuit epiſc' Ciceſtriæ, 18 kal' Feb', 1321.

Magiſter Robertus de Paca, archidiac' Stafford, & Magiſter Joh' Clavel, rector eccleſiæ de *Overton Quartermorſ'*, permutant'; & dictus Johannes admiſſ' ad archidiac' Stafford, 9 kal' Sep', 1323.

* MS. 6951. p. 170, 171.

Joh'

Joh' Maunſel fuit prebendarius *Sanctæ Margaretæ*, Leyc', 1325.

Permutatio inter Magiſtrum Will' de Lobenham, ſubdecanum Sarum, ac prebendarium majoris partis altaris eidem ſubdecanatui annexæ in eadem, & Dominum Radulfum de Querendon, rectorem eccleſiæ de *Norton juxta Twycroſſe*, dioc' Lincoln', 3 id' Feb', 1329.

Fr' Ricardus fuit abbas *Beatæ Mariæ de Pratis*, Leyc', 1329.

Magiſter Simon de Monteacuto, acolitus, præſent' per regem ad eccleſiam *Wyſtanton*, vacantem per mortem Domini Walteri de Northwell, racione minoris ætatis hæredis Johannis de Haſtings, defuncti, 8 id' Nov', 1330.

Antonius fuit Decanus Lincoln' 1330.

Permutatio inter Petrum Barry, rectorem eccleſiæ de *Foſton*, Lincoln' dioc', & Dominum Johannem de Gynewell, rectorem eccleſiæ de Newenton, Wigorn' dioc', 11 kal' Maii, 1332.

Johannes Ruſſell, acolitus, præſent' per Dominum Johannem Maureward, mil', ad eccleſiam de *Overton Quatermars*, per reſignationem Ricardi Maureward, 2 non' Decembris, 1336.

Dotacio vicariæ de *Rowleya* (fol. 146) per Robertum epiſcopum Lincolniæ, de aſſenſu Rogeri, tunc temporis decani Lincolniæ, appropriatur fratri Roberto de Staunford, Magiſtro militiæ Templi in Anglia, & fratribus ejuſdem ordinis. Salvis inter cætera Joh' archidiac' de Leyc', & ſucceſſoribus ſuis, 4 marc' annuis. Teſtibus Rogero decano, Willo præcentor', Nicholao cancellar', Walt' theſaur', Willo ſubdiac', Thom' Lincoln', Joh' de Northampton, Will' de Huntington, Aumar' Bedeford, Joh' Leyc', Joh' Oxon', Gilb' de Stowa, archidiaconis; Magiſtro Rob' de Cadeney, Rob' Gravel, Rob' de Bromphil, Willo de Wynchecumbe, Rob' de Bolleſhor', Rog' Blundo, Rog' de Ravenham, Tho' de Aſkeby, & Joh' de Crakehal', canonicis Lincoln'; Magiſtro Nich' Teſſun, Leonardo fil' Alexandri, Benedicto de Burgo, Stephano de Caſtello, & Rog' de Fredewell, clericis. Dat' apud Lidington, 12 kal' Sept', Pont' 6.

Fr' Phil' de Thame fuit prior hoſpit' Sancti Joh' Jeruſ' in Anglia, 4 kal' Jun', 1338.

Magiſter Walterus de Stauren fuit Theſaur' Lincoln', 11 kal' Dec', 1336.

Dominus Reymundus Sanctæ Mariæ, novæ dioc' cardinalis, fuit archidiac' Leyc', 10 kal' Maii, 1340.

Magiſter Petrus de Dalderby fuit præcentor, Walterus de Stauren theſaur', Nich' de Tarenta ſubdiac', 9 kal' Dec', 1340.

Regiſtrum Thomæ Beke, Epiſc' Lincoln'*.

Magiſter Gilbertus de Welton, rector eccleſiæ de *Wiſtowe*, dioc' Linc', & Dominus Thomas de Repplyngham, rector eccleſiæ de *Clanworth*, ac prebendarius de Elton, in eccleſia Southwell, permutat' Aug' 3, 1343.

Henricus de Ingelby, preſbyter, præſentatus per regem ratione temporalium abbatis de Lyra, in manu ejus occaſione guerræ, ad eccleſiam de *Sibbeſdon*, per reſignationem Domini Johannis de Thoreſby, 7 id' Oct', 1403.

Fr' Will' de Cloune, elect' abbas Leyc', per mortem Ricardi de Tours, confirmatus 6 kal' Dec', 1345.

Regiſtrum Johannis de Gilewell, Ep' Linc'†.

Henricus Dux Lancaſtr' fundat' collegium ex hoſpitali quod pater ejus Henricus Comes Leyceſtriæ fundaverat, & amplos redditus contulit eis. Conſtituit decanum, & 13 canonicos ſeculares, & 13 vicarios, & 3 clericos, ac 6 choriſtas, & unum miniſtrum, qui ibidem perpetuo Domino ſerviebant in divinis, & ultra numerum 50 pauperum virorum & quinque mulierum olim in hoſpitali antequam in collegiatam erigeretur eccleſiam antiquitus conſtitutam, aliorum 50 pauperum virorum & aliarum quinque mulierum.

Statuta collegii ſequuntur; acta 9 kal' Aprilis, 1355, præſentibus Fr' Willielmo de Cloune, abbate monaſterii Beatæ Mariæ de Pratis, Leyc', Dominis Hen' de Walton, archidiacono Richm', Will' de Donne, archidiac' Leyc', Will' de Loughteburgh, archidiac' Lewen', Will' de Grenburgh, archidiac' Stafford. Fol. 278 ad 293.

Dominus Joh' de Edyndon fuit preb' *Sanc' Margaretæ*, Leyc', in eccleſia Lincolniæ, 12 kal' Jan', 1349.

12 May, 1354, Magiſter Will' Donne, LL. D. collatus fuit ad archidiac' Leyc', per mortem Mag' Henrici Chaddeſden. Fol. 312.

Ricardus de Hampſlap de Toneworth, presb', primus decanus, præſentatus per Henricum Ducem Lancaſtriæ, 9 kal' Apr', 1355; & 13 prebendarii ſimiliter admiſſi eodem die, quorum nomina regiſtrantur. Fol. 320.

* MS. 6951. p. 216. † Ibid. p. 251.

Ricardus

Ricardus de Mitford, presb', præſentatus per regem ad eccleſiam de *Swythelond*, per reſignationem Domini Ricardi atte Birchy, ex cauſa permutationis de ipſa cum vicaria eccleſiæ de *Gildeſburg*, 4 kal' Dec', 1356.

Permutatio inter Henricum de Wakefeld, rectorem eccleſiæ de Melmorby, Carlil' dioc', & Will' de Pulhowe, rector' eccleſiæ de *Sharnford*, Linc' dioc', 2 Aug', 1359.

Erectio capellæ collegiatæ Beati Petri de *Kirkeby ſuper Wrethek*, in eccleſiam conventualem, una cum præfectione prioris ejuſdem: olim fundata erat in numero 12 ſacerdotum ſecularium; Roger de Cotes primus prior, 12 kal' Apr', 1359. Fol. 330.

Robertus de Calverton, presb', præſentatus per regem ad eccleſiam de *Swithelond*, per reſignationem Ricardi de Midford, 5 id' Maii, 1360.

Magiſter Joh' Porter, presb', admiſſus ſecundus decanus eccleſiæ novæ collegiat' *Beatæ Mariæ*, Leyc', ad præſentationem Mathei de Aſsheton & Joh' de Stafford nobilis Domini, Dominæ Matild' de Lancaſtr' filiæ & hæredis Domini Henrici, nuper Ducis Lancaſtriæ, defuncti, attornat', 7 id' Jan', 1361.

Regiſtrum Joh' de Bokingham, Epiſcopi Lincolniæ *.

Pars Prima.

Permutatio inter Ricardum de Boule, prebendar' de Bukeden, & Magiſtrum Will' de Navesby, prebendar' prebendae de Pixide Sancte Crucis, in eccleſia collegiata Sancti Johannis, Ceſtr', necnon rectorem eccleſiæ de *Boreſworth*, 11 kal' Jul', 1364.

Permutatio inter Magiſtrum de Appelby, preb' de Chaumber Leyneſwode, in eccleſia *Lond'*, & Johannem de Edyngton, prebend' *Beatæ Margaretæ*, Leyc', in eccleſia Lincoln', 13 kal' Nov', 1366.

Eccleſia de *Boreſworth* vacat' per conſecrationem Magiſtri Hen' le Spenſer in epiſcopatum Norwic', rex præſentat' Magiſtrum Will' de Sleford, ad eam, racione terr' & tenement' Bartholomei de Burgherſch, defuncti, qui de eo tenuit in capite nuper in manu ſua exiſtent'; admiſſ' 2 Julii, regni E. III. 44°.

Permutatio inter Magiſtrum Petrum de Dalton, prebend' de Keten, in eccleſia Lincolniæ, & Tho' de Melborn, prebend' de E. in eccleſia collegiata juxta Caſtrum Leic', 21 April', 1372 †.

* MS. 6952. p. 36. † Sic.

Rog' de Bury, capellanus, prebendar' prebendæ intitulatæ H. in eccleſia collegiata *Beatæ Mariæ de Caſtro* Leyceſtr', & Joh' de Swafham, clericus, rectorem eccleſiæ de *Netelham*, permutant' 3 kal' Dec. 1372.

Roger de Walden, clericus, præſentatus per regem ad eccleſiam de *Drayton*, 25 Apr', 1376.

Tho' de Spoſford, presbyter, præſentatus per fratrem Adam, prior' de Bradena, & canonicos ibidem, ad vicariam eccleſiæ de *Bredona*, per mortem Domini Tho' Bikerton', 16 kal' Apr', 1377; reſignavit 1381.

Fr' Will' de Kireby, electus abbas *Beatæ Mariæ de Pratis*, Leyceſtr', per mortem Will' de Cloune, confirmatus 7 kal' Apr', 1378.

Magiſter Ric' le Scrop, presbyter, præſentatus per Dominum Hen' le Scrop, milit', ad eccleſiam de *Magna Bowdon*, per reſignationem Magiſtri Galfridi le Scrop, 13 kal' Jan', 1378; reſignat' 1384.

Commiſſio facta Magiſtro Walt' Skirlowe, archidiacono Northŧ, ſuper examinant' negotium permutacionis inter Dominum Nic' de Bromley, rector' eccleſiæ de *Aſsheby Forvile*, dioc' Lincoln', & Tho' de Baddeby, decanum eccleſiæ Beatæ Mariæ, Salop', Licht' dioc', admiſſus 8 Maii, 1381.

Fr' Joh' Radington fuit prior hoſpit' Sancti Joh' Jeruſ' in Anglia, 24 Jun', 1382.

Permutacio inter Dominum Walt' Hanloo, preb' de Taunton, in eccleſia Well', & Joh' de Pulteneye, prebendarium 9 prebendæ in eccleſia collegiat' *Beatæ Mariæ*, Leic', 22 Aug' 1382.

Secunda Pars.

Joh' de Morhous, præſentatus per Dominum Hen' de Ferrariis de Groby, ad eccleſiam de *Lutterworth*. Inquiſitores dicunt quod dicta eccleſia incepit vacare ultimo die Decembris ult' præterit' (1384) per mortem Domini Johannis Wyclyff, ultimi rectoris ejuſdem. Item dicunt quod Dom' Hen' de Ferrariis de Groby eſt verus patronus, & quod Dominus noſter Edw' III. rex, racione minoris ætatis dicti Domini Hen' de Ferrariis, dictum Dominum Johannem Wyclyff ultimo præſentavit ad eandem. Dictus Johannes Morhous admiſſus eſt 8 kal' Feb', 1384. Fol. 199.

Permutacio inter Dominum Roger Walden, rector' eccleſiæ de *Fenydrayton*, Lincoln' dioc', & Magiſtrum Joh' Dedmore, rector' eccleſiæ de Burton in Kendale, in archidiac' Richm', admiſſus 2 Jun', 1395.

Archidiaconatus Leyceſtr' vacat' 1 Sept', 1385.

Permutacio inter Michael de Ravendale, prebend' de Gyvedale, in eccleſia Ebor', & Johannem Lincoln', cuſtodem liberæ capellæ de *Blaſton*, Lincoln' dioc', 1389.

Fr' Phil' de Repyndon, ſacr' pag' profeſſor, electus abbas *Sanctæ Mariæ de Pratis*, Leyc', per reſignationem fratris Will' de Kerby, admiſſus 28 Jun', 1393.

Henrici Beaufort, Epiſcopi Lincoln'*.

Magiſter Will' Aſsheton præſentatus per Walterum Deveros, mil', ad eccleſiam de *Boſeworth*, per reſignationem Tho' Stanley, ex cauſa permutationis ejuſdem cum libera capella Sancti Martini Magni, London', quam ultimo tenuit 19 Mar', 1398.

Joh' Elvet fuit archidiac' Leyc', 9 Nov', 1399.

Rob' Moreton, clericus, præſentatus per prior' & confratres de Lithum ad eccleſiam de *Appelby*, per mortem Magiſtri Walt' Vavaſour, 12 Maii, 1401.

Permutatio inter Dominum Joh' Howbell, rectorem eccleſiæ de *Wytherley*, Linc' dioc', & Will' Neuport, archidiac' Salop, in dioc' Cov' & Lichfeld, 27 Aug', 1402.

Henricus de Ferrariis præſentatus per honeſtum virum Will' de Ferrariis de Groby ad eccleſiam de *Boſeworth*, per mortem Dom' Will' Aſton, 6 Oct', 1403.

Permutacio inter Walt' Bullok, cancellar' eccleſiæ Lichfeld, ac Will' Newport, rector' eccleſiæ de *Wytherley*, Linc' dioc', de patronat' regis, & prebendarium de Senſton, alias dictæ Eccleſhal, in eccleſia Lichf', 19 Octob', 1433.

Joh' Marſhall, clericus, præſentatus per Tho' Aſton, mil', Joh' Leyre, Johannem Broune, & Johannem Outhorpe, capellanos, ad eccleſiam de *Rakedale*, Linc' dioc', 12 Aug', 1404; reſignavit 9 Decemb', 1404.

Joh' Maydenhith, decanus Ciceſtr', ſede Winton' vacant' cuſtos & in ſpiritualibus vicar' general', 26 Oct', 1404.

Ric' Holte, clericus, præſentatus per Dominam Margaretam de Bello Campo, comitiſſam Warwick, ad eccleſiam de *Kybbeworth*, per mortem Domini Johannis Elvet, 23 Nov', 1404.

Philippi Repyngdon, Epiſc' Lincoln' †.

Fr' Ricardus Rotheley, electus abbas *Beatæ Mariæ de Pratis*, Leyceſtriæ, ordinis Sancti Auguſtini, confirmatus 12 Jun', 1405.

Joh' Stafford, clericus, præſentatus per regem ad eccleſiam de *Sharneford*, per mortem Domini Ricardi Walkeleyn, 19 Sept', 1405.

* MS. 6952. p. 72. † Ibid. p. 101.

Joh' Fouler, clericus, præſentatus per abbatem & convent' Beatæ Mariæ de Pratis, Leyc', ad eccleſiam de *Langewhatton*, per hoc quod Mag' Ric' Hethe, ultimus rector ejuſdem, ſubdecanatum eccleſiæ Lincolniæ canonice eſt adeptus, 21 Oct', 1405.

Magiſter Adam Mottrum, præcentor Sarum, Rob' epiſc' Sarum in remotis agentis vicarius in ſpecialibus generalis, 1409.

Permutacio inter Robertum Gowe, rector' eccleſiæ de *Wygyngston*, Linc' dioc' de patronatu prior' de Lenton, & Magiſtrum Will' Neuport, cancellar' eccleſiæ Lichfeldiæ, & prebendam de Alrewas eidem annex', 9 Dec', 1409.

Tho' Bonde, capellanus, præſentatus per Dominum Henricum de Bellomonte ad eccleſiam de *Walton*, Lincolniæ dioc', per reſignationem Magiſtri Will' de Lyndewode, utriuſque juris doctoris, ultimi rectoris ejuſdem, 26 Mar', 1410.

Joh' de Sponne, presbyter, præſentatus per Iſabell Pembrigge, Dominam de Ayleſton, ad eccleſiam de *Ayleſton*, 28 Jul', 1410.

Matth' Aſshton, LL. D. præpoſitus eccleſiæ collegiatæ de Wyngham, Cantuar' dioc', cuſtos ſpiritualitatis epiſcopatus Norwicenſis, ſede vacante, 5 Dec', 1415.

Permutacio inter Magiſtrum Rob' Gilbert, rector' eccleſiæ de Graſchirch, civitatis Londini, juriſdict' immediat' archiepiſcopi Cantuarienſis, & Dominum Johannem Ovyng, rector' eccleſiæ de Norburgh, Lincolniæ dioc', de patronatu Domini Johannis Grayſtok, militis, 1416.

Permutacio inter Magiſtrum Robertum Gilbert, rectorem eccleſiæ de *Norburgh*, & Will' Greneak presbyterum, rector' eccleſiæ de *Berughton*, 12 Jun', 1416.

Permutacio inter Magiſtrum Johannis Southam, rector' eccleſiæ de *Loughtburgh*, & Tho' Eukeſton, preb' de Grantham Auſtralis, 26 Nov', 1416.

Regiſt' Ricardi Flemyng, Ep' Lincoln'*.

Fr' Will' Sadyngton, electus abbas *Beatæ Mariæ de Pratis'*, Leyc', confirmatus 8 Nov', 1420.

Magiſter Gilbertus Kymere, medicinarum doctor, artium & philoſophiæ magiſter, in legibus baccalarius, clericus, præſentatus per Dominum Willielmum Dominum de Ferrers de Groby, ad eccleſiam de *Lutterworth*, per mortem Domini Roberti Aſhehurſt, 16 Dec', 1420; reſignat' 1422.

Magiſter Thomas More, prebendarius *Sanctæ Margaretæ*, Leyceſtriæ, 9 Aug', 1421.

10 Nov', 1421, Magiſter Walterus Fowler, rector' eccleſiæ de *Longwhatton*, Lincolniæ dioc' (de patronatu abbatis & conventus Beatæ Mariæ de Pratis, Leyc'),

* MS. 6952. p. 130.

& re-

& reverend' pater Dominus Johannes Grenelowe, epiſcopus Solton', rector medietatis eccleſiæ de Codgrave, Ebor' dioc' (de patronatu prioris & conventus de Lenton), reſignant ex permutacione.

Joh' Arundell, decanus ſive cuſtos capellæ regiæ Sancti Georgii infra caſtrum de Wyndeſore, 28 Maii, 1423.

Nullæ inſtitutiones poſt annum 1425.

Regiſt' Will' Gray, Epiſc' Lincoln'*.

Reginald Kentwode fuit prebendarius *Sanctæ Margaretæ*, Leyceſtriæ, 1432.

Dominus Joh' Smyth reſignat eccleſiam de *Brokeſby*, 1433.

Magiſter Joh' Arundell, præſentatus per Dominum Ric' de Bello Campo, comitem Warwici, ad eccleſiam de *Kibeworth*, per mortem Will' Repyngdon, 8 Jan', 1435.

Reg' Gulielmi Alnewyk, Epiſc' Lincoln'†.

Fr' Rob' Mallore, prior hoſpitalis Sancti Joh' Jeruſ' in Anglia, 5 Aug', 1435.

Dominus Joh' Smyth, rector eccleſiæ de *Brynghurſt*, 21 Decemb', 1436.

Tho' Licens, ſacr' theol' ſcolaris, præſentatus per priorem & convent' domus Jeſu de Bethelem de Shene ad eccleſiam de *Sybbeſdon*, per mortem Domini Will' Love, 15 Julii, 1437.

Joh' Hylton, presbyter, præſentatus per Joh' Southam, canonicum Lincolniæ, Tho' Newton, & Will' Hay, clericos, feoffatos Domini Tho' Beaumont, mil', extra mare agentis, ad eccleſiam de *Overton Caterſmarſch*, 1 Aug', 1437; reſignat' ante 2 Dec', 1440.

Joh' Smyth, presbyter, præſentatus per abbatem & convent' de Oſolveſton ad eccleſiam de *Erdeburgh*, per reſignationem Domini Roberti Trulove, ex cauſa permutationis de ipſa cum vicario de Kynnesburn, Lichf' dioc', 24 Sept. 1439.

Joh' Smyth, presbyter, præſentatus per abbatem & convent' Beatæ Mariæ, Leyc', ad vicariam de *Quenyngburgh*, per reſignationem Domini Will' Townſhend, ex cauſa permutationis de ipſa cum vicaria eccleſiæ de *Brykleſworth*, 24 Feb', 1439.

* MS. 6952. p. 144. † Ibid. p. 163.

Will'

Will' Fallan, preſbyter, præſentatus per abbatem & convent' de burgo Sancti Petri ad eccleſiam de *Brynghirſt*, per reſignationem Domini Joh' Smyth, ex cauſa permutationis hujus cum eccleſia de Hedingham Sibile, Londini dioc', 3 Dec', 1438.

Fr' Rob' Botell, prior hoſpitalis Sancti Johannis Jeruſ' in Anglia, 24 Sept', 1439.

Magiſter Joh' Langton, presbyter, præſentatus per Henricum archiepiſcopum Cantuarienſem, Henricum epiſcopum Wintonienſem, & Walterum Hungerford, feoffatos recolendæ memoriæ Henrici nuper reg' Angliæ patris regis, ad eccleſiam de *Langton*, per reſignationem Magiſtri Will' Walesby, ex cauſa permutationis de ipſa cum canonicatu Heref', & prebendaria de Morton Minor in eadem, 9 Nov', 1440.

Magiſter Ricardus Moresby præſentatus per abbatem & convent' de burgo Sancti Petri, ad eccleſiam de *Brynghyrſt*, Linc' dioc', per reſignationem Domini Will' Fallan, ex cauſa permutationis de ipſa cum archidiaconatu Londinienſis, 15 Feb', 1442.

17 Jun', 1442, Fr' Joh' Pomerey electus abbas Leyceſtriæ, per mortem fratris Will' Sadyngton, confirmatur.

Joh' Selot, clericus, præſentatus per priorem & convent' domus Jeſu de Bethelem Shene, ad eccleſiam de *Sylbyſdon*, per reſignationem Magiſtri Fulconis Byrmyngham, 16 Aprilis, 1444.

Robertus Kyrkham, presbyter, præſentatus per feoffatos terrarum & ten' quæ fuerant Johannis Gryffon, arm', defuncti, ad eccleſiam de *Langton*, per reſignationem Johannis Langton, 6 Mar', 1446.

Magiſter Henricus Sever, presbyter, præſentatus per cuſtodem & ſcolares & fratres domus ſcolarium de Merton in Oxonia, ad liberam capellam de *Kybworth*, per mortem Domini Tho' Roberd, ultimi cuſtodis ibidem, 1 Octobris, 1446.

Magiſter Tho' Haywol, presbyter, præſentatus per Dominum Walterum Deverous, mil', ad eccleſiam de *Boſworth*, per reſignationem Domini Will' Kynwolmeſch, ex cauſa permutationis de ipſa cum eccleſia de Iſley, Lincoln' dioc', 18 Sept', 1446.

Joh' Arundell, presbyter, in medicina doctor, præſentatus per cuſtodem & ſocios ſcolarium de Merton in Oxonia, ad liberam capellam de *Kybworth Harecourt*, per reſignationem Magiſtri Henrici Sever, magiſtri ſive cuſtodis ejuſdem, 14 Jul', 1447.

Joh' Ruſſell, presbyter, præſentatus per Rob' Botyle, prior' hoſpitalis Sancti Johannis Jeruſ' in Anglia, ad vicariam de *Swynford*, per reſignationem Domini Johannis Smyth, 9 Oct', 1449.

Will' Walesby, presbyter, præſentatus per Johannis Gryffon, arm', ad eccleſiam de *Langton*, per reſignationem Magiſtri Joh' Langton, 26 Nov', 1437.

Reg'

Reg' Marmaduke Chedworh, Epiſc' Lincoln' *.

Dominus Ricardus Martyn, capellanus, præſentatus per Will' Haſtynges, armig', ad eccleſiam de *Brantyngthorp*, per reſignationem Domini Will' Gower, 10 Feb', 1455.

Dominus Ricardus Walſee, Dun' & Connor' epiſcopus, præſentatus per Dominum Edwardum Grey, Dominum de Ferrariis de Groby, ad hoſpitalem Sancti Johannis Bapt' de *Lutterworth*, per reſignationem Domini Sim' Smyth, 10 Feb', 1455.

Joh' Arundell, clericus, præſentatus per Tho' Haggeford & Will' Bereſwell ad eccleſiam de *Kybworth*, racione feoffamenti eiſdem per Dominum Ricardum Dominum Warewic', per reſignationem Magiſtri Joh' Arundell, 3 Maii, 1459.

Magiſter Hen' Sever, ſacr' pag' profeſſor, præſentatus per vicecuſtodem & ſcolares ac fratres domus ſcolarium de Merton in Oxon' ad liberam capellam de *Kybworth Harecourt*, per munus conſecration' Domini Johannis Ciceſtriæ epiſcopi, 6 Nov', 1459.

Dominus Nicholaus Bradſhawe, preſbyter, præſentatus per reverendum patrem Dominum Thom' Legger, decr' doctorem, epiſcopum Limericenſ', ad eccleſiam de *Cateby*, per mortem Thom' Gylofre, 7 Aprilis, 1460.

Dominus Joh' Alcok, preſbyter, præſentatus per prior' & conventum domus Beatæ Mar' Virginis ordin' Cartuſ' in inſula de Axholm, ad eccleſiam de *Sterneford*, per mortem Domini Radulfi Spyre, 4 Mart', 1463.

Dominus Joh' Alcoke, preſbyter, præſentatus per relig' viros eoſdem ut ſupra per mortem Domini Hen' Abell, 19 Julii, 1471.

Reg' Tho' Rotherham, Epiſc' Lincoln' †.

Magiſter Will' Dudley præſentatus per Regem Edwardum ad 13 prebend' eccleſiæ novæ collegiat' *Beatæ Mariæ, Leyceſt'*, 5 Aug', 1472.

Idem Will' Dudley, elect' in decan' collegiat' eccleſiæ *Beatæ Mariæ, Leyc'*, per mortem Magiſtri Will' Witham, admiſſus 17 Aug' 1472.

Magiſter Joh' Fyſsher, preſbyter, præſentatus per Will' Haſtings, milit', Dom' de Haſtyngs, ad eccleſiam de *Loughburgh*, per mortem Magiſtri Hen' Grene, 25 Mart' 1472.

* MS. 6952. p. 193. † Ibid. p. 219.

Dominus Tho' epiſcopus Rathluren'* præſentatus per priorem & conventus dom' Jhu de Bethleem de Shene ad eccleſiam de *Carleton Curlu*, per mortem Domini Helirei Whitſhank, 16 Mart', 1472.

Magiſter Rob' Bothe, LL. D. præſent' per Tho' le Scrop de Maſsham ad eccleſiam de *Bowdon*, per reſignationem Domini Johan' Kelyng, 10 Jan', 1474.

Magiſter Hugo Lewys, decret' bac', preſbyter, præſentatus per Johannem Bourgetſer, milit', ad hoſpitalem Sancti Joh' Baptiſte juxta *Lutterworth*, per reſignationem venerand' in Chriſt' Patris Ricardi Dun' & Connor' epiſcopi, 13 Feb'. 1475 ann' penſ' cent' ſol' ſolvit reſignanti.

Magiſter Will' Chauntre, per præſidentem & capitulum eccleſiæ novæ collegiatæ *Beatæ Mariæ, Leyceſtriæ*, in decanum ejuſdem eccleſiæ, per reſignationem Magiſtri Will' Dudley, electus, & per regem præſentatus; admiſſus 20 Oct', 1476.

Reg' Johann' Russell, Epiſc' Lincoln' †.

Tho' Ingilby, epiſcopus Rathlur', præſentatus per priorem & convent' domus Jeſu de Bethlehem de Shene, ad eccleſiam de *Belgrave*, per mortem Magiſtri Johannis Dorman, 31 Oct', 1485.

Magiſter Joh' Morgan ad decanatum eccleſiæ collegiatæ *Novi Operis, Leyc'*, per mortem Magiſtri Willielmi Chauntre, ad præſentationem Regis, Dec' 1481.

Reg' Will' Smythe, Epiſc' Lincoln' ‡.

Magiſter Robertus Middleton, LL. D. canonicus eccleſiæ collegiatæ *Novi Operis, Leyc'*, ac unus de duobus canonicis ejuſdem collegii, in decanum ipſius collegii, per munus conſecrationis Domini Johannis Morgan, Menevenſis epiſcopi, per capitulum ibidem Domino Regi Hen' 7°, ipſius collegii racione Ducatus Lancaſtriæ fundatori & patrono, electus & nominatus per eundem Dominum Regem, præſentatus ad dictum decanatum 5 Dec', 1496, admiſſus.

Magiſter Reninald Weſt, clericus, præſentatus per regem, racione Ducatus Lancaſtriæ, ad eccleſiam de *Church Langton*, per mortem Magiſtri Walteri Barbor, 18 Dec', 1500.

Magiſter Will' Barons, presbyter, præſentatus per regem, racione minoris ætatis Walteri Devereux, filii & heredis Johanis Devereux de Ferrariis, militis, defuncti, ad eccleſiam de *Boſworth*, per mortem Magiſtri Roberti Momme, 27 Jan', 1502.

* The dioceſe of Rathlure was annexed to that of Derry. Harris knew of no liſt of the biſhops of Rathlure. See his edition of Ware, vol. I. p. 286.

† MS. 6953. p. 14. ‡ Ibid. p. 35.

Johannes,

Johannes, abbas de Pratis, Leyceſtriæ, habet prioratum de *Bradley* in commendam, 14 Sept', 1503.

Dominus Polidorus Caſtellenus, civilium redituum & proventuum cameræ apoſtolicæ in regno Angliæ debitorum vicecollector generalis, ad rectoriam eccleſiæ de *Church Langton* præſentatus per Nicholaum Gryffyn, militem, per reſignationem Domini Reginaldi Weſt, 6 Nov', 1503.

Dominus Ricardus Rolſton, presbyter, præſentatus per Georgium comitem Salopiæ ſeneſcallum Domini Regis ad eccleſiam de *Boſeworth*, per conſecrationem Will' Barons * in epiſcopatum London', 7 Feb', 1504.

Dominus Edwardus Fox, presbyter, præſentatus per Robertum Chaplen, virtute conceſſionis, per abbatem & conventum de Lilleſham, ad vicariam de *Aſsheby la Zouche*, per mortem Domini Joh' Harryſon, 10 Mar', 1504.

Magiſter Johannes Chambre, M. D. præſentatus per Eliſabetham Scrope, nuper uxorem Domini Scrope de Upſall, ad eccleſiam de *Bowden*, per mortem ultimi rectoris, 5 Aprilis, 1508.

Dominus Johannes Peny, capellanus, præſentatus per Johannem Digby, milit', ad vicariam de *Claxton*, 6 Sept', 1508.

Dominus Johannes Owndell, canonicus de Bradeley, præſentatus per Dominum Henricum Scrope, milit', Dominum de Scrope & Bolton, ad dictum prioratum de *Bradelay*, ordinis Sancti Auguſtini, per reſignationem reverendi patris Domini Johannis epiſcopi Bangor, ultimi commendatorii ejuſdem, vacant' ad eundem, 18 Jan', 1508.

Ricardus Pexal, electus in abbatem *Leyceſtriæ*, confirmatus ultimo die Martii, 1509.

Magiſter Will' Knight præſentatus per cuſtodiam & ſocios collegii Merton, Oxon'; ad capellam liberam de *Kibworth*, per reſignationem Magiſtri Will' Spark, 17 Aug', 1509.

Magiſter Will' Skelton præſentatus per Galfrid' epiſcopum Covent' & Lichf', virtute conceſſionis per abbatem & conventum de Lilleſhull, ad vicariam de *Aſhby de la Zouch*, per mortem ultimi incumbentis, 21 Jan', 1509.

Magiſter Johannes Yong, LL. D. præſentatus per regem ad decanatum eccleſiæ collegiate *Beatæ Mariæ Novi Operis, Leyc'*, per mortem Magiſtri Jacobi Whitſton, 3 Jan', 1512.

[Hi Decani eccleſiæ collegiatæ Leyceſtriæ debuerunt inſeri locis ſuis.]

Magiſter Will' Stokedale, S. T. D. presbyter, præſentatus per regem ad decanatum collegii ſive eccleſiæ collegiate *Novi Operis, Leyc'*, per mortem Magiſtri Roberti Middelton, 14 Jan', 1499.

Magiſter Jacobus Whitſton, decr' doctor, presbyter, præſentatus per regem ad decanatum infra eccleſiam collegiat' *Novi Operis*, juxta caſtrum *Leyceſtriæ*, per mortem Johannis Stokedale, 23 Nov', 1500.

[Uno loco vacatur Johannes, alias Willielmus.]

* Barnes.

Regiſt' Will' Atevater, Epiſc' Lincoln' *.

Magiſter Will' Knyght, utriuſque juris doctor, præſentatus per regem ad decanatum eccleſiæ *Novæ Collegii Beatæ Mariæ de Pratis, Leyc'*, per reſignationem Magiſtri Joh' Yong, LL. D. 4 Dec', 1515; ſolvend' penſ' ann' 20 lib' reſignant'.

Fr' Tho' Docwra, prior hoſpitalis Sancti Johannis Jeruſ', 1519.

Magiſter Johannes Silveſter, LL. B. præſentatus per abbatem & convent' Sanctæ Agathæ ad eccleſiam de *Sadington*, per mortem Magiſtri Tho' Dorman, 4 Maii, 1518.

Dominus Chriſt' Metcalfe, capellanus, præſentatus per Hen' Scrope, milit', Dominum de Scrop, ad eccleſiam de *Medebourn*, per mortem Domini Rogeri Pyſforth, 27 Oct', 1519.

Martirologium Cathedralis Eccleſiæ Linc' †.

Fidelibus univerſis, Johannes de Schalby, canonicus ejuſd' eccleſiæ, vitam bonam exitumq̃ felicem. Quoniam per defectum ſcripturæ rerum bene geſtarum memoria ſepe perit: Ego Johannes quedam contingentia ſtatum eccleſiæ Lincoln' predictæ, quorum aliqua ſcripta reperi in archivis eccleſiæ memoratæ, aliqua a ſenioribus meis audivi, veritate fulciri, & aliqua fieri vidi, cenſui redigere in ſcripturam, ad certitudinem præſentium & memoriam futurorum, f. a.

De prima fundacione eccleſiæ Lincoln' a Remigio, f. 1.

Dicto Remigio ſucceſſit in epiſcopatu Rob' Bluet, nacione Normannnus, 1092. Capitulo ſuo conceſſit literas quæ ſequuntur.

Rob' Dei gr̃a Linc' ep̃us o͂ibus fidelibus Dei ſalut'. Nov' univ' v'ra nos remiſiſſe o͂ibus præbendis Linc' eccleſiæ in perpetuum o͂ia jura epiſcopalia & omnes exac̃o̅es; & voluimus quod omnes canonici Lincoln', &c. &c. &c.

* MS. 6953. p. 81.

† Ibid. 6954. p. 1—16; of which theſe few lines are given as a ſpecimen.

Some Account of the Town of LEICESTER; tranſmitted to BROWNE WILLIS, Eſq. in Anſwer to ſome Queries ſent to the Rev. Mr. SAMUEL CARTE, Vicar of St. MARTIN's Church in LEICESTER; and now communicated by the Rev. Mr. PRICE, from Mr. WILLIS's tranſcript in the Bodleian Library.

Of the PARLIAMENT MEN for the County and Borough.

THE electors for the county conſiſt of freeholders, clergy, and copyholders of inheritance. Their number is computed to be about 5000.

In ſeveral hall-books I have met with the following account of members choſen for the town.

17 Edward IV. Jan. 12. There were elected Peers Curtes by the commons, and John Wigſon by the mayor and his brethren. The parliament began the 17th of January, and was diſſolved the 25th of February following.

22 Edward IV. On Friday before the Epiphany were elected Peers Curtes, mayor, by the commons, and John Roberts by the mayor's brethren.

1 Richard III. January 12. Elected John Roberts, mayor, by the mayor's brethren, and Peers Curtes by the commonalty. The parliament began January 13th.

4 Henry VII. December 22. Elected Peter Curteys and Roger Wigſon. The parliament began January 13th.

7 Henry VII. Auguſt 23. Elected Peter Curteys by the commons, and Robert Croſt by the mayor and his brethren. The parliament began the 17th of October.

19 Henry VII. Die Jovis prox' ante feſtum Nativitat' Domini. Elected Robert Orton by the commons, and William Wygſton junior by the mayor and his brethren.

14 Henry VIII. On Tueſday before the Annunciation elected William Bolte, mayor, by the commons, and Roger Wygſton by the mayor's brethren.

I have met with no more elections of Parliament men till 1 Mariæ.

As to the electors, obſerve, 1. That the government of the town being anciently lodged in 24 perſons, ſtyled "The mayor and his brethren," theſe ſeparately made choice of one of the members of parliament, and the commonalty of the town choſe the other. This diſtinct choice laſted a good while in K. Henry VIII's reign; but I cannot tell the preciſe time when they began to chooſe jointly. 2. That the commons concerned in the election of their members were all the inhabitants of the

town, whether freemen or others, till 4 Henry VII. when the king, by the advice of his council of the dutchy, to prevent the diſorders which frequently happened in the election of mayor, burgeſſes of parliament, and making aſſeſſments, ordered the mayor and 24 comburgeſſes to call unto them only 48, whom they ſhould judge to be the wiſeſt and graveſt of the commonalty, upon theſe occaſions; and at the next election of annual officers, September 21, 5 Henry VII. thecommons at large inſiſting upon their ancient privilege in a tumultuous manner, the king in parliament that year ordained that the mayor and his brethren ſhould from time to time chooſe 48 of the moſt diſcreet inhabitants of the town, who, with the mayor and his brethren, or more part of them, ſhould make yearly election of all the mayors and other officers of the ſaid borough, and their election ſhould be good, &c.

N. B. The election of parliament-men is not expreſsly mentioned in this act; nevertheleſs, all elections of them were in fact made agreeable to the tenor of it till the reſtoration of king Charles II. when Sir John Prettyman made intereſt with the commons at large, and, upon a hearing in the houſe of commons, was admitted to be duly elected in virtue of their votes; and now the right of election is veſted in the freemen at large, not receiving alms, and in the inhabitants paying ſcot and lot, not being perſons certificated from other places. The number of electors is now ſuppoſed to be about 2000.

As to the perſons elected, it is obſervable that of old they were always inhabitants and members of the borough: the firſt inſtance which I have met of any country gentleman's election being in the firſt parliament of queen Mary, when William Faunt and Thomas Farnham, eſqrs. were choſen.

I cannot but wonder at what Mr. Burton writes, p. 160 and 161, concerning Janus's temple here. That which he ſo calls is commonly known by the name of Jewry Wall. It is at the weſt end of St. Nicholas church-yard; and though what remains of it ſerves for a wall, yet it was, as I doubt not, a building which took up a great deal of the area of the church-yard, and the materials of it were in a great meaſure made uſe of in building that church, as appears by the Britiſh or Roman bricks, or tiles, viſible in the walls of it. It is difficult to judge now what the uſe of it was; but I am apt to think it was of the ſame nature with the Weary-wall in Lancaſter, or the Old Works at Wroxeter; and if one had an opportunity of viewing all theſe and comparing them together, one might perhaps make a probable gueſs at their uſe.

I will not pretend to give you an exact deſcription of it, which would be very tedious; but here follow ſome particulars.

The remains of it are about 23 yards long, and on the outſide the height is about 9 or 10 yards, raiſed up by ſeveral ſtrata of rough foreſt ſtone and of brick or tile (I will call it brick); each brick is about 18 inches long, 15 broad, and about 2 thick or thereabouts (for ſome are bigger and ſome leſſer). The mortar between the bricks is full as thick as the bricks. I reckon 17 ſtrata, in the following order:

1. Four

1. Four rows of ſtone 27 inches high.
2. Three rows of brick about 10 inches high.
3. Three rows of ſtone, 18 inches.
4. Three rows of brick, 8 inches.
5. Four rows of ſtone, 23 inches.
6. Three rows of brick.
7. Four rows of ſtone.
8. Three rows of brick.
9. Three rows of ſtone.
10. Three rows of brick.
11. Three rows of ſtone.
12. Three rows of brick.
13. Four rows of ſtone: above this the front is defaced; but there ſeems to be,
14. Three rows of brick.
15. Four rows of ſtone.
16. Three rows of brick.
17. Four rows or more of ſtone.

In the wall, near the middle, at 5 yards diſtance from each other, there are two large arches, which ſerved for entrance into it, about three yards wide and 4 ½ high. There are alſo ſeveral holes in the wall about 6 inches ſquare, viz. in the 3d, 6th, 9th, 13th, and 17th ſtrata. The holes in this laſt are as large again as the others, and paſs quite through the wall; whereas the reſt do not appear to do ſo, though there are ſome holes like them on the inſide. The wall on the inſide (viz. in the church-yard) has no facing, as being broke off roughly from the parts that were continued to it, and it conſiſts of 4 arches; the two largeſt are in the middle, and in part anſwer the two on the outſide, which were made for entrances, but are much larger within, and the entrances are not in the middle of them. In the column between theſe two great arches there appears the remainder of an arch-work, which ſeems to be made for reverberating heat; and in all the inſide the blackneſs of the ſtones and brick retain plain indications of fire and ſmoke. The two other arches are near as high, and in ſhape are much like the other, but not ſo large. In the ſouth arch a poor woman has a little houſe, who ſhewed me two ſtones now placed on the outermoſt wall of her houſe, which, ſhe ſaid, ſhe was informed, were taken out of the arch within her houſe, and placed where they now are; that though the perſon living there was not at home, yet perſons of curioſity might ſee them. One of them is in the exact form of a croſs formy or patée, as I think it is called; it is 13 inches over, and the breadth of each of the four arms at the decreſſation is 4 inches, and at the end 6 or 7. The other ſtone has a croſs excavated in it about 10 inches long. The form of the firſt may be ſeen in plate XXVIII. fig. 1; of the ſecond in the ſame plate, fig. 2. I ſomewhat doubt of the truth of the woman's relation as to the place whence the ſtones were taken, becauſe I can diſcover no ſuch formed ſtones in any part of the work. I have given you this account of this matter, becauſe of the old fancies which ſome have had of it, and ſhall be glad if you can inform us of the deſign and uſe of it.

There is another remarkable piece of antiquity, an *opus teſſellatum*, found out ſince Mr. Burton's time, about 1675, of which I procured a draught*, and ſent it with my opinion to Mr. Humphrey Wanley, which was publiſhed in the Philoſophical Tranſactions, 1711, N° 331, in which I am ſtyled rector of St. Margaret's, whereas I am vicar of St. Martin's. Leſt you ſhould not have it, I ſhall obſerve thus much to you, that it is generally called by ſuch authors as mention it Actæon; but is indeed the repreſentation of that fable, which ſays that a perſon finding fault

* See a copy of it in plate XXIII.

with Venus, ſhe in revenge engaged her ſon Cupid to make him fall in love with a monſter; it conſiſting of the figure of Cupid with his bow drawn, and a man with one arm about a monſter's neck as going to kiſs it. The monſter has the head of a ſtag, which gave the occaſion to the calling it Actæon. It was diſcovered upon digging of a cellar at a houſe over againſt St. John's hoſpital, about a yard and a half under the common ſurface of the earth. What extent the whole pavement was of, is not known; but this figure was preſerved by order of the maſter of the houſe, and is an octagon of one yard diameter. Upon digging other parts of the cellar deeper, a perſon employed in it tells me that he found the earth under the *opus teſſellatum* to conſiſt of little elſe but oyſter-ſhells, and that to a great depth. A perſon employed in digging wells, &c. tells me that they find that about the middle of the town the made earth is about 16 feet deep, but in the outer parts (*e. g.* about the Horſe-fair) it is but about 9 feet deep. It would be tedious to acquaint you with ſeveral ſubterraneous obſervations *; but I will venture to mention one, which is, that Mr. John Wilkins, our now ſenior alderman, informs me that about 1667 or 1668, digging in a yard belonging to a houſe on the eaſt ſide of the High-croſs Street, near the Water-houſe, about 12 feet deep, he diſcovered a very fine floor, which upon examination he found to be made of lime mortar, about 6 or 7 inches thick, and about 10 feet long and 4 wide. The walls (whether of brick or ſtone he forgets) were finely painted; and on the wall ſide of the room, within about four yards diſtance of each other, ſtood two chimnies as high as the mantletree, &c.

At the brick works near the Horſe-fair leas, in digging clay, the workmen do ſtill often find urns, coins, and other remains of the Romans.

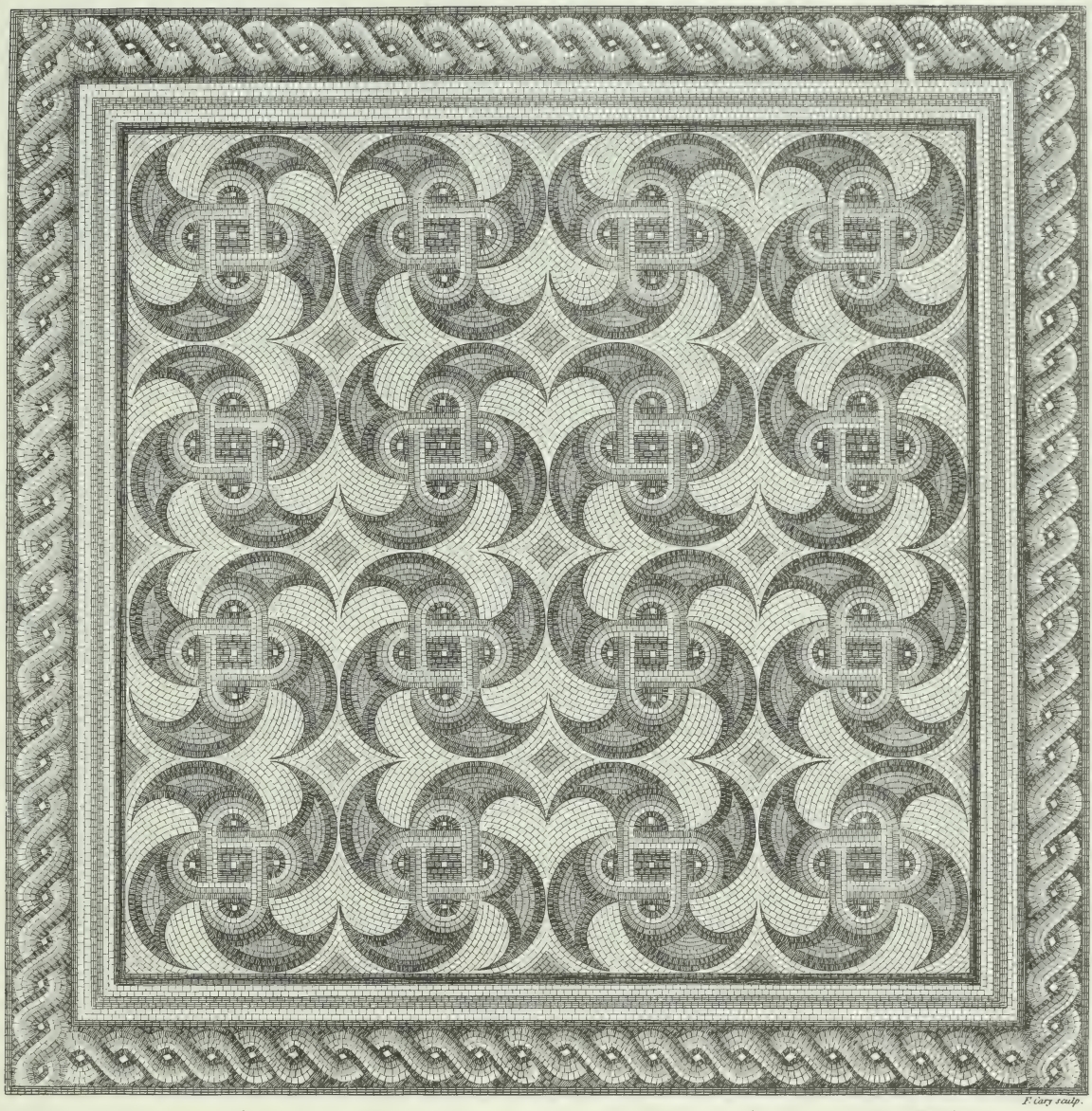
Burton, p. 161, takes notice, that this ſhire in the Heptarchy was part of the kingdom of Mercia; I add, when the Danes had expelled Burrhed, 874, they conferred the kingdom on Ceolwulf *durante beneplacito*; and whereas the kingdom contained the CORITANI, CORNAVII, DOBUN, and CATTIEUCHLUNI, in 877 they took from him the CORITANI, particularly Derby, Nottingham, Leiceſter, Lincoln, and Stamford, where they domineered, when the reſt of Mercia was reduced by king Alfred, and put under the government of duke Æthelred, or Æthelflid, &c.

* In October 1754, a very fine Moſaic pavement was found here, in a piece of ground called *The Black Fryars*, belonging to *Rogers Ruding*, Eſq. Two draughts of it given in Plates XXIV. XXV. were taken by Henry Eames of Shilton, ſurveyor of the road leading from Leiceſter to Hinckley. They were both found, adjoining each other, near the ſite of the preſent Vauxhall; with a fragment of a third pavement. Others ſeem to run under the preſent buildings.

Another pavement has much more recently been diſcovered, of which a view is here alſo given in plate XXVI; and all that is known of its hiſtory is here copied from the Gentleman's Magazine. for 1786, p. 825.

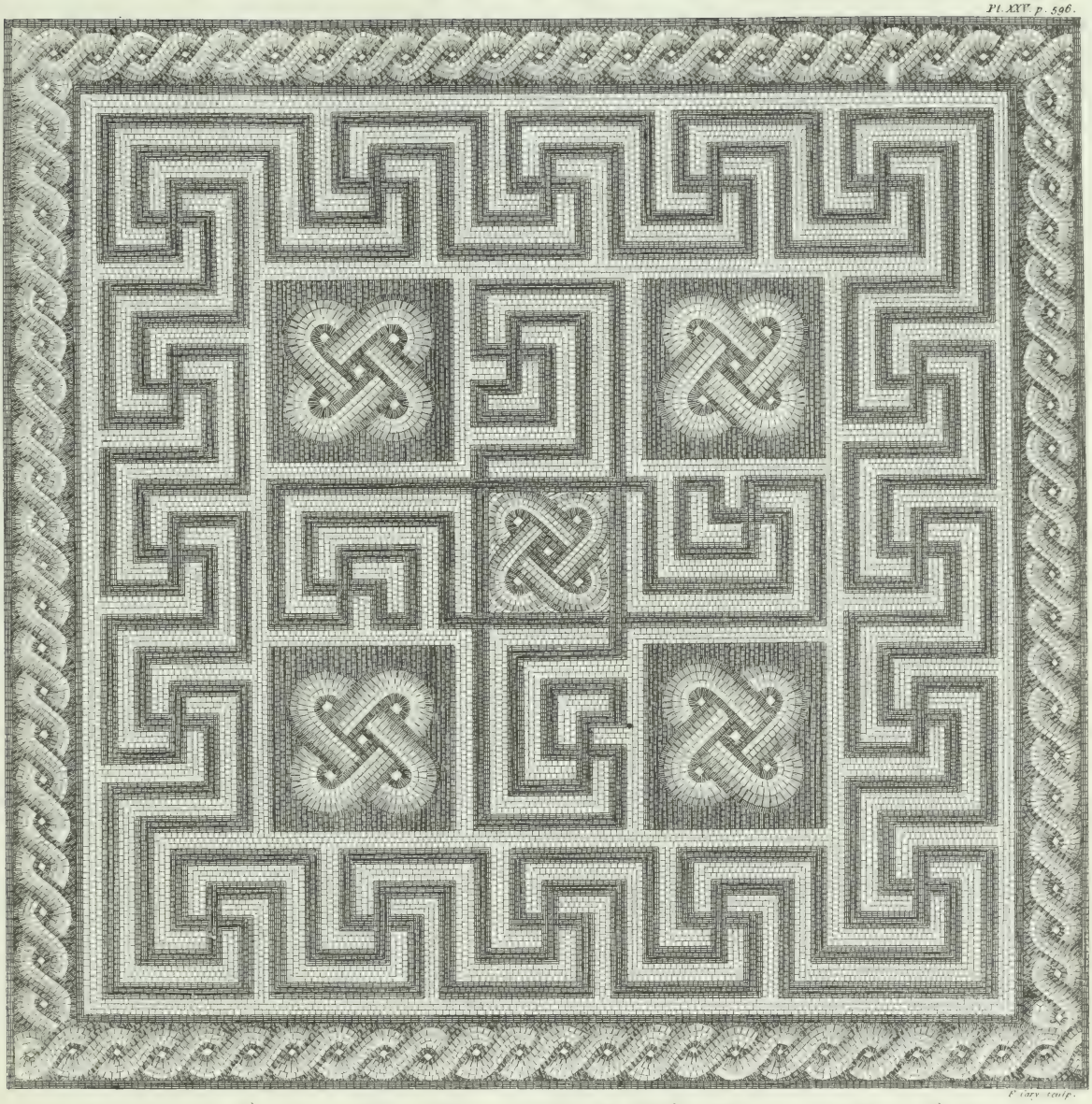
"The Roman Foſs road," ſays a friend, "you well know, is Weſt of the town; about 75 yards Eaſt of which is this pavement in a large cloſe, planted chiefly with cherry trees (perhaps 80 years ago), and called *The Cherry Orchard*. On grubbing up the roots of one of the cherry-trees, the pavement was diſcovered. About the place where the tree was ſet the object is much (I may ſay totally) defaced, owing, I ſuppoſe, to the Barbarian's ſpade: the root ſtill remains in the ground; and how far the pavement goes, is at preſent uncertain. Mr. Bentley, the gentleman to whom this orchard belongs, dug yeſterday, in a Northern direction, about two yards from the part diſcovered, and found a continuation of it."

and



F. Cary sculp.

A MOSAIC PAVEMENT, found in a Piece of Ground call'd the Black Fryers in the Borough of LEICESTER. belonging to ROGERS RUDING, Esq.r October 1754.



E. Gary sculp.

A MOSAIC PAVEMENT found in a Piece of Ground callid the Black Fryers in the Borough of LEICESTER, belonging to ROGERS RUDING, Esq.r October 1751

A Mosaic Pavement from the Black Friars, Leicester.

Plate XXV. p. 396.

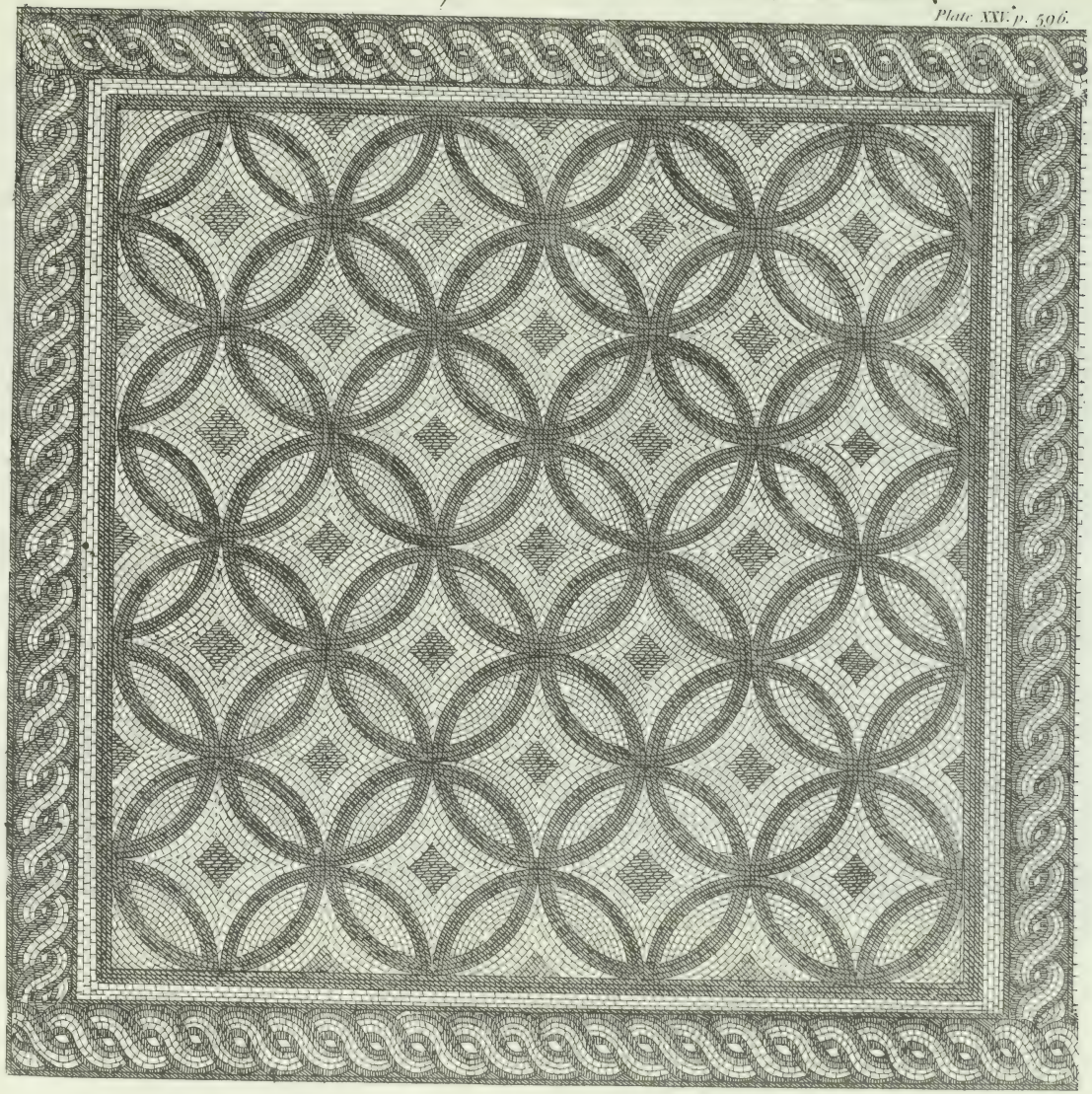
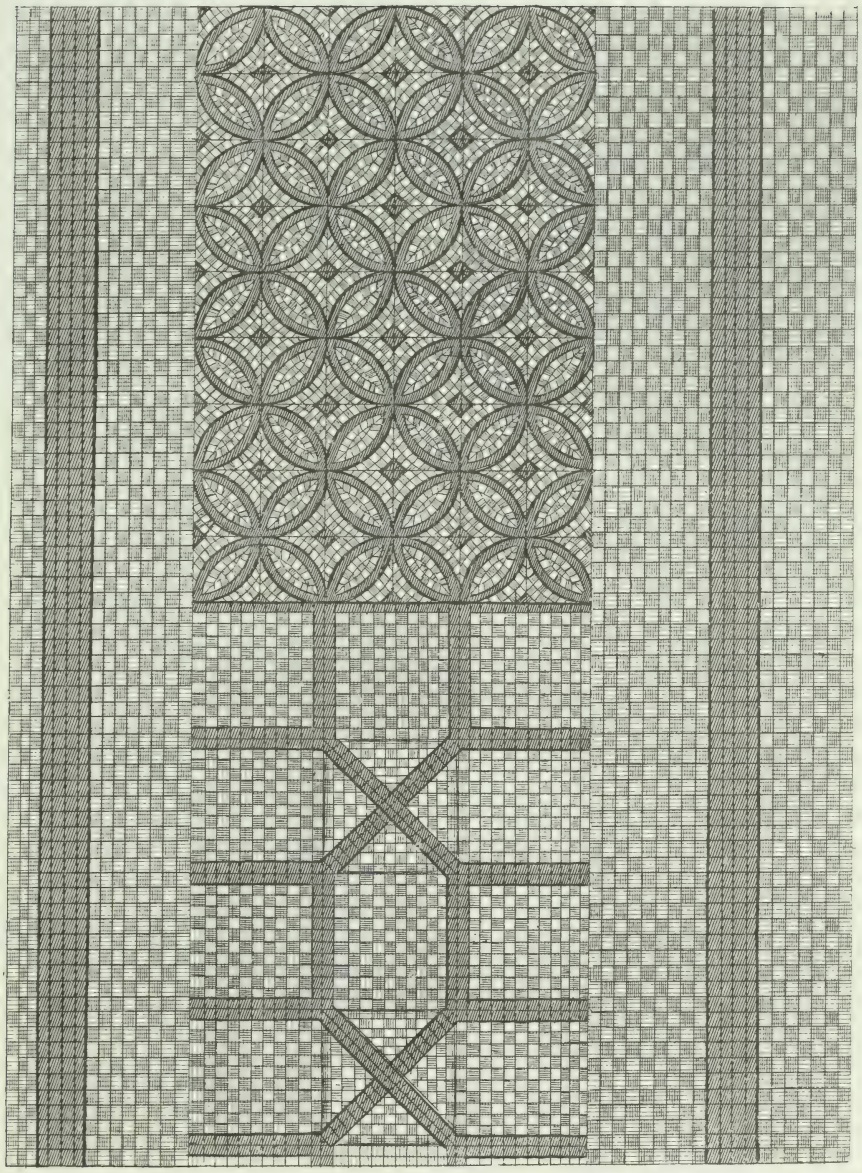


Plate XXVI. p. 596



A Roman Pavement in Mr. Unwin's, Cherry Orchard, at Leicester. about 1 Foot under the Ground.

and from thence they made frequent excurſions into other parts, and were not fully reduced till 942 *.

Upon mentioning the Danes, it may not be unacceptable to acquaint you that about four miles from hence there is an uncommon tumulus, which I take to be the monument of ſome Daniſh king. It is about a land's length on this ſide Ratcliff on the Wreke, between the top road and the river; and whereas all other tumuli which I have ſeen are of a round form, this is long, and indeed agrees with the account which Olaus Wormius gives of the ſepulchres of the moſt ancient Daniſh kings, ſaying that they are made *ad magnitudinem & figuram carinæ maximæ navis regiæ* †.

Theſe following I take to be the only proper biſhops of Leiceſter. [See p. 549.]

Anno 679. The ſee of Leiceſter being taken out of the dioceſe of Lichfield, Cuthwinus was placed in it; but he ſoon quitting, it reverted to Lichfield.

Anno 691. St. Wilfrid being baniſhed from York, was made biſhop of Leiceſter by king Æthelred, and ſo continued till he was ejected by the ſynod of Neſtrefeld, anno 703, when the ſee was re-united to Lichfield.

Anno 737. The ſee was finally ſeparated from Lichfield, and Tota placed in it, who died anno 764 ‡.

To him ſucceeded Eadbert.

Unwora, or Unwona.

Werebert died 768 §. Werebertus, Legreceſtrenſis epiſcopus quartus [quintus] Regis [Offæ] cancellarius & conſiliarius familiariſſimus ‖."

Bethunus died 861 **.

Alredus was depoſed 873 ††.

Ceolred ſucceeded; but in the following year, when the Pagan Danes conquered Mercia, I ſuppoſe, he fled to Dorcheſter near the Thames, which was the boundary of the Weſt Saxon kingdom, from whence he might expect protection from the Danes.

His ſucceſſor Stalurdus, or Stalhurdus, ſat at Dorcheſter, and therefore is ſtyled Doreceſtrenſis Epiſcopus ‡‡.

There is nothing now remaining of the walls of the town above ground, except the four gates, Eaſt, Weſt, North, and South, gates. Who built them I know not; and what Mr Burton ſays of Ethelfreda's repairing them is falſe. For the Leyceſter which ſhe repaired was Weſt Cheſter, Leiceſter being all that time in the poſſeſſion of the Danes till the ſpring in 920, when indeed ſhe took it, but died twelve nights before Midſummer following, in which time it was not poſſible for her to accompliſh ſuch a work; and ſoon after her death the Danes recovered it.

In the hiſtory of the foundation of the Abbey §§ it is ſaid that in the time of the Conqueror both the city and caſtle of Leiceſter were deſtroyed; and in 1173, as Burton truly obſerves, the town was deſtroyed again, and the walls thrown down,

* Sax. Chron. † Dugd. Antiq. Warw. p. 3.
‡ Simeon Dunelm. § Matth. Weſtm. ‖ Matth. Paris.
** Matth. Weſtm. He ſigned (among many others, in 851) King Bertulph's grant (in Ingulphus) to Croyland. "Ego Bethunus Legrecenſis Epiſcopus, filius & famulus Sancti Guthlaci quamdiu vixero."
†† Matth. Weſtm. ‡‡ Chron. Sax. 897. Matthew Weſtm. 897. Angl. Sacr. vol. II. p. 554.
§§ Mon. Angl. vol. II. p. 312.

and

and I believe that, from that time till this, that quarter of the town which lies between the North and Eaſt gate, and is commonly called the *Back-lanes*, was never re-built; but it was anno 1176 when the caſtle was demoliſhed, as Matthew Weſtm. ſays. No doubt it was afterwards re-edified and fortified by the great earls who lived here, probably by Robert Blanchmaines himſelf, when King Richard I. came to the crown, with whom he was in great favour. When it was finally deſtroyed, I know not; but gueſs it to have been in the conteſts between the Houſes of York and Lancaſter, temp. Hen. VI.

There ſtill remains the great hall of the caſtle, in which the aſſizes and ſeſſions for the county are kept, the Eaſt ſide whereof was enlarged and beautified with a new front about twenty years ago; and at the South end without there remains a very good cellar, as there did alſo the old kitchen till about two or three years ſince, when it was pulled down, and turned into a coach-houſe.

Burton next takes notice of the religious foundations. The moſt ancient of theſe was the church *S'tæ Mariæ infra et juxta caſtellum* *. The church, having been deſtroyed in the time of the Conqueror, was rebuilt by Robert de Bellomont earl of Meilent, and in it he placed twelve ſecular canons and a dean, to whom he appropriated all the churches in Leiceſter except St. Margaret's, which was a prebend of Lincoln, and endowed with many other poſſeſſions, all which his ſon Robert Boſſu transferred to the great abbey upon his founding of it: but, that he might not totally ſeem to deſtroy his father's foundation, he, with the conſent of Richard the firſt abbot, placed eight canons in the church of St. Mary de Caſtro, whereof one was dean, and endowed them with the oblations, &c. Theſe continued till the general diſſolution; and there ſtill remains in the veſtry a cheſt called an ark, in which there is a convenience for hanging their ſeveral veſtments. As to the great abbey, what I think fit to obſerve to you is, that it ſtands about three quarters of a mile from the town; that there is nothing of the old building remaining, except a little of the outhouſes; the walls now ſtanding being erected ſince the diſſolution by thoſe noble perſons who enjoyed it. I am not certain whether the earl of Huntingdon was the firſt patentee to whom it was granted †; but he certainly enjoyed it in the time of Queen Elizabeth. In the time of King James I. it was ſold to the earl of Devon; and, during the war which broke out in 1642, was burnt by a party which came from Aſhby de la Zouch with Henry Haſtings, afterwards made Lord Loughborough, and has ever ſince continued ruinous, and is in the poſſeſſion of the preſent duke of Devonſhire.

As to the great Cardinal Wolſey's ſepulchre, the beſt account I have met with is from one Mr. John Haſloe, whoſe grandfather Arthur Barefoot was gardener to the counteſs of Devonſhire, who lived at the abbey before the war. He tells me, that the church ſtood, part of it in what is now a little garden, and the Eaſt end of it in the orchard (which was formerly called the New Garden), where his grand-

* See p. 552.

† This Abbey was granted firſt to William Parr, marquis of Northampton, anno 1551, 4 Edw. VI. Br. Willis.

father with others digging, found ſeveral ſtone coffins *, the cavities of which did not lye uppermoſt, but were inverted over the bodies; that one of theſe was taken up of about ſix feet and a half long, four wide, and two deep; that it ſeemed very ſound at firſt, but when it was expoſed to the air it ſoon mouldered away; that he obſerved that all of them had a round hole about the middle of them near five inches diameter, but for what uſe he could not tell; that among theſe he diſcovered Cardinal Wolſey's (Mr. Haſloe forgets by what means he knew it), which the counteſs would not ſuffer to be ſtirred, but ordered it to be covered again, and his grandfather laid a great heap of gravel over it, that he might know the place, which ſtill remains there.

Leland ſays, that Robert Boſſu earl of Leiceſter, or Petronilla counteſs of Leiceſter, was buried in a tomb *ex marmore chalchedonico*, in the South ſide of the high altar of St. Mary's abbey. [See pp. 553. 555.]

The Newark was ſurrounded with high ſtone walls embattled, except towards the river, great part whereof remains, but great breaches are made in it. It has three gates; that towards the Caſtle is a very fine one, but that towards the South-gate ſtreet far exceeds it, and is made uſe of for the county magazine. Within theſe walls are contained both the old hoſpital and the collegiate church. [See p. 553.]

The hoſpital was founded in 1332, by Henry earl of Lancaſter, *in honorem Dei et Beatæ Mariæ Virginis*, but is now ſtyled "The Hoſpital of the Holy Trinity in Newark." It was endowed with an annual rent charge iſſuing out of the duchy lands, which afforded to each of the poor 7*d.* weekly; but ſince the ſale of chief rents in the time of King Charles II. the revenue being leſſened, the number of poor is reduced from 112 to 78; and they would have a poor ſubſiſtence were it not for ſome modern benefactions, and the yearly contributions of the inhabitants of the town to them at Chriſtmas and Whitſontide.

7 James I. The corporation purchaſed of Henry Earl of Huntingdon the maſter or wardenſhip of this hoſpital, which is now by patent ſettled on the mayor of Leiceſter for the time being.

The collegiate church, was founded in honour of the Annunciation of the Virgin Mary, by Henry duke of Lancaſter. The church, as Leland ſays, was not great,

* "In October 1783, ſome perſons digging for gravel, in a yard in Humberſtone-gate, Leiceſter, when they had got about two yards deep, came to a leaden coffin in the gravel; the length 5 feet 4 inches, the breadth 18 inches, on the outſide a parallelogram. On opening, they found a complete human ſkeleton; the head eaſtward, inclining to the left ſhoulder, teeth perfect, the bones lying in their natural order, but the jaw fallen on the breaſt. The lid was ſupported on the inſide by iron reſts acroſs, about an inch broad, and a competent thickneſs; though through ruſt eaſily broken; forked and bent at the extremites, ſo as ſtrongly to ſuſtain the lid and under part. The coffin half an inch thick, and 500 lb. weight. On its outſide, towards the feet, ſtood an earthen vaſe; there were alſo ſix or ſeven ſmall urns, all plain, and of red clay not glazed. On the right ſide, near the middle of the coffin, within, ſeveral dark balls lying together, as if ſtrung, which might have been held by the right hand, none an inch in diameter, and all to appearance of an equal ſize; whether they could not ſuſtain the touch, but went to duſt; or the mob-virtuoſi, who made free with the *tools*, thought *them* worth their notice, they ſuddenly diſappeared. In the ſame yard, at times, have been found human and other bones, and many ox horns. W. BICKERSTAFFE."

but

but exceeding fair; and in it lye buried Henry Earl of Lancaſter, Henry the firſt duke of Lancaſter, and near him a lady; alſo Conſtance, daughter of Peter king of Caſtile, wife of John of Gaunt; two of the Shirleys, knts. and their wives, lady Hungerford, and others.

There are no remains of the fabrick now ſtanding; the very foundations of it being razed about 1690, in making the garden belonging to Mr. Carter's houſe.

There are now three fair houſes in the Newark, belonging to Lawrence Carter, Eſq. William Franks, Eſq. and Mrs. Stephens; but they are of late erection, all the old buildings being demoliſhed except two ſtone-houſes belonging to certain chantry prieſts, one of which has been lately purchaſed for the vicar of St. Mary's church.

The hoſpital of St. Leonard *, founded by William the Leper, ſon of Robert Blanchmains, was ſituated, as I gueſs, near to St. Leonard's church-yard. The chaplain of this hoſpital, at Eaſter 1439, admitting two ſervants of the maſter to the Euchariſt, was by the biſhop's commiſſary enjoined to do penance for it next Sunday, at the proceſſion in St. Leonard's church †.

In the time of Edward IV. William lord Haſtings obtained this hoſpital of the king, and gave it to the collegiate church of the Newark; for which they engaged to keep a ſpecial obit for him, February 12, 17 Edward IV. ‡.

The hoſpital or college of St. John the Evangeliſt and St. John the Baptiſt was ancient, but by whom founded I have not yet learned. I have found it mentioned 20 Edward III. In this church was founded the gild of St. John, by Peers Celler and his wife, as I ſuppoſe, becauſe they are ordered to be prayed for particularly in an agreement made between the maſter of the hoſpital and the ſteward of the gild, 17 Edward IV. and to this hoſpital belonged the chapel of St. John, deſcribed to be ſituated at the town's end of Leiceſter, which I take to be the little chapel at the Weſt end.

The ſite of this hoſpital was by Queen Elizabeth given to the corporation, who 34 Eliz. granted it to Mr. Thomas Clark for life, to be made a wool-hall of, at his charge, and then to be left to the corporation. But the wool-hall going into diſuſe in the time of James I. or Charles I. ſix poor widows were placed in it, who were maintained by a revenue of about 17*l.* 10*s.* *per ann.* given by about twenty benefactors, and the voluntary contributions of the inhabitants of the town.

About 1702, Mr. John Bent, alderman, by his will, gave land at Enderby of about 24*l.* *per ann.* to the corporation, to maintain four poor widows, who, according to his directions, have apartments fitted up for them in the ſame hoſpital.

The Hoſpital of St. Urſula is valued in Burton at 22*l.* and in the catalogue of diſſolved monaſteries in the Monaſticon at 8*l.*; but I cannot find where it was ſituated, nor any other memorandum of it.

* See an engraving of the ſeal of this hoſpital in the Hiſtory of Hinckley, Plate VII. p. 69.
† Rentale Nov. f. 86. ſeu 95, col. 1.
‡ See Dugd. Bar. vol. I. p. 586.

of

The chief hoſpital in the town is that called the New Hoſpital, or William Wigſton's hoſpital, erected by William Wigſton, junior, merchant of the ſtaple, at the Weſt ſide of St. Martin's church-yard; for which, he obtained the king's licence, 4 Henry VIII. and his confirmation 6 Henry VIII. It conſiſts of a maſter, a confrater, and twelve old men, and as many old women; to whom he gave ſtatutes, which were confirmed by John biſhop of Lincoln, the laſt of September 1522; but theſe were altered by Henry earl of Huntingdon, in the time of queen Elizabeth. The pay of the poor men is now advanced to 2*s.* 10*d.* and that of the women to 2*s.* 6*d.* weekly; beſides which they have other advantages.

In 1656, John Whatton, Eſq; gave to the corporation 7*l.* *per ann.* payable out of the ſhire-hall cloſe, for the maintenance of another poor widow, to be placed in two rooms which were built in the ſaid new hoſpital by his firſt wife Elizabeth; of this, 7*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* was to be paid to the poor women weekly, and 5*s.* annually to the maſter; and 5*s.* the mayor and his brethren to have for wine.

N. B. This hoſpital was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, St. Catharine, and St. Urſula; and was probably that called Urſula's by Burton and the Monaſticon.

Beſides theſe, there are two other little hoſpitals, the one commonly called the Spittle Houſe at the end of Belgrave-gate, in which there are commonly maintained about ſix poor women, placed in it by the juſtices of the peace for the county; but they are not limited to any certain number. Such as are in it have each 1*s.* 2*d.* weekly paid them by the treaſurer of the county; and they yearly at Chriſtmas partake of the charity of the chief inhabitants of the town.

At Michaelmas yearly they preſent to Mr. Thomas Noble 12 chicken, on account of an eſtate which he enjoys at Rearſby in this county, which formerly belonged to the family of Keble there, and by two co-heireſſes deſcended to Noble and Orton, during which diviſion each received ſix chicken; but Orton's part coming to Faunt, and being ſince purchaſed by Mr. Noble aforeſaid, he is entitled to the whole. It is probable that this right was grounded on Keble's giving the ſite of the houſe to the uſe of the hoſpital.

The other is in the Abbey-gate, called the Counteſs's Hoſpital; it was founded by the counteſs of Devonſhire, who lived at the abbey in the time of king Charles I. for ſix poor women, maids or widows, and endowed with 30*l.* *per annum*, which is paid by the duke's bailiff quarterly, viz. 1*l.* 5*s.* to each.

There were three houſes of Friers.

1. The Franciſcan or Grey Friers, which ſtood on the South ſide of St. Martin's church-yard, towards which there is a portal remaining, but all the other building is quite demoliſhed: moſt of it now belongs to Mr. Noble, who has a very fair houſe within the precincts of it. Leland ſays, that Simon Mountford was the founder of it, and that king Richard III. was there buried. I know no other evidence that the ſtone coffin formerly uſed for a horſe-trough was king Richard's, but the conſtancy of the tradition. There is a little part of it ſtill preſerved at the White Horſe Inn, in which one may obſerve ſome appearance of the hollow, fitted for retaining the head and the ſhoulders.

2. The Auguſtine or Black Friers were ſeated without the Weſt-gate between the two channels of the river. Nothing of the building remains except a bridge of one large arch over the whole channel of the river, which is commonly called Bow Bridge *, and by the narrowneſs of it appears to have been only a foot bridge for the uſe of the Friers; ſo that the tradition of the king's paſſing over it with his army, in his way to Boſworth Field muſt be falſe. A well near it is ſtill called St. Auguſtine's Well.

3. The White Friers were planted near the North-gate: nothing remains of the buildings. I have not met with any of the founders, either of the Black or White Friers.

On the 21ſt of September, 21 Henry VII. the corporation granted to the Black Friers common for two cows in the Cow-hey, for which the prior paid 20 marks, and engaged that his houſe ſhould pray for them for ever; and 23 Henry VIII. the wardens and company of Shoe-makers agreed to pay them yearly 10 marks over and above the uſual offering-duties, to have their prayers.

Of the Churches and Parishes.

The ſame which you mention of thirty-two churches is groundleſs. There are at preſent five churches, and ſix pariſhes; viz. St. Mary's, St. Martin's, St. Nicholas's, All Saints, and St. Margaret's; the ſixth, St. Leonard's pariſh, has now no church.

St. Mary's de Caſtro was parochial at the ſame time that it was collegiate, of which you have an account, p. 598. The South aile of it was built long before the main fabrick (as it is ſaid) by John of Gaunt, and is ſuppoſed to be as large or broad as any ſide-aile in England, being 33 feet broad within the walls. To the Weſt end of the North ſide of the church joins the houſe belonging to the porter of the caſtle, which has a lodging-chamber within the walls of the church, which yet is ſaid not to be in the pariſh. There belonged to this church a chapel dedicated to St. Anne, which I take to be the room under the veſtry, where there is a remainder of an altar.

In this church was founded the gild of the Holy Trinity; the feaſt belonging to it was held on Trinity Sunday yearly. I have ſeen a book of the accounts of the warden and ſtewards of it from 1508 to 1519, by which it appears that it had uſed to be made at the common charge of the members of it; but in 1511 the dinner was made at the ſole charge of the wardens and ſtewards; and ſo it was likewiſe for ſeveral years following. From this church there uſed to be a ſolemn proceſſion every Whitſun Monday to St. Margaret's church, in which the image of the Virgin Mary was carried under a canopy borne by four perſons, with a minſtrel, harp, or other muſic, and 12 perſons repreſenting the 12 Apoſtles, each of which had the name of the Apoſtle whom he repreſented written on parchment fixed on his bonnet, and 14 perſons bearing banners, with the virgins in the pariſh attending.

* See a view of this Bridge above, p. 336.

When they came to St. Margaret's, among other oblations there were two pair of gloves, whereof one is ſaid to be for God, the other for St. Thomas of India.

As to St. Martin's church, I find there was the like proceſſion from thence on Whitſun Monday as there was from St. Mary's; viz. the image of St. Martin was carried thither, with 12 perſons repreſenting the 12 Apoſtles, and 12 banners, &c. (but no muſic or any canopy carried over St. Martin); and I am apt to think that the like proceſſion was made from all other churches in the town, but the records of them are loſt.

In the Rentale Novum, fol. 206. 214, I find a memorandum, "Quod cancella "Sti Martini ædificata fuit A. D. 1409, tempore Ric. Rocheley abbatis, & con- "ſtabat 34 li." N. B. The chancel is 18 yards and 1-half long, and ſeven yards and 1-half broad within the walls. Beſides the high altar, there was in the church an altar for St. Dunſtan, and another for St. Catharine.

After the church (which conſiſted of three ailes) was built, there was a conſiderable addition made to it all along the South ſide, the Eaſt part whereof was called Our Lady's chapel or choir, where now the conſiſtory is held; and the Weſt end was St. George's chapel; and there ſtood St. George's horſe harneſſed, &c. The riding of the George was one of the principal ſolemnities in this town, as may appear by the expreſs mention of it in an order made at a common hall, 17 Edward IV. which enjoins all inhabitants ſummoned to attend the mayor to ride againſt the king (ſo it is expreſſed), or for riding the George, or any other thing, to the pleaſure of the mayor, and worſhip of the town.

14 Henry VII. it was ordered that every one of the 48 ſhould pay towards the upholding St. George's gild; they who had been chamberlains, ſix-pence; and ſuch as had not been ſo, four-pence yearly at leaſt: and 15 Henry VIII. the maſters of the guild having neglected the riding of the George, an order was made, enjoining them to do it according to ancient cuſtom, between St. George's day and Whitſunday, on pain of forfeiting 5 *l.*

In the ſame church of St. Martin was founded alſo Corpus Chriſti guild, which was the chief guild in the town, and contributed largely to the public charges, *e. g.* in the purchaſe of charters, &c. and the maſters of it had great intereſt in the government of the town, having power, with the mayor, to levy penalties on the mayor's brethren for their miſdemeanours; and upon the mayor's neglect, they were impowered to levy them upon him. There were four chantry prieſts belonging to St. Martin's church, who were choſen by the maſters of the guild and the churchwardens, and admitted by the abbot of Leiceſter. A licence was granted for founding a chantry in St. Martin's church, 23 Edward III. 16 Richard II. and 2 Henry IV.

St. Nicholas' church is an old Gothic building, the pillars and arches over them thick and very low. It did conſiſt of three ailes; but about 1697 the north aile being ruinous, it was taken down, ſo that now it has only two. The pariſh being poor and ſmall, it had uſed to be held by the vicar of St. Mary, who preached there about once a month; but now, by means of Queen Anne's bounty, the

beneficence of the corporation, and the contributions of the parishioners, it is provided with one to preach in it every Sunday, &c.

All Saints is a good handsome church. It had used to be preached in about once a fortnight; but, the corporation having piously augmented the revenue of this as well as of all other churches in the town, and the parishioners adding their contributions, they have now a particular minister attending the service of it.

St. Margaret's is a very fair church. In this was founded St. Margaret's guild, for which I have seen a memorandum of a patent granted 16 Richard II. This guild was rich, and used to join with Corpus Christi guild in defraying the public charges. You have an account before of the solemn procession annually made to this church on Whitsun Monday, which I suppose occasioned a very broad street leading from the North-gate to this church to be called *Sen-vey* or *Sancta-via*. The six bells belonging to this church have been many years celebrated for one of the most tuneable ring of bells in England, and about four years ago two more were added to them, so that now they are eight.

St. Leonard's parish lies almost all of it beyond the North bridges, without the franchises of the town. The church was rebuilt a few years before the war that began in 1642; but lying so as to command the North bridge, it was pulled down when Leicester was made a garrison. In this parish there was a mint for coinage of money *: it is mentioned in the Conqueror's survey, and in the history of the foundation of the abbey.

I come now to the other churches mentioned by Burton.

St. Michael's was situated in what we call the Back-lanes, and demolished so long ago that the particular place where it stood is not known. The parish belonging to it was long since united to All Saints.

St. Peter's church being ruinous, the corporation, 7th of April, 15 Elizabeth, purchased of the queen the materials of it to build a school-house. At a common hall, March 26th, 33 Elizabeth, it was agreed, that this parish should be united also to All Saints. The church-yard that belonged to it is now an orchard, enjoyed by the minister of All Saints.

As to St. Clement's church, I have found that in some old writings a lane which runs from the North-gate, between the White Friars and the backside of the houses opposite All Saints church, is called St. Clement's-lane; and therefore I conclude that the church was situated in or near it; and that, upon its being demolished, the

* A few years ago was found, at a foot below the surface of the earth, an instrument for coining Queen Elizabeth's money, in a close, near the public road, not half a mile South-east from Leicester, where stands a small stone dome covered with free-stone, called the "Old Conduit," with a date in front, 1602. This, by a leaden subterranean duct, feeds a conduit junior in the market-place, though the town is now full of pumps and wells. Many people purchased an impression of the said machine in lead for one penny. Collate the above with Bishop Fleetwood's account, in the Appendix to his Chronicon Preciosum, p. 19. "That Queen Elizabeth, in the *beginning* of her reign, began to "remedy the inconveniences that attended promiscuous coining, by reducing all the mints to the "Tower of London." W. BICKERSTAFFE.

parish

pariſh was united with St. Nicholas's or All Saints, or partly to one and partly to the other. The record mentioned by Burton informs us, that in 1220 it was ſo poor that it was ſcarcely ſufficient to maintain a chaplain.

St. Sepulchre's church was not a pariſh church, but a chapel, as the record quoted by Burton ſhews. It ſtood at the extremity of the liberties of the borough to the South, at the South-gate-end, where thoſe who died at the gallows uſed to be buried.

Another church that I find mentioned is, Eccl'ia Sti Auguſtini Leyc'; and in the rental aforeſaid, fol. 147, ſect. 148, I meet with this memorandum: "Quod eccl'ia "de Coſby pertinuit ad eccl'iam Sti Auguſtini Leic'; quæ quidem eccl'ia Sti Au- "guſtini ſita fuerat ad orientalem partem cancell' eccl'iæ Sti Nici Leic'; & erat "ipſa eccl'ia conſtituta ſub duobus tectis conjunctis ſuper medias columnas, cujus "una pars erat dedicata Sto Auguſtino & altera Sto Columb'; modo nominatur "Holybones Leyc'." Upon this my conjecture or opinion is, that the church was dedicated to St. Auguſtine the monk, who converted the Engliſh Saxons, and to St. Columbus or Columbanus, who converted the Picts in Scotland. It was not a pariſh church; and therefore the church of Coſby, lying five miles diſtant, was appropriated to the maintenance of it. I reckon that it was demoliſhed at the Conqueſt, or in the troubles enſuing in 1088; and therefore the church of Cosby (being freed from the charge of maintaining it) was given to the abbey by the founder. —N. B. It was a general cuſtom to bury the reliques or bones of ſome martyr in the place where churches were erected; and I ſuppoſe that, after the demolition of the church, ſome attempt being made to find out theſe depoſited, and they not being found, it was ſaid that the holy bones were ſtill there, and that from thence the place came to be called *Holy Bones*, as it is to this day.

Churches demoliſhed *.

St. Leonard's, in the great rebellion. St. Peter's, temp. Elizabethæ.

St. Auguſtine's, St. Clement's, St. Michael's, St. Sepulchre's; beyond tradition or memory.

Churches now in being, five; viz.

St. Martin's, St. Mary's, St. Nicholas, and All Saints, with ſpire ſteeples; St. Margaret's, a tower. At St. Martin's is an organ.

All the account of bells; viz. in St. Margaret's 8, St. Martin's 6, All Saints 3, St. Mary's 5, St. Nicholas 3.

Anno 5 Elizabeth an account was taken of the four bells belonging to St. Peter's church, and their weights, which in all amounted to 32 *cwt.* 13 *lb.* the firſt bell weighing 5 *cwt.* 10 *lb.* the ſecond 2 *cwt.* 6 *lb.* the third 8 *cwt.* 26 *lb.* and the great bell 11 *cwt. lb.* 30th of June, anno 6 Elizabeth, one of the bells was ordered to be ſold, to repair the ſchool-houſe; whence it appears that there was a ſchool-houſe here before the preſent free-ſchool was erected.

* The churches ſuppreſſed were at ſuch ſhort diſtances, that either there were many religious houſes belonging to them, a great reſort of people from other places, or a more common and in thoſe times of ſtrict diſcipline, perhaps a general attendance on divine ſervice.

16th

16th of November, anno 13 Elizabeth, an order was made to take down the timber of St. Peter's church, and to keep it and the lead in ſafety till further order. Anno 15 Elizabeth, the town purchaſed the materials; and at that time the lead was certified to be 4 fodders and 5 pounds.

Houſes of friars three; viz. the Grey Friars, the Auguſtin, or White Friars.

Monaſteries two; the collegiate church of our Lady, and the great abbey of our Lady.

Hoſpitals five; viz. St. Leonard's, St. John's, St. Urſula's or Wigſton hoſpital, the Newark or the Trinity hoſpital, and the counteſs of Devonſhire's hoſpital.

The principal trade of the town is that of making ſtockings, of which Alderman Cowper, the chief manager of it at preſent, gives this account. That 20,000 todd of wool is wrought up yearly in the manufacture of hoſe, which employs in the town and conntry about 1000 hands, to ſort, kemb, and dye; 6000 to ſpin, double, and throw; 6000 to weave, ſeam, and dreſs up; and that the improvement amounts to ſix times the value of the wool in the loweſt ſort of hoſe, and above that in the fine ſort.

The families in Leiceſter in 1712 were 1290; viz.

All Saints,	——	220
St. Margaret's,	—	380
St. Martin's	—	350
St. Mary's,	—	250
St. Nicholas,	—	90

I think fit to obſerve to you, that there are ſeveral places in or about the town which are out of the franchiſes of it, viz. the Caſtle and Newark toward the South, the Biſhop's Fee on the Eaſt, Abbey-gate and Wood-gate beyond the North bridge, and Braunſton-gate at Bruntingſthorp beyond the Weſt bridges.

I have ſeen a charter of Simon Mountfort's, dated 39 Henry III. whereby it appears that the law called *Borough Engliſh*, whereby the yoursgeſt ſon was heir to his father, took place in this town; but then, at the petition and with the aſſent of all the burgeſſes, he ordained, "Quod omnes filii primogeniti de legitimo matri-"monio, in prenominata villa Leyc' & ejus ſuburbiis, poſt mortem patris eor', here-"ditatem paternam & habitationem pacifice et de certo habeant & obtineant, & "ſint eis heredes de cetero legitimi, &c."

The corporation conſiſts of a mayor, recorder, 24 aldermen, 48 common-council men, 2 chamberlains, a ſteward, 2 bailiffs, ſolicitor, and town-clerk. The ſtyle formerly was, "The mayor and burgeſſes," but now "The mayor, bayliffs, and burgeſſes."

When and by what authority (whether of Henry III. or Simon Mountfort II.) this became a mayor town, is not well known; but the moſt ancient catalogue which I have ſeen of the mayors makes Peter ſon of Roger to have been choſen the firſt mayor in 1248, 32 Henry III. and to have continued ſo nine years. I give the greater credit to this, becauſe in an inquiſition taken 37 Henry III. I find that he is then ſaid to be mayor of Leiceſter, but the earl's bailiff is there placed before him.

The chief government of the town was then in a company of 24, one of whom, September 29 and on the Monday after Martinmas, ſwore fealty to the earl of Leiceſter; as he does now to the king as duke of Lancaſter. The reſt of the 24 were called burgeſſes and coburgeſſes. In 4 Edward IV. the king appointed that the

the mayor, four of the burgeſſes, with one learned in the law, to be called the recorder, ſhould be juſtices of the peace, empowering them to hold ſeſſions, and exempted the inhabitants from the juriſdiction of the juſtices of the county.

7th April, 1 Richard III. at a common hall, the town was divided into 12 wards, and each aſſigned to one of the coburgeſſes, who was to be called Alderman; but queen Elizabeth, in her charters, ſtyles all the 24, *Aldermen*, as they are now called. In the obſervations on the election of the parliament men, p. 593, you have an account of the firſt eſtabliſhment of the company of 48, or common council men.

Here are two bailiffs, whereof one is the king's, though choſen by 24 aldermen. He holds his place by patent for life, and has the exerciſe of the office and return of writs; the other is annually choſen out of the aldermen who have not yet been mayor.—N. B. The earl of Huntingdon having procured a patent, dated 17th of April, 7 James I. whereby the king granted to the corporation the power of electing a ſteward and bailiff; the corporation 20th December, 7 James I. obliged themſelves, that at the 3d, 5th, and 7th, and ſo every other avoidance, they would elect ſuch fit perſon as the earl and his heirs would nominate to them.

There are alſo two coroners choſen yearly out of the aldermen who have not been mayor. Two chamberlains are annually choſen; one by the mayor elect, called the mayor's chamberlain, the other by the company of 48, called the town chamberlain, who has precedence of the mayor's.

The place of the body corporate's meeting, or town-hall, was anciently ſituated at the bottom of the lane called of late years the Blue boar-lane, from an inn which had the ſign of the blue-boar, where, according to tradition (which I think falſe) king Richard III. lay the night before he marched to Boſworth field, but formerly the Mayor's-hall-lane; and I gueſs it to be the houſe called the Old Shop, which was employed for making or ſtoring up gun-powder while Leiceſter was a garriſon; and was blown up when Leiceſter was taken, 31 May, 1645.

At the diſſolution of guilds and chantries, the corporation purchaſed the hall belonging to Corpus Chriſti guild, together with the houſes belonging to four chantry prieſts at the Weſt end of St. Martin's church-yard (ſeparated from Wigſton's hoſpital by the vicarage houſe), which thereupon were fitted for the uſe of the corporation, containing a ſquare court in the middle, having on the North a ſpacious hall for holding the aſſizes, ſeſſions, and other courts, &c. on the Weſt a large parlour for the Aldermen and 48 to aſſemble in, &c. with chambers over it; on the South a large kitchen, with other conveniences, for preparing their public feaſts; and on the Eaſt, beſide ſeveral neceſſary apartments below ſtairs, a handſome chamber for a public library *, fitted for that purpoſe about 1632.

There is another public building ſituate in the Saturday market, which is called the Gainſborough; the lower rooms are employed as ſhops, and one of them for a dungeon; over which there is a convenient ſquare room for the mayor and juſtices to meet in on market and fair-days, to determine ſuch matters as are brought before them; adjoining to this is a leſſer room for their ſervants and attendants, and alſo a handſome balcony overlooking the market-place.

* See more concerning the Library, p. 612.

The

The houſe called the Lord's Place was formerly much noted for the entertainment of perſons of the greateſt quality. The firſt mention that I find made of it, it was called Reynolds Houſe or Place. 27th July, 11 Elizabeth, John Eaton of Raunſton, and Ralph Eaton of Leiceſter, gentlemen, ſold it to Henry earl of Huntingdon. It afterwards came to a gentleman of Northamptonſhire, from whom the corporation purchaſed it about 1642, and in 1702 ſold it to Simon Barwell, who has in part demoliſhed it, &c.

The free-ſchool was begun to be built 15 Elizabeth, and finiſhed the next year; and at the ſame time a new houſe was erected on the North end of it for the head maſter to dwell in, towards which the two companies of 24 and 48 contributed. On the outſide of the ſchool there is engraven on a ſtone the names of the benefactors by whom it was endowed, as follows, viz.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*		*l.*	*s.*	*d.*
Queen Elizabeth gave	10	0	0	Sir Ralph Rawlett	3	6	8
Sir William Wigſton	10	0	0	Mr. James Ellis, ſen.	1	6	8
Mr. William Norrice	3	6	8	Mr. John Stanley	2	0	0
Mr. James Ellis, junior	3	0	0	Mrs. Dorothy Baker	1	0	0
Mr. Thomas Gilbert	5	0	0	Mr. Tobias Heyrick	0	6	8
Mr. Robert Heyrick	0	13	4	Mrs. Margaret Hobby	0	12	0
Mr. Thomas Clark	1	0	0				
Mr. Thomas Haine	6	0	0	Per ann. in all	67	12	0
Hen. Earl of Huntingdon	20	0	0				

There is a maſter and two uſhers; and the viſitors of the ſchool are the mayor and aldermen, and the maſter and the confrater of Wigſton's hoſpital.

The antient lords of Leiceſter were the earls of Mercia and biſhops of the dioceſe. What the biſhop had was called *manerium juxta Leyceſtr' & manerium de Knighton*, as comprehending that village in it. That part of it which is in the ſuburbs of Leiceſter, is commonly called the Biſhop's Fee, and remains as aforeſaid out of the liberties and juriſdiction of the town; though ſeveral attempts were made in the reign of Edward VI. and Queen Elizabeth to have it and the other exempted boroughs reduced under its government, but without effect.

This manor * continued in the biſhops A. D. 1138, as appears by the bull of Pope Innocent III. dated 4 cal. Maii that year, confirming it to Alexander the then biſhop and his ſucceſſors †; but it was ſoon (as it ſeems by Mon. Angl. vol. II. p. 315) transferred to the earls of Leiceſter in exchange for other lands, and by Robert Boſſu, the founder of the abbey, was given to the monks there.

The reſt of the town and ſuburbs belonged to the earls of Mercia before and at the Conqueſt; Edwin, the laſt of whom was ſlain, 1071. After this the county of Leiceſter was committed to Hugh Grentemaiſnell, as comes or vice-comes; and whereas in Domeſday book it is ſaid that the king had "de Monetariis xxl." it is

* Manerium de Leyceſtriâ extra muros & infra, ubi ſunt duo eccleſiæ cum 32 manſionibus burgenſ um.'

† Mon. Angl. vol. III. p. 269.

added,

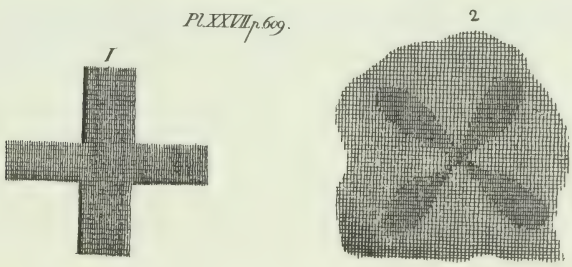
added, "de his xxt. habet Hugo de Grentemaiſnil tertium denarium." Hugo dying in 1094, his ſon Ivo ſucceeded him, and enjoyed his eſtate in England till 3 Henry I. when, taking up arms in favour of Robert Curthoſe, he fell into the king's diſpleaſure, and thereupon undertaking a voyage to Jeruſalem, he mortgaged his eſtate to Robert Bellomont, who by favour of the king was that year, viz. A. D. 1102, made earl of Leiceſter. You ſee in Burton the earls his ſucceſſors. But perhaps it may not be amiſs for me to obſerve, that after Robert Fitz Parnell's death, 1206, partition being made of the eſtate of theſe ancient earls between Simon Mountfort and Saer de Quincy earl of Wincheſter, Simon's part was called the honour of Leiceſter, and Saer's the honour of Wincheſter. Simon, having taken poſſeſſion of his part, ſoon returned into France, and about 1209 was choſen general of the Pope's army againſt the Albigenſes, and ſo continued to his death. But in 1217 John Lewis the Dauphin invading England, Simon favoured him with his intereſt; whereupon king John ſeized his earldom, and conferred it on Ranulph Blundevill earl of Cheſter, who enjoyed it till 1229; when Almaric, eldeſt ſon of Simon aforeſaid, propoſed to Henry III. to ſurrender all his right in it to his brother Simon, who ſhould quit his intereſt in France and come and live in England, and thereupon the earldom was conferred on him.

The honour of Wincheſter deſcended from Quincy to Ferrers of Groby, and from them to the Greys, and is now the inheritance of the earl of Stamford.

Burton, p. 172, has omitted Thomas earl of Lancaſter, Leiceſter, Derby, and Lincoln, who ſucceeded his father Edmund in 1295, and was beheaded at Pontefract 15 Edward II. 1322; but the people, reputing him to be a ſaint, made offerings to him, ſo that in an account of the profits of the church at St. Martin's, received by the abbey about 1348, is, "pes Thomæ Lancaſtr' reddit vi li. xs."

S. CARTE.

*** The following is an exact delineation of the ſtones deſcribed in p. 595.



ABBOTS OF ST. MARY, LEICESTER, FOUNDED 1143 (ſee p. 598).

1. Richard, elected 1144; died 1168, and was buried in the abbey.
2. William de Katewyke, 1167.
3. William de Broke, 1177; reſigned in 1186, on becoming abbot of the Ciſtercians.
4. Paul, 1186.
5. William Pepyn, 1205.
6. Oſbert, 1224.
7. Matthias, 1229; reſigned 1235.
8. Alan de Ceſtreham, 5 cal. Nov. 1235.
9. Robert Furmetyn, 4 non. Nov. 1244.
10. Henry Rothely, cal. Aug. 1247; reſigned 1269.
11. William Schepiſheved, 2 non. Oct. 1270; died 1291.
12. William Malverne, 5 id. Sept. 1291; died 1317.
13. Richard Towrs, 13 cal. Jun. 1317; died 1345.
14. William de Cloune, 12 cal. Nov. 1345; died 1377.
15. William Kerby, 3 non. Feb. 1377; died 1393.
16. Philip de Repingdon, June 28, 1394; elected biſhop of Lincoln, 1405. He was confeſſor to King Henry IV. while Abbot.
17. Richard Rothele, 5 cal. Maii, 1404.
18. William Sadyngton, 13 cal. Nov. 1420; died 1442.
19. John Pomery, 16 cal. Junii, 1442.
20. John Shepiſhead, 11 cal. Sept. 1474.
21. Gilbert Manchester, 2 cal. Octob. 1485.
22. John Penney, 7 cal. Jul. 1496; elected biſhop of Bangor 1504; tranſlated to Carliſle 1509; died 1520.
23. Richard Pexal, March 31, 1509. He occurs abbot in a deed, dated July 10, 1520, and again in 1533; ſoon after which he was ſucceeded by
24. John Bourchier, alias Bower, the laſt abbot, occurs in 1534, and at the ſurrender in 1539, when he reſigned with great reluctance, as Collier tells in his Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory. He had a penſion of 200l. a year; and was nominated by Henry VIII. ſays Willis, to the *intended* ſee of Shrewſbury; and afterwards by Queen Mary to the ſee of Glouceſter; but her death put an end to his propoſed honours. He was living in 1571, and then returned to be a fugitive beyond ſeas on account of his religion.

DEANS OF NEWARK COLLEGE (ſee pp. 553. 556. 599.)

1. Richard de Hanſlap was admitted firſt dean 9 cal. Apr. 1355.
2. John Porter, admitted 7 id. Jan. 1361.
3. Nicholas Brightwell, chancellor of Oxford, occurs in 1388, as does
4. Richard Elveden in 1408.
5. William Witham, who occurs prebend of Lincoln, ſucceeded Elveden. He died July 16, 1472, being alſo archdeacon of Leiceſter, and dean of Wells, in which cathedral he lies buried.
6. William Dudley ſucceeded, Aug. 17, 1472, on Witham's death. He was made biſhop of Durham in 1476, and was ſucceeded by
7. William Chauntre, Oct. 20, 1476; died 1485, and was ſucceeded by
8. John Morgan in Dec. 1485, on whoſe promotion to the ſee of St. David's in 1496,
9. Robert Middleton, LL. D. canon of this church, became elected Dec. 5, 1496. He died Jan. 14, 1499; and was ſucceeded by
10. William Stockdale, S. T. P. 1499, on whoſe death in 1500,
11. James Whitſton, LL. D. ſucceeded Nov. 23, 1500. He died in 1511, being alſo prebendary of Banbury in Lincoln cathedral, and was ſucceeded by
12. John Young, LL. D. elected Jan. 3, 1511-12. He was made dean of York in 1514, and, getting other preferments, reſigned this deanry, 1515, for a penſion of 20l. a year, payable out of it.
13. William Knight, LL D. ſucceeded him, Dec. 4, 1515. He reſigned in 1522, being made archdeacon of Cheſter, and afterwards became biſhop of Bath and Wells; on his reſignation,
14. Robert Boone, the laſt dean, became admitted 1522. He poſſeſſed it 1547, a little before the Diſſolution, and died in 1551, being alſo the laſt rector of the rich rectory of Hanſlap, co. Bucks.

The

THE LIBRARY AT LEICESTER.

"THIS Librarie was erected and builded at the onely coſt and charge of this "corporation of Leiceſter, att the motion, and by the approbation of the Reverend "Father in God, John Lord Biſhop of Lincolne, and by the execution of Mr. John "Angel, public lecturer of for the ſaid burrough of Leiceſter; the building where-"of was begun in the time of the maioralty of Mr. John Norrice, Anno Domini "1632; Thomas Somerfeild and Richard Ludlam being chamberlins; and finiſhed "in the ſecond time of the maioralty of Mr. Nicholas Gilliot, anno 1633, Thomas "Burſhall and Alexander Baker, chamberlins." (Copied by Mr. Bickerſtaffe from the Library-book)

Here enframed is the figure of St. Hierome, in a ſcarlet cap and gown, his name prefixed, a candle burning low, left fore-finger end reſting on a ſcull, a pen and ink, a time-piece, and, "Surgite, venite ad judicium," right hand ſupporting his contemplative head.

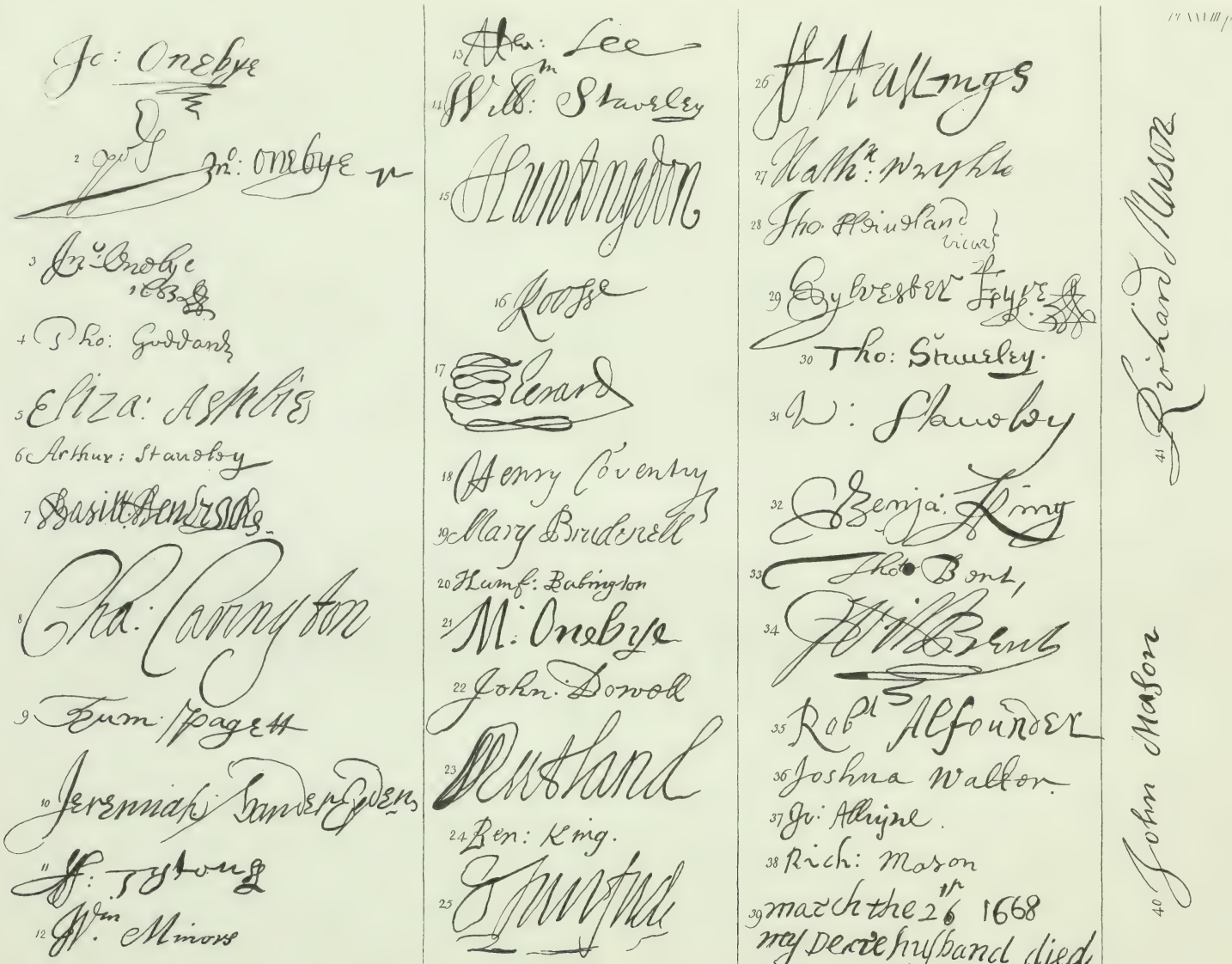
Over the door of the library, within a black cloſe cap edged with flowered white, with a plain fair tippet not two inches below the collar, like the modern ornament of boys, appears, with whiskers thus announced: "M. S. Thomas Hayne, qui inter "eruditos & optimos nominari meruit, Thruſſingtona hujus agri Leiceſtrienſis oriun-"dus, in coll. Linc. apud Oxon. A. M. patriam & hanc villam pecuniâ & redditibus "quotannis in egenos erogandâ devinxit: & præter multa piæ liberalitatis teſtimonia "paſſim collata, Bibliothecam hanc ſupellectile libraria munificè adornavit. Diem "obiit Julii 27, an. Chr. 1645, ætat. 64." The number of books given by Mr. Hayne was about 600. See an account of him, in the Additional Collections, under *Thruſſington*.

The Library at preſent conſiſts of 948 books, principally in Latin. The MSS. are only five, viz. 1. Biblia Sacra, Latinè.—2. Novum Teſtamentum, Græcè; commonly called the "Codex Leiceſtrenſis."—3. On ſacred ſubjects, the title wanting.—4. Pſalmi Davidis.—5. A Latin Bible, including Apocrypha and New Teſtament. It has a prologus of two leaves and a quarter, and after the index "W. Stanlay, alio nõie Walue, ſcripſit." At the end, "Edwardus Dei gra rex "Angl', &c." It is bound in leather, the quarters three fleurs de lis, three lions paſſant; under, a harp, ex adverſo, a lion, three luces, a harp.

The more curious miſcellaneous articles are, 1. The New Teſtament, tranſlated into the Indian language, Cambridge, 1671.—2. An Hebrew book in Syriac characters, curiouſly written on paper, bordered with gold.—3. A valuable edition of Erpenius's Arabic Grammar.

LIST of the NAMES engraved in Plate XXVIII.

1. John Onebye, Eſq. p. 436
2. Sir John Onebye, 615
3. John Onebye, Eſq. 621
4. Tho. Goddard, ib.
5. Eliz. Aſhby. 622
6. Arthur Staveley, ib
7. Earl of Denbigh, ib.
8. Cha. Carington, ib.
9. Ham. Pagett, ib.
10. J. Vander Eyden, 623
11. F. Tyſon, ib.
12. W. Minors, ib.
13. H. Lee, 624
14. W. Staveley, 625
15. Earl of Huntingdon, ib.
16. Rooſe ib.
17. Sherard, ib.
18. H. Coventry, ib.
19. Mary Brudenell, 626
20. Humfry Babington, 627
21. Lady Mercie Onebye, 628
22. John Dowell, ib.
23. Duke of Rutland, 629
24. Benjamin King, jun. 630
25. E. of Stamford, 630
26. F. Haſtings, ib.
27. Sir Nathan Wright, ib.
28. Rev. Tho. Cleiveland 632
29. Silveſter Eyre, 1661, *344
30. Tho. Staveley, Eſq. 1661, *355
31. W. Staveley (his brother), *360
32. Benj. King, ſen. 1664, 407
33. Tho. Bent (a woollen-draper in London), 1663, *404
34. W. Bent (of Coſby), 1673, ib.
35. Rev. Rob. Alſounder, 616
36. Rev. Joſhua Walker, 375
37. Rev. Jo. Alleyne, *346
38. Rich. Maſon, M. D. *352
39. Emmet M. (his wife) ib.
40. John Maſon, ib.
41. Richard Maſon, ib.


Jo: Onebye
2 Jn°: Onebye
3 Jn° Onebye
4 Tho: Goddard
5 Eliza: Ashlie
6 Arthur: Staneby
7 Basill Ashlie
8 Tho: Carrington
9 Sum: Page
10 Jeremiah Sanderson
11 H: Young
12 Wm Minors
13 Hen: Lee
14 Wm: Stanley
15 Huntington
16 Roose
17 Lenard
18 Henry Coventry
19 Mary Bridenell
20 Humf: Babington
21 M: Onebye
22 John: Dowell
23 Rutland
24 Ben: King
25 Thurston
26 H Hastings
27 Nath: Wright
28 Tho Rivland
29 Sylvester Fryer
30 Tho: Stanley
31 W: Stanley
32 Benja: King
33 Tho Bond
34 Will Bent
35 Rob Alsounder
36 Joshua Walton
37 Jo: Alleyne
38 Rich: Mason
39 march the 26th 1668
my Dear husband died
40 John Mason
41 Richard Mason

. Plate XXVIII. p. 613.

REIPVBLICÆ LITERARIÆ HANC VIRI,
CVI PLVRIMVM DEBET ECCLESIA ANGLICANA,
ERVDITI, PROBI, PII,
EFFIGIEM, SVO SVMPTV ÆRE INCISAM,
D. D.
RICHARDVS ET ELIZABETHA GIFFORD.

ADDITIONAL COLLECTIONS.

PAGE 421. Thomas Bracebridge was vicar of *Abkettleby* about 1690.

P. 426. The advowſon of *Barwell*, in 1669, belonged to John Onebye, Eſq; of that place; who gave for it either five or ſix hundred pounds. See p. 618.

P. 431. The church of *Beby*, dedicated to All Saints, is in the patronage of the Earl of Shafteſbury.

Mr. Browne publiſhed "Six Sermons on the Duty of obſerving the Holy Sea-"ſon of Lent, 1721," 8vo; and three ſingle Sermons, 1725, 1729, 1735.

Ibid. The church of *Belgrave*, dedicated to St. Peter, was formerly in the patronage of the Abbey of Leiceſter. The Biſhop of Lichfield and Coventry is now the patron in right of his ſee. To the epitaphs here, add, "Hic jacet Wil-"lielmus Villers & Cecilia uxor ejus, 1460."

This town having been long the reſidence of Thomas Staveley, Eſq; who has appeared with credit in many former pages of theſe Collections; I ſhall take the opportunity of inſerting ſome extracts from a conſiderable number of letters addreſſed to him by his relations the *Onebyes*, and other perſonages of eminence; and ſhall authenticate them by a *fac-ſimile* plate (XXVII.) of ſignatures.

Letters and Extracts of Letters from JOHN ONEBYE Eſq; (afterwards Sir JOHN).

To THOMAS STAVELY, Eſq; at Mr. Roſs his houſe, at the Signe of the Maidenhead, in Great Wood-Streete, London, this preſent.

"GOOD BROTHER, *November* 9, 1657.

"This preſent opportunity invites me to preſent you with a cordiall, in telling you your deare is well, and your ſonne and heire (not apparent), as ſhee witneſſed in her letter to my mother the laſt Friday. I intend very ſuddenly to ſee her, who ſeeth you in her thoughts; I will not ſay I could wiſh you with us, for your abſcence will be your preſence in a glaſſe of wine; but in the end we ſhall coule our loves with teares, and leave you ſomething in our will. Sir, lett me deſire you to doo me the favour to bey me a rideing-band and a ring as ſoone as you can with convenience, and ſend them by the next returne of our Hinckley-carrier, who lieth at the Roſe, or Ram, in Smithfeild: as for my band, I deſire you to bey me a very good one, though it coſt you 7 or 8 ſhillings, if you can not have one cheaper. I ſhall, in the next letter, ſend you money for them if you want. Soe, deſireing you to haſten into the country, leſt you finde your deare in the ſtraw, I am your loving brother."

November 14, 1664, Mr. Onebye reſided in Gray's Inn, and bought Mr. Staveley, who lived at Belgrave, a good hat, which coſt *il.* "If yon do not like it," he ſays, "or the ſhape, I bought it on condition that you may return it: it is of the neweſt mode, and a very good one. If you return it, direct it to Mr. Malyn, at the White-Horſe on Ludgate Hill. As to Mr. Armeſtrong's buſineſs, I give you harty thankes for your ſolicitous endeavours; I dare not, nor can not adviſe you; onely propoſe two words (if the buſineſs be not done), that is, Mr. Armeſtrong is of a lady's temper, *Nolit ubi velis*, theirefore onely enquire who plowes his ground, and obſtruct it, and he will come to you."

In a ſecond letter, written the ſame day, he ſays, "I have beene with Mr. Leek, and we conclude that I cannot with ſafety plow Mill-hill againe, unleſſe the olde parſon will promiſe not to extend, or Mr. Armeſtrong give ſecurity to ſave me from him, or from other diſturbance; and if olde Mr. Armeſtrong will ingage for her ſonne, it will be good enough; you would do well to diſcourſe the olde gentlewoman privately; you will finde her a very rational woman; onely tell Mrs. Armeſtrong you will ſoe order the buſineſſe, that the diamond-ring ſhall be reſtored to her. If your hat be too much of mode, or not in ſo holdeing a faſhion as you would have it, it

may be changed; but I bought it upon one's judgement which I knew to be good. John Onebye, George Vincent, and myſelf, are as merry as cup and cann make us."

Mr. John Onebye, here mentioned, was their couſin of Barwell; who adds, "That I may in part make good my words to you; for newes truly it is ſoe ſcarce a commodity here, that it is hard to come by; and that you will, I preſume, admitt to be newes in ſuch a metropolitan city as this. But to add further. My couſin T. Onebye hath better conſidered the danger of the ſeas at this preſent, ſoe that he is returned to London it is ſaid. The Dutch ſtill keep in their harbour."

Dec. 1, 1664. "The report laſt night in towne was, that the Dutch have payed off their ſeemen, and laide their ſhipps in harbour for this winter. And as to the money that is given the King, ſome ſay it will be with a condition as to parte, if wee doe not fight the Dutch; and the vote in houſe to be payed to the King in a ſubſidiary way, ordered to a certainety, or certaine ſume.—I ſhall ſtay in towne the next weeke, by reaſon I am to keep two mootes in Gray's Inn; and then I returne to Moretleck."

Jan. 22, 1664-5. "Haveing acquinteance with Sir Abraham Calling, a parliament-man, he tells me, that by this great tax all morgagees will be taxed; and he (being a great moneyed man) hath ſent to his mortgagors, either to pay him in his money, or elſe to excuſe his money from paying to the tax, which courſe I take myſelf; to this end ſpeak to Will Underwood, that if he will not excuſe and free my money from this great tax, that I have ordered you to give him notice to pay it at or before Lady-day next. Lett me have his anſwer without faile."

Feb. 23, 1664-5, he mentions his "brother King and Dr. Maſon."

March 25, 1665. "I pray God continue the lives of the children of ſoo good parents. As to the two Hericks, gratifie the bailys well to take both their bodys, if, upon notice given to them both, they doe not come to you, and give you a rationall account how and when they will pay you. If Herick of Harborow had not money or moneys worth, he would not gett protections from ſuch honorable perſons; and ſince this blunder, he hath payed money to Queenby. Uppon my couſen Heylin's requeſt, I ſhall but take a mouthfull of air at Moretleck, and returne to London uppon Wedneſday next."

In a P. S. addreſſed to his "dear mother," he ſays, "I ſhall be glad to hear what you have done in Mr. Ridgly's buſineſſe; I have ſent to Mr. Cleiveland *, to pay you your rent due this day for Newton lands. As to what other moneys I owe you, it is ready to pay to whoever you ſhall appointe. If Mr. Cleiveland be ſlow to pay you your rent, I pray you ſend to him, by reaſon he hath moneys of mine in his hands."

July 19, 1665. "Good Brother, It will be news to tell you that I am takeing a journey into France with the Queen Mother; and the cauſe, which is out of kindneſs to a lady, a favourite of the Queen Mother's, which I intend to make my wife; but the charges of my journey is borne by the Counteſs of Gilford †; the lady being a relation of hers; and to what more you would know, I referr you to my couſin Oneby. I have made a letter of attorney to Geo. Vincent and my couſen Oneby, to authoriſe them to act my buſineſſe untill I return, which I intend to be aboute Michaelmas. Lett me begg your care in Mr. Armeſtrong's buſineſſe, to gett the money paid, and, if occaſion be, to ſue; and to pay it, and what other moneys you have of mine in your hands, to my couſen Oneby. Lett me deſire you to take an affidavit from Collings, of whome I have purchaſed a farme in Gumly: he being but very poore, I am fearfull may have made ſome private debts; theirfore order my couſen Oneby to bring him before you."

June 20, 1667. "My ague hath left me, by virtue of a chimicall pouder, which a merchant gave me, which cured Thomas Onebye. As to news, I am informed that their are articles of peace conſtructed betwixt the French and us, which at preſent is not thought reaſonable to publiſh. You may ſend to me to Somerſet-houſe, at the Counteſſe of Guilford's lodgeings."

* The good old vicar of Hinckley. See p. 134.

† Elizabeth daughter of Baſil Fielding Earl of Denbigh. She married Lewis Boyle, Viſcount Keynelmeaky, and in 1660 was created Counteſs of Guilford during life.

Plate XXIX. p. 615.

TO THE REV RICHARD GIFFORD
AND ELIZABETH HIS WIFE,
THIS PORTRAIT, ENGRAVED AT THEIR EXPENCE,
IS RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED, BY
THEIR MUCH OBLIGED
AND FAITHFUL SERVANT, J. NICHOLS.

Aug. 17, 1668. "Yours of the 4th of July came not to my hands tell the 15th of this inſtante. For the future, direct your letters to my lodgeings at Somerſett-houſe by the Chappell. This ſpring I have had the judgment of the beſt phyſitions in towne; have taken much phyſicke, to deſtroy and clear my body from the relicts of a quartin ague, which this ſummer hath much impared my health; it haveing ſeiſed uppon my ſperitts, and corrupted my whole maſſe of bloud; the phyſicke I have taken hath much weakned my body; and what other good it hath done I know not. But, being adviſed for Tunbridge waters, where I have been this five weeks, I have received much good from them; my bloud being cleared, and my ſperitts revived; and the ableſt phyſitions their tell me, their is great hopes of my recovery; for Tunbridge waters, proceeding from an iron minerall, purges the ſpleen and the miſenterium more then any other phyſicke can doe; but worthey and famous Doctor Ridgely tells me, their is *aliquid divinum in morbis*; and in our bodys their is a *cæleſtis materia*, and a *quinta eſſentia*. But, to conclude, health is the greateſt bleſſing to us all."

Sept. 12, 1668. He mentions his ſiſter Wright's having money to diſpoſe of, by her huſband's appointment, in land; and talks of buying Underwood's farm at Burton, "which my brother Wright and I did often diſcourſe of." Underwood then owed him 1024*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.* "My love to my ſiſter Wright; and tell her, if it be her fortune to deale with me, ſhee ſhall have very honeſt dooings; with mine and my wives true love to you and honeſt Mall, I am," &c.

"My brother King writes me word, that Mr. Wollaſton, who was joyned with us to finde a horſe for the malitia, hath ſhowen him a warrant from the deputy leiuetenants, to take him off; I pray you aſſiſt my brother King in that buſineſſe, which he will tell you at large."

Sept. 26, 1668. "My wife is this 26th inſtant gone with my Lady Gage to Hengrave by Berry, and will ſtay their aboute a moneth; ſoe that I am noebody but myſelfe and my man; and being much abſent from my lodgeings at preſent, direct your letters to Mr. Nun's, an Apothecary, at the Peſtle and morter, in the Strand, by Somerſett-Houſe."

Oct. 5, 1668. "I thanke you for your preſent diſpatch and anſwers of my letters; and doe obſerve a great cordiallneſſe in you in my concerns. I have a great deſire to continue in London; and in order thereto, I if I had ſome eſtate out of the country of my owne, which is in money, I have informed myſelfe of ſeverall ways to make trible advantage of my eſtate; and in order theirto, deſire your aſſiſtance in three things: firſt, when you ſee a convenient time, to drive a bargaine to my ſiſter Wright and me for Gumley lands, that may be reaſonable betwixt partye and party, in which buſineſſe I ſhall acte only as you adviſe; and ſhall give you a good fee for your paines. Another thing is Mr. Roberts his debt, which is above 100*l.*; this preſent tearm I ſhall have judgment againſt Mr. Roberts; and ſhall receive his Michaelmas rents at Barwell; but that money after that rate will be a long time in paying; and I have not ways to gett that money in but by faile of Mr. Roberts his eſtate, which he is willing to doe, and that's a very good pennyworth, onely wants a chapman, in which conſult Mr. Oneby, and he will give you a perticuler; and putt Mr. Oneby uppon the endeavoring to ſell the eſtate. This weeke I meet with Mr. Acerby, miniſter of Langton, who, I perceive, hath a deſire to bey it, had he but a perticuler, or was he informed what it is. The third buſineſſe is Will Underwood's debt, which you have an account of; for their is an abſolute neceſſity of my following that; and in order theirto, have ſent you a ſpeciall King's Bench writt, with cauſe of action of 1000*l.*; uppon which writt I may declare what I will, uppon his bond for performance of covenants, or uppon his two other bonds. Now lett John Brewin manage this buſineſſe thus: after you have appointed two or three baylyes that you may truſt, uppon Saturday next lett Mr. Brewin goe to the ſheriffe for a warrant; and when he hath the warrant, and his baylys ready, he may goe and tell Will Underwood you would ſpeak with him; and as he is comeing, they may take him: their is noe way but this to deale with Will Underwood, for he will not doe any thing tell he is the goale; if you can command the baylys into an honeſty, you will doe your buſineſſe; but if you give time to the bayliffs or ſheriffe, they will give Will Underwood notice, and ſoe you will looſe the writt: but lett not Mr. Brewin take the warrant from the ſheriffe tell he hath his baylys and Will Underwood ready. All which premiſees I leave to your ſerious judgment in

acteing; in which I ſhall be very thankfull, with my love.—Lett me know if there be not ſome inclenations of Mr. Elfounder * to marry my ſiſter Wright, or what your judgment is as to that.

Nov. 9, 1668. "I received yours of the 19th of October; and, before I anſwer it, lett me tell you, I take notice of an eminent care and love you actually expreſſe in my concerns; for which I ſhall be thankfull. This weeke I have beene at Newmarkett, and ſee the trouble and expence the King and nobility gave themſelves in their ſports. What ingaged me was Sir Edward Gage at Hengrave (with whom my wife is), whoſe lady at preſent will not parte with her; ſoe that I ſhall be a widdower for aboute a moneth longer.—Aſſiſt honeſt Ben King in the buſineſſe of the malitia horſe."

Nov. 18. "Your laſt letters come from you with ſoe much wiſdome and kindneſſe, that I believe you more then a brother, that is, a true friend: and ſhall now tell you a peice of news: my dear wife, which I and all my friends hitherto (by reaſon of ſeverall accidents and thinges in the Queen Mother's court ſince our marriage) thought that her intereſt and fortune might not be what was expected: by her intereſt I have now an opportunity to gett an eſtate; and, without bragg, my imployments are more to me, and afford an yearlye profitt to me, farr beyond my eſtate. Sir Robert Long hath made me one of the meſſengers of the Exchequer, and is putting me into his office: he is chiefe auditor for the King; in his hands are all the crown revenues and the treaſury of England; by this means I have very good clyents, and great truſte putt into my hands of Chequer debts, which is noe ſmall profitt to me; and am daily before his Majeſty's lords treaſurers of his revenues, and at counſell-board; and at preſent all concerns of the King's revenues and treaſury are, with with very great judgment and advantage, managed by the lords commiſſioners, the Lord Aſhly Cooper, Moncke, Sir Will. Coventry, Sir Tho. Clifford, Sir John Duncome, Secretarie Downeing, and Sir Robert Long. Their commiſſion hath the largeſt bounds as ever yett was given to ſubjects: it is thought, if the King permits them to ſitt ſome few years, they will gett him out of debt. I pray you acquainte my mother with this news; and if it pleaſe God to continue my health and life, my buſineſſe will every year be better to me. Uppon the 13th of October, 1665, I lent Hardoe Clerk of Hungerton 17*l.* 6*s.*: lett your ſervant aſke him for the money; which I give your eldeſt ſonne, Thomas Stavely, to bey books with: if Clerk ſhould ſay he did work for me, I payed him for his ſervice. Doe what you can to help Will Underwood for a chapman for Barwell.—You will hear of a very great toleration given to the Nonconformiſts."

Dec. 3. "This day I received yours; have beene with Mr. Dyer; as to my ſiſter Wright's will, you may have the original at 10*s.* expence for fees extraordinary; for it is abſolutely neceſſary you ſhould have the originall; ſhall ſend it you aboute a fortnight hence, as you have ordered, for I cannot have it before. My couſen Oneby lives at Bunhill, in Cherry-teee Alley. Pray you tell my ſiſter Wright their is 3*l.* due to me from my brother Wright, for arreſting and entring judgment againſt Mr. Wulfris: my brother not receiveing the debt, I never aſked him for the money. I have ordered my couſen Burditt of Mouſely to manage and receive my rents at Gumley; the man hath parts enough, if he will be but honeſt and carefull. I ſuppoſe you will often have opportunity to ſee him; order him to give you this account of my eſtate, then to exacte terrall of the lands; what ſeed every yard-land ſowes; what hay it cutts; what ſheep and beaſt common belongs to a yard land; and what the home-cloſes of every liveing is worth; and to have his judgment how many acres belong to a yard-land, as he may gueſſe; by which you may underſtand what a cheap pennyworth I had for 3000*l.*; thanke Mr. Oneby! When you have ſeen this parte of Gumley eſtate, ſend it me. My buſineſſe at preſent in the Exchequer is, to auditt the debts charged by the King and the Lords Commiſſioners of the Treaſury uppon the eleven moneths aſſignment, the additionall aydes, and the hearth-money; and do meete with very good bargaines uppon Exchequer debts, that if I had 2000*l.* by me, I could make 10*l.* per cent. with better ſecurity then the Corporation of Leiceſter can give to the creditor. Lett me underſtand what anſwer you have from Mr. Oneby. My love to my ſiſter Wright; and lett this excuſe my anſwering her letter. True love to all freinds."

* Robert Alfounder, B. D. ſucceſſor to Mr. Wright in the rectory of Thurcaſton. See p. 372; and correct there "1668," for "1688;" Mr. Wright was the "predeceſſor," not the "ſucceſſor," of Mr. Alfounder.

Dec. 31,

Dec. 31, 1668. "I had rather my ſiſter would ſend up 6 tongs in lew of her cholar of braine, for my wife and I doe not much love it. Lett honeſt Mall bey as much flaxen cloath as will make my wife 6 ſhifts or ſmocks: lett it be the fineſt flax ſhee can bey, and well bleached."

Jan. 23. "I have truſted Mr. Scampton to manage my eſtate at Hinckley; I pray you ſpeak to him to be honeſt and carefull; and bring me up what moneys is oweing for rents, arrea-, and other debts I truſt him with, this tearm; and I will ſoe farr oblige him, that every aſſiſes you ſhall be concerned in his buſineſſe; for their is noe tearm but I help him to buſineſſe and money. I have truſted my couſen Burditt to manage my eſtate at Gumley; when you ſee him, deſire his care and honeſty therein; and after you have ſpoke to him, ſende me word that you have: the man hath parts enough, but I a little doubt his honeſty.—Demand of Captaine Trimnell 2*l.* due to me from Mr. Roberts of Sutton and him uppon judgment to my brother Aſhby, aſſigned to me: if you gett the money, my wife ſhall beſtow it on honeſt Moll, to bey her ſomething to make her fine in ſummer.—Good Siſter Mary, my wife deſires you to bey ſo much flaxen cloth as will make her ſix ſmoacks; bey it of the beſt cloath you can lay your hands on; and lett it be ſent up next May, very well bleached and whited, and you ſhall command the like curteſye in towne of her. I pray you pay my ſiſter King for a pott of butter ſhee ſent me, and lett your huſband putt it to my account, with mine and my wife's true love."

Feb. 27. "Mr. Oneby and I am at as much difference as ever Yorke and Lancaſter was; and I am reſolved to create commiſſioners to take depoſitions to prove his frauds and diſhoneſty in acteing my buſineſſe, wherein I ſhall make very good diſcoverys; and what I finde he hath cheated me of uppon proſe, I expect a returne; and in order to it, ſhall repreſent my caſe to the counſell-board, and acquainte the King what a good ſubject Mr. Oneby is; and before the aſſiſes ſhall command him up to towne by a meſſenger: now if it will not be a prejudice to your practice, if you will acte for me, ſend me word by the next poſt. I ſhall have a very good buſineſſe for you, to acte for my Lord Arlington, who hath bought Beebee in Leiceſterſheir, which you ſhall here of in a little time. The King hath appointed to be at Newmarkett the 8th of March, their to continue ten dayes, when moſt of the nobility and gentry will be their. I ſuppoſe I ſhall be obliged to be their uppon ſome buſineſſe with the King; my Lord Denby will be their; and I ſhall have ſome buſineſſe with him if you will meete me. I will ſend you a letter to my Lord Denby, and you may come to Newmarkett with him without charge. My Lord the Duke of Albemarle is very much indiſpoſed with lithargicall diſtempers, and his life is doubted by the phyſitions. I want a clerke; my brother Aſhby hath commended one to me; write two words to him, to ſend him to you with all expedition; and if you like him, draw an obligacion of 200*l.* for his brother and him to ſeal, with condicion for his good behaviour and honeſty, and then ſend him up to me by the carrier. I thanke God I am fallen into profitable imployments.—My Lord Roberts of the privie ſeal goes Lord Leifetenante for Ireland."

March 6. "As to Flude for a clerke, I thanke you for your relation and plainneſſe as to him, but ſhall not make uſe of him, for nothing is more odious then one that covetts drinke. As to my Lord Arlington's buſineſſe, it is this, he hath bought the Lordſhip of Beebee; and, in order to prevent the falling of his rents, he would prevent the incloſeing of ſuch lordſhips in the open feilds that border uppon Beebee, which is Croſon, Keam, and Barkby: now if you could ſend me any perticulers of any eſtates that would be ſould in thoſe townes, would doe my buſineſſe. Mr. Stringer, my Lord's ſteward, will be with you in Aprill; but if you can ſend me any perticulers before that time, will doe well. Pay my brother Aſhby for Flude 5*l.* for his journey to you. Lett me have a poſitive anſwer from Will Underwood of what I now deſire; that if he will not ſell his farme uppon reaſonable terms betwixt this and Michaelmas, that then I will ſeize uppon his farme and cropp; and tell him, he knows I am as good as my word in ſuch caſes: neglect noe opportunity to doe and diſpatch this concerne. Your letter as yett I have not anſwered as to Mr. Oneby of Barwell, which uppon due conſideracion I offer this; before he went out of towne, he made application to Thomas Oneby and Mr. Hancox for a reference, which

which I tould them ſhould be before commiſſioners in the country where the fact was committed, and where wittneſſes are ready to prove upon oath; the articles I can prove againſt him I ſhall hear ſubſcribe; but I ſhall firſt give you an account how he angled the laſt tearme, uppon his purchaſe, and paying what money Mr. Roberts owed me. Doctour Britaine hath a prior morgage to mine uppon Mr. Roberts' eſtate at Barwell, uppon which their is oweing 800*l.*; and Mr. Roberts owed me by morgage uppon the eſtate, before I received the 300*l.* you returned, above 900*l.*; now the gentleman that hath purchaſed parte of Mr. Roberts' eſtate at Barwell hath had his money by him this halfe yeare, as his counſell Mr. Bateman at Darby tells me; that Mr. Oneby never diſcovered any incumbrance uppon the eſtate till in proceſſe of time he found it out; now Mr. Oneby, above this halfe yeare, hath put them off from time to time, not haveing his purchaſe-money ready; for Doctour Britaine and I was willing to ſigne the eſtates we have, if Mr. Onebye could have paid us off; and I would willingly have aſſigned my eſtate, if Mr. Oneby would have promiſed me a bond, or covenant, to have ſaved me harmeleſſe from Mr. Roberts; which was all the buſineſſe of the laſt tearme. I ſhall ſend you the articles when the Aſſiſes are over, that you may have more time to conſult them; for I have ſeverall diſpatches to right. It is the report this day, that the Duke of Albemarle is dangerouſly ſicke, and it is thought paſt recovery. I ſuppoſe you hear the cauſe of Sir William Coventry's committement and confinement to the Tower: he hath peticioned the King for his liberty. The buſineſſe of my Lord Mayor's ſword being pulled downe by the Templars, upon Mr. Reader's invitacion, was yeſterday moved at the counſell-board; but as yett noe reſolucion in the caſe. To-morrow the great Biſhop of Cheſter * preacheſſe at Whitehall; the onely favorite of the clergy. I expect buſineſſe from the Lords Commiſſioners to the King at Newmarkett the next weeke; but ſhall be their but two or three days. I pray God ſend us peace and truth.

1669, April 19. "I have here ſent you downe a copy of the articles I canne prove againſt Mr. Oneby of Barwell; and I have gone this farr in the buſines as to ſend a copy of the ſame articles to George Vincent, who tells me, Mr. Oneby of Barwell doubts not but to cleare himſelfe before Mr. Goddard, my brother Aſhby, and George Vincent, with yourſelfe. Now if there bee ſo generall a meeteing in the buſines, Mr. Oneby's credit would bee very much concerned; therefore, to prevent that greate prejudice to him, ſee if you cannot put a period to it by diſcourſeing him; and ſend mee word by the next poſt after you have ſpoake to him; for all my complaint is comprehended in two things: Firſt, the 100*l.* concerning Barwell parſonage, which hee gave in an accompt to mee hee paid 600*l.* for; whereas it appears, by William Roberts and his wife's owne confeſſion to mee and to Thomas Pagget, miniſter of Peckleton, that they never received above 500*l.* of John Oneby of Barwell for the ſaid parſonage, or expected any more for it; I can alſoe make this out farther by Silveſter Ayre, who was then clerke to Mr. Oneby of Barwell, and ſee his accompt; and farther, to cleere this, that what I demand upon any action of account will bee given mee; and, to ſatisfy your owne judgment in it, I pray you diſcourſe Mr. Thomas Pagget, and his father Paget, and Mr. Ayre, who will cleere this buſines; and I beleive Mr. Roberts and Mrs. Roberts will not deny it upon oath.—As to the other buſines, it is 50*l.* that was miſtaken upon accompt, which John Oneby of Barwell ſayes hee paid to Mr. Iſaac Meanell, in February 1664; which I referr to John Oneby of Barwell's lettre, a copy whereof I have here incloſed; and to Alderman Meanell's bookes. Of which two things I doe thinke you may put a period to by diſcourſeing Mr. Oneby; for to give Mr. Goddard and my brother Aſhby the trouble in it would be an inrecoverable diſgrace to John Oneby of Barwell; for Mr. Goddard will very handſomly expreſſe him, and trumpet him to the publique."

1670, April 11. "As to the alteracion of what uſes are created uppon your eſtate, wherein I am concerned, I ſhall willingly ſubmitt to any reaſonable propoſition to the good of you and your children. I am now goeing out of Somerſett-Houſe; for the Queen hath commanded every ſoul out, and hath lent the houſe Madam Henretta, the King's ſiſter, who in very few dayes

* Dr. John Wilkins, Biſhop of Cheſter 1668—1672.

will

will bee in England; I have taken a very good houſe of my owne, which lookes into St. James's Parke, to which you ſhall be very wellcome when you come to towne; I have in my thoughts a very good wife for you when you come up."

Aug. 7, 1671. "I have here incloſed a coppy from the Auditors for the fee-farmes for Leiceſterſheir, which coſt me 10ſ. I enquired of Mr. Blany and Mr. Lightfoote, who manage the failes; they tell mee, they have had ſeverall diſcourſes with many; but have made noe contracte but onely to Colonell Titus for Leiceſterſheir; and their is an alderman in towne hath bidd money for the whole fee-farmes in that county, but at preſent he is off. Sir Heneage Finch is a purchaſer for his owne fee-farmes; the Judges likewiſe are purchaſers, which gives great creditt to the ſailes and title. If you manage this buſineſſe as I told you, you may make it a conſiderable gaine, and improve your money to above 10/. per cent. The wiſeſt and ſobereſt men in towne are preſidents for you in this caſe; but noe more tell I ſee you, which I hope may be aboute three weeks hence; but if you would offer any thing in the interim, lett me here from you. The King and Queene are going a progreſſe to Audly-Inn, Norridge, Chambridge, &c. to viſitt thoſe parts."

Sept. 18, 1671. "Uppon the 28th of September, I ſhall be at Leiceſter; where I ſhall ſtay onely Friday, Saturday, and Sunday. I pray you give my ſiſter King and my ſiſter Wright notice to dine with me at my mother Oneby's on Michaelmas-day.—When I am with you, I ſhall give you an accompt of the buſineſſe of the fee-farmes, which now comes uppon the ſtage to be acted; theirfore, if you will doe any thing, be prepared againſt I come. Noe news in towne, but the great alteracion the King hath made in putting out the new farme of the cuſtomes, and putting in commiſſioners of his owne to acte that buſineſſe. The Court is very buſie in preparing for their journey."

Nov. 26. 1671. "My Lord Roſſe is upon marriage."

Oct. 17, 1671. "I am this day going to Newmarket in haſte."

Jan. 6, 1671-2. "His Majeſtie haveing put a ſtop to ſome payments of the Exciſe and Cuſtomes in the Exchequer, hath cauſed the Banke to put a ſtop to their payments in Lombard Streete, which at preſent hath made a greate noyſe and confuſion. But his Majeſties Declaracion is now in the preſſe, and you will have it on Saterday at Leiceſter; whereby I hope all things will be well, only the trade of Lombard Stréet and the Banke will never have ſo great credit againe. It's thought there will bee a Dutch warr, and the Duke of Yorke goes to ſea with the Earle of Sandwich and Sir George Aſkew; and we have great expectacion of action next ſomer. I have given you many troubles in my little concernes in the country, for which I ſhall take care to be handſome in my reward."

Feb. 2, 1671-2. "Wee have ſent waggons downe to Rye, to bring up to towne 180,000/. which is arrived there from France. We have news that the Dutch are very potent at ſea, and will bee out as ſoone as the weather will give them leave. The Duke of Monmouth is prepareing for France, and hath choſen his officers.—Doe mee the favour to borrow 300/. for the Paggets; there is three or four of them will be bound in a bond for it, which, my coſen Oneby will tell you, are all of them reſponſable and ſolvent men; they are to pay mee the mony, and you will doe me a very greate kindnes in it; and I will ſee you paid 5/. for your paines; for, uppon ſtopping up the Exchequer, I have occaſion for mony."

March 22, 1671-2. "I ſhall take care to commend Natt Wright to ſober company and good ſtudents, and what elſe is convenient; with my love to my ſiſter Wright. This laſt poſt I received a letter from Will Burditt and John Oneby, concerning Will Underwood; and I am apte to beleive Will Underwood will have more witt and law then my couſen Onebye to hang him, and curing himſelfe with; my couſen Onebye propounds a *Cauſam fregit*, rather than a *Latitat* with cauſe of action: tell my couſen Oneby, lett him uſe what inſtrument in law he pleaſes, I will either give him or the under-ſheriffe 5/. to take Will Underwood and his father, and lay them in the goall; for my couſen Oneby will deceive himſelfe in his policy, to have

Will

Will Underwood ſowe his barly cropp and ſtocke his commous; for Will Underwood hath lately ſent his brother to Will Burditt, to tell him he will doe neither: for my parte, I looke uppon all of you as pittifull idle lawyers; and Will Burditt nothing but a talkeing fellow, that neither Will Underwood's body nor goods can be ſeized uppon in all this time; for I and my father have had 20 years experience, that tell they be in the goale their is noe talkeing with them. And now my anger is over, good Brother, take care of this buſineſſe; for my hopes is in you, and you ſhall be well payed: and ſince the for-gaime is loſt, lett the back-gaime be played well; which I pray God we may doe."

——, 1672. "I have received 70*l.* in parte of Pagett's money; order all your receipts to be paid to my wife in the morneings, for ſhee is never at home in an afternoone.—As to news, my Lord Lauderdale and my Lord Arlington are appointed commiſſioners to treat with the Dutch ambaſſador, who hath given neither the King nor them any ſatisfaction. Sir Edward Spragg and Sir Robert Homes are cruſeing on our coſts for prizes. Wee conclude the warr here as begun; the Duke and the Earl of Sandwich goe preſently to ſea: wee ſhall, in a little time, ſett forth 50 ſaile of ſhipps, well victualled, well manned, well every thing, if it pleaſe God to give victory."

Feb. 22, 1672-3. "This week the Court have made themſelves very merry with the divertiſements of maſke-array habitt; and are now talkeing how to divertiſe themſelves at Newmarkitt. I doubt we ſhall have a very bloody ſummer, by reaſon all Chriſtian Princes have great armes, and make great preparacion for warr. By virtue of a reference from the counſell-board, the Judges will either regulate or putt downe coffee-houſes."

June 19, 1673. "I received yours of the 16th inſtant. As to Underwood's account, I can not ſtate it tell I have an accompt from you, &c. which lett be done with all diſpatch. I alſoe deſire you to call for my Lady-day rents at Gumley; and doe you and Will Burditt give me a compleat accompt of that buſineſſe.—This day we have a new Lord Treaſurer, who was Sir Thomas Oſburne, and is now made a peere *; the court mode is *in mutatis mutandis*, &c."

October 4, 1673. "Lett me deſire you to accompliſh the getting my Stockeing-cloſes incloſed, uppon the ſame conſideracions as my father had; and tell the townesmen of Hinckley, I hope to ſerve them more, in getting the ſmall tole taken off, by getting two more faires for the towne, if they pleaſe to make me a propoſition what they would have done, and if your adviſe thinke it reaſonable, without which I ſhall not acte. I know Michaelmas-time is a buſie time with you in keepeing the courts; lett me deſire you to adviſe with Mr. Scampton, who knows Hinckly-men beſt, in this buſineſſe; and, except he will promiſe to ſtand clear, and be a freind to the buſineſſe, it is in vaine for you to endeavor it; if you will uſe your endeavors in this matter, you muſt goe to Hinckly the night before, and prepare the buſineſſe; and, if you thinke good, take Natt Wright along with you, who, I believe, will talke for his uncle; if you accompliſh the premiſees, I will make your ſonne a preſent when he comes to towne, as I promiſed, or elſe I will give it yourſelfe. As to Will Burditt, lay your commands uppon him, to be honeſt in his accompts in Burton and Gumley buſineſſe; and to gett me what money he can againſt he comes to London. As to news, read the Gazett and Muddyman's Letters; for the time and chance in warr is ſuch that poſes and oppoſes all projects and policies. And what I tolde you in the country of the French, you will finde will prove true, &c. Pray you lett me have two words from you, which way you intend to manage Hinckly buſineſſe, by Saturday's poſt. My wife, Maddam Feilding, and Doll Wright, are all at your ſervice.—Engage my couſen Onebye to be with you at the Court Leet. *Vis unita fortior.*"

Oct. 25, 1673. "This bearer, my ſchoole-fellow, Everard Walton, will tell you my policy and caſe in my Stockeing-cloſe buſineſſe; lett him have a perticuler warrant from you to bring any of Hinckly people before you, that require the binding to the peace and good behavor, and for headg-breakeing, &c.; and doe not execute juſtice in haſt, but lett them ſtay all night to ſpend their money at an aile-houſe, which is a juſt reward to them that break the peace and behavor. My Lord Chancellor tells me I ſhall be your brother juſtice the next tearm. Lett me

* He was that day created Earl of Danby.

have

have your advice how far you can ſerve me in the premiſes; pay my mother Oneby 6*l.* and I will pay it to your order here in'towne. My wife is very well pleaſed with her preiſts and confeſſors in France. For news, take Maddyman's letter, *lege, age.*—Adviſe and deviſe Everard Walton in my Hinckly buſineſſe; and ſend to my couſen Burditt, and examine his accompte before he comes to towne."

Letters from JOHN ONEBYE, Eſq; of Barwell.

Aug. 10, 1672. "I have treated with Mrs. Gery about her ſonne to be your clerk; her huſband hath put out his ſhoulder by a fall, that he could not come himſelf: and I have ſeene the youth, who is a ſufficient ſcholler for your imployment, for he is almoſt ready for the Univerſity: he ſeemes to be ingenious and very civill; and for the termes, they preſently referred themſelves to me, and I have ſett downe the rate 40*l.*; and he muſt ride his owne horſe if you deſire it. I know no reaſon why you ſhould undervalue your place, for he may learne more wth you than with any attorney in ſome things; and for his London buſineſs, I have promiſed to helpe him out if he deſire it. Mr. Bradgate would not take leſs than 50*l.* with a clerke; and I am ſure your place is better than his was. I have apointed them to ſett him ſpeedily to a writing-maſter. JOHN ONEBYE."

June 20, 1678. "I underſtand that Mr. Dixie * hath not determined his thoughts as to a clerke for Boſworth-parſonage; he had ſome intentions of Mr. Gery; but thoſe being layd aſide, I adviſed him to ſend for Mr. Newton of Leiceſter, whome I was aſſured was a perſon every way qualified to his content; and I have this night wrote to him again as effectually as I can to obtain it; and I have acquainted Mr. Dixie per this poſt, that I have writt to you to preſent him with a letter on Mr. Newton's behalfe, and that you will give him a particular accompt of Mr. Newton, as a perſon moſt beneficiall for him, for parts, prudence, and integrity, which the circumſtance of his caſe now eſpecially requires, his eſtate being weakly, and his children growing up; therefore I pray you haf a meſſenger to Mr. Dixie, and I hope it will not be too late. My ſervice to you and all my coſens.—I am ſorry I am not at home, to be moſt ſerviceable to Mr. Dixie in this greate affair."

"July 21, 1683. Sir, I could not get a tyme to come over to Leiceſter the laſt vacacion, as I intended, to pay off Mrs. Roſſe; I have therefore ſent you 20*l.* by my man, which I intreate you to receive, and to make up what is wanting out of the 15*l.* in your hands remaineing upon Mr. Pheaſant's bond; and ſoe ſoone as we open the trunke, you ſhall have the bond; and withall I intreate you to write to Mrs. Roſſe, to ſtay her proceedings at law againſt me; which is all at preſent from, Sir, your humble ſervant and kinſman, JOHN ONEBYE."

Letters and Extracts of Letters to Mr. STAVELEY from various Correſpondents.

Feb. 10, 1665. "Sir, I have, with many thanks, now returned the jewell † by you depoſited in my hands when I laſt ſaw you. The reaſon why it has bin detained longer than you expected, or I intended, was only this. I have laboured under ſo great, ſo violent, and ſo dangerous a dyſtemper, ſince my being at Leiceſter, where it ſeized upon me, till this weeke, that I was not capable of peruſing it either with ſerioufneſs or delight. But, ſince I have read it, I find ſo much reaſon to value it, that, if I could without being guilty at once of incivility and ingratitude, I ſhould ſtill have impriſoned it within my own houſe. It is a rarity; no perſon that I know having deſignedly treated on this ſubject in this way. The ingenious and judicious compoſure of it; and laſtly, the variety of both pleaſant and profitable learning and notions in it, do render it a piece (to my poor judgment, without flattery) at once beautifull, uſefull, amiable. Thus having impartially told you my thoughts of it, with my very hearty thanks for your truſting me ſo long with it, and my humble ſerviſe to you preſented, I am, Sir, your ever ſincere ſervant, THOMAS GODDARD."

April 3, 1666. "After better conſideration, if you pleaſe, I will ſend you 200*l.* you being the firſt man in the bond, with Mr. Babinton, and a third man who you know is good, for ſix mounths; or, if I have no occaſion for it, you may hold it longer; but I ſhall call to you for

* See Wolſtan Dixie. He died Feb. 13, 1682, aged 80.

† Some MS. of Mr. Staveley; poſſibly his "Roman Horſeleech." See p. 621.

my conſideration when due, and not to any other; but it muſt be upon this condition, that you do procure me the little dogg, or bich, I ſpake to you of hear; it muſt be the fineſt, but not the old one; and in caſe thay will not part with it, I will not part with my mony; ſoe there is noe hurt done; you may only make yourſelfe merry with my fancy. This is all, from your ſervant,

ELIZABETH ASHBIE."

Sept. 17, 1666. "Good Brother, Laſt night I was at my ſiſter Hayman's; then came to my hands a letter from you of the 9th inſtant, for which I was joyful, and eſpeſially to ſee ſoe many expreſſions of love and ſenſeabillity on your ſad eſtate of poore London in general, and of all our friends in pertickilor. The fire began at a baker's houſe in Pudding Lane, near my father's houſe, by accident, for any thing I can heare. It was ſoe feirſe a fire, that my father's houſe was burnt before I heard of it: he hath loſt 200*l.* a yeare, beſides many goods. From the Tower to the Temple, I thinke, ther is not one houſe left; and from Leaden-hall Corner to the foote of Holbourne-hill is all downe: in ſhort, I judge as much to bee burnt without the walls, as is left within the walls. I thinke there is 12 high churches left within the walls of the 97; all the reſt are utterly demoliſhed. Truly it is ſuch a ſight to behould, that a man can hardly forbare weeping. All our friends are well: Brother George and Brother Hungerford hath taken houſes; but poore Babington, I knowe not what hee will doe! hee is much troubled, and is like to looufe much. I removed my goods, but have them home againe. Truly, God hath been very good to mee; hee hath ordered all my affaires for mee better then I could deſire: for if I ſhould have had my one deſire, I ſhould have been undon. I pray God to ſanctifie to uſs all both his mercies and his judgements, that it may have a dew effect upon uſs in our lives and converſations. My Deare is well, but was very much affrighted; and truly wee both are much troubled with ſad dreames of fire in the night. Direct your letters to mee at the Crowne without Biſhopgate. Pray preſent myne and my Deare's ſervis to my good ſiſter, with all your little ones, with no leſs to yourſelfe. I reſt your very loving brother,

ARTHUR STAVELEY."

Jan. 11, 1668. "Mr. Stavelei, I made accompte to have waited upon you this ſeſſion, if I had not bene prevented by a commiſſion which I am much concerned in. Wherefore I ſhall in brief recommend to you two cauſes; one whereof is betweene Thomas Whatton, rector of Knaptoff, in the county of Leiceſter, and ſome others of the towne of Mowſley, in the ſaid county, plaintiffs; and the Inhabitants and Overſeers of Mowſley aforeſaid, defendants; about an howſe in the Liberties of the ſaid Mowſley, ſett up for a poore man, which howſe Mr. Whatton aforeſaid would have removed: but in caſe the ſaid howſe be built upon the Commons or Waſt, as I am informed it is, my opinion is, that it cannot be taken downe without the conſent of the Lords of the Mannor. The other cauſe relates only to a poore priſonner, one John Shuttlewood, of Stoke-golding, clerk, who is, with ſome others, committed by Mr. William Streete, one of the juſtices of the peace for the county of Leiceſter. My deſire is, therefore, that you would be pleaſed to uſe yours and my intereſts, that the parties aboveſaid may be ſpeedily heard and examined according to juſtice and equity, without partiality; and you will lay a great obligation upon, Sir, your moſt affectionate ſervant,

BASILL DENBIGH *."

July 28, 1668. "I did deſyre Mr. William Gilbert to truble you with a letter, which you were pleaſed to give him an anſwer to, but not ſoe fully as itt ſeems my councell doth deſyer; for they doe deſyer to know when Mr. Wright † dyed, I meane the day off the mounth, and alſoe when his widdow tooke forth letters of adminiſtration, and the date of itt.

CHARLES CARINGTON, at Mr. Gardiner's, att the ſigne of the Blake Swane, in Claer Street, near Klere-markett.

"*Barwell*, May 9, 1671. My ſonne Davis was with mee this day, to acquaint me, that the 300*l.* due from him to Mr. Onebie, your brother, is now reddie, with intereſt for the tyme paſt: it is my deſire, and alſo his, that you will be pleaſed to wright to Mr. Onbie, your brother, that the money may be ordered to Mrs. Wright, that ſoe we may take upp the bond. HUM. PAGETT."

Jan. 24, 1673-4. "My humble ſervis preſented unto you; I am aſhamed to preſent this to you, but my preſent occaſions and indiſpoſition conſtrains me to trouble you now, Sir. I give you thanks for the 50*s.* which you paid to my wife; and I deſire you will be pleaſed to let me have 50*s.* more at this time, for it will do me as grate a kindnes as if it was given me another

* Ralph Earl of Denbigh, 1643; he died Nov. 28, 1675.

† Ezekiel Wrighte, rector of Thurcaſton, died May 22, 1668. See his Epitaph, p. *424.

time.

time. You was pleaſed to think 5*l.* two much for the copy; but I preſume you know it is my price, and I never drew undar; and I hope, Sir, it did pleaſe you, for I did take what care I could to do it well; and I hope this which I have begun * will pleaſe you as well; and I do intend to cum with it myſelf, Sir. So, hopeing you will anſwer my preſent occaſion, and I ſhall be, Sir, your ever obliged ſervant to command, JEREMIAH VANDER EYDEN.

"And Sir, if you pleaſe, the bearer's acquittance † ſhall be your diſcharge for the ſame."

Aug. 10, 1673. "I have received yours, and can give no other anſwer concerning the booke you mention ‡, then that I thinke it may doe well; but I deeſire to have it ſent up for view; for ſoe it muſt bee beefore it is printed, to bee lycenſed; and I knowe noe reaſon why I ſhould not print it as ſoone as any other; but it is too long delayed, I doubt, to bee publiſhed next terme. If you pleaſe ſafely to let it be ſent up, I will give a ſpeedy anſwer; and if I print it not, you ſhall have your coppy ſafely reſtored. This is as much as I can write by way of anſwer, and remayne, &c. your humble ſervant, F. TYSON."

Nov. 14, 1674. "I underſtand from my tenants of Aſhby Folvile how much I have bene obliged to you upon all occaſions for your juſtice to them, which is the greater generoſity, ſince they are ſtrangers, and deſtitute of frends. I have taken the liberty to ſend you halfe a buck; hoping heareafter, when you have occaſion, you wilbe pleaſed to let me know. The affording me an occaſion of manifeſting my gratitude will add to the obligations of

Your faithfull ſervant, CARINGTON."

"*Inner Temple*, Feb. 4, 1675. Theſe are to informe you, that att the laſt parliament, held on Sonday the thirtieth day of January laſt, for the Inner Temple, London, you were choſen one of the ſtewards to the Reader's dinner, Richard Holloway, Eſq; beinge Reader Elect for this Lent Vacacion. I am commanded to give you notice hereof. If you pleaſe to pay your eighteene pounds, which is ſoe much as every one payeth that is elected in the like caſe, and according to the condicion of your bond you entered into when you were called to be an utter barriſter of this Society; you may ſoe pleaſe to remitt it to the Reader; otherwiſe it will coſt you forty ſhillings more, for your neglect in not ſending it in the Reading-weeke, which is the firſt weeke in Lent. I moſt humbly intreate your anſwer, which may bee directed to mee, att my houſe in Red-Lion-Court, in Fleet-Street, or at the Inner-Temple; humbly craving leave to ſubſcribe myſelf your moſt humble ſervant, WILLIAM MINORS, Heade-butler to the Societie."

"*Cambridge, Coll. Emanuel*, July 26, [1676]. I am forced to give you this moſt unwelcome notice of your ſon's death. When I writt my laſt letter, I thought there was but little danger, and the Doctor thought there was none; neither indeed was there any appearance of it; for his feaver was never high, nor his reſt very much diſturbed. But on Sunday night hee had four ſtools, with which he voided a very great quantity of blood; and by that was ſo altered, as to leave us very little hopes of his recovery. But on Monday I thought hee was extremely weakened; yet he had no ſuch ſtool, and thence wee conceived ſome ſlender hopes again: but on Munday night, or very early on Tueſday morning, hee had two more ſuch; and after them was ſo altered, both in his ſpeech, looks, and ſtrength, that wee diſpaired of his recovery. Yeſterday hee continued very drouſy, but ſenſible to the laſt, and dyed about five of the clock in the afternoon. I thought it was too late to ſend a meſſenger on purpoſe to you after the daunger appeared; but yeſterday morning I ſent one to his uncle Mr. Sybbald, acquainting him with your ſon's dying condition; but did not importunately deſire his coming over, becauſe I knew it was harveſt-time; and beſides, I told him, there was no hopes of his amendment; and upon thoſe accounts, and becauſe his wife lay-in, hee could not come, but gave me ſome general directions

* Theſe were the portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Staveley, mentioned before, p. 374. Vander Eyden (whom Mr. Walpole by miſtake calls *John*) was a portrait-painter of Bruſſels, who copied and painted draperies for Sir Peter Lely, till marrying he ſettled in Northamptonſhire, where he was employed, particularly by the Earls of Rutland and Gainſborough and the Lord Sherard, at whoſe houſe he died about 1697, and was buried at Stapleford in Leiceſterſhire. Anecdotes of Painting, vol. III. 8vo. p. 42.

† The receipt before referred to, p. 459: "Jan. 26, 1673. Received of Thomas Staveley, Eſq; the ſum of "Thirty Shillings for the uſe of the within-named Jeremiah Vander Eyden; I ſay received, per me, "Witneſs Jos. NEWTON," CHARLES TOONE."

‡ This was "The Romiſh Horſeleech," which firſt appeared in 1674. See p. 621.

about his funeral (as I desired hee would in case hee did not come); which only were, that I should bury him according to his quality, but with as little charges and noise as I could; which agreed exactly with my own purposes. Accordingly this evening I doe intend to have him interred, accompanied only by our own College, and Dr. Babington, and Mr. Babington, and two others of Trinity College, who all visited him in his sickness. I cannot give you an estimate of the charges, but shall as soon as my occasions will permitt. I have had an account of the 20s. sent him since he was sick. I am not solicitous to give you assurance of my care of your son during his sickness, nor of my endeavours to manage his funeral with all the thriftiness and decency that I am able, because you have been pleased to express so much confidence in mee as to remove all my fears of your misopinion. Hee had the same Doctor (one Dr. Gosling) that hee had in the small-pox; and a nurse of my own chusing, out of three that were offered me; and there were two women, that were dependents on the College, almost constantly with him. His chamber was, you know, Sir, just over my own; and therefore I was oftener with him than necessary, four or five times a day at the least: he did never rise, or hardly almost turn himself in his bed, without my knowledge. His Doctor was with him twice a day, but, seeing no daunger, prescribed little, only cordials, when it was too late. I never had any thing of this sort of trouble in my life before (I thanke God); but underwent it with as much ease as ever I did any business in my life; because it was for one that I promised myself the greatest happiness in of all that ever I had since I was tutor to scholars. Hee was sensible of his condition, and of some daunger, from the very beginning of his distemper. I pray God give you patience under this great and surprizing trouble, and comfort in the rest of your children. I am your most obliged friend and servant, HENRY LEE *."

"*Cambridge, Coll. Emanuel*, Aug. 9, 1676. The carrier came to mee, and told mee, that you sent him to mee to desire a letter from mee; but hee could not tell what it was you expected that I should write; neither indeed could I guess myself, except it was an account of your son's funeral charges, which, I must confess, I cannot give you punctually at present, though I have paid all except for gloves, because I am unwilling to make two accounts, one for his quarter's expences, the other for his sickness and funeral; and therefore must be forced to defer that account till the end of the quarter. The truth of it is, it is almost as much trouble to make up one scholar's account before the quarter's end, as to make up all at the end of the quarter; and therefore I must beg your patience till about the 11th of the next month, for then our quarter ends in College. I have three other pupills sick in college at this time, and therefore can as ill spare myself time to send for all persons bills for your son's College expences as ever I could since I came to the College. I have taken your son's name out of the butterys, and so putt an end to all sort of farther expences. I guess his funeral charges may bee about 6*l.* and his sickness 5*l.* Your brother Mr. Sybbald, and two other brothers, I thinke, of yours and his wife's (Londoners I am sure) were here the next day but one after your son dyed; and hee desired mee to send him an account of all reckonings between yourself and mee, which I promised him to doe. I did observe his directions as near as I could; the funerall being exactly agreeable to my own purposes. He was buried just after the same manner that the High President was that dyed in College. This, Sir, is all that I can write at present; and I doe assure you, Sir, it is with as troublesome a sense of your loss as any the neerest friend of yours or his can have. I pray God give us all patience and wisdome to prepare for our own end.

Yours most faithfully, HENRY LEE."

"*Hitchin*, Sept. 3, 1676. Honoured Sir, I have been very sick of a fever for the space of three weeks; but, blessed be God, I am pretty well recovered. When I heard of my brother's death, I was not a little grieved; yet thinking with myself, that either to murmur or repine at the dealings of God (which are all just) was a folly, rather madnesse. I hope that my brother's death will be the lesse grievous to you, considering that "*Is cadit ante diem qui sapit ante senem.*" The books which I shall want next are, Homer's Iliad, Isocrates' Orations, Lucian's Dialogues, Valerius Maximus, Lucius Florus, Vossius' Rhetorick, Gentleman's Calling, some Greek Phrase-

* B. A. 1664; M. A. 1668; B. D. 1678.

books

books and Epithites, Clavis Homericus, Roman Antiquities, both parts, and ſome paper-books. So, with my duty to you, and love to my brother and ſiſters, I remaine, Sir,

Your dutifull ſon, WILLIAM STAVELEY."

"*Donington*, Nov. 29, 1676. Sir, Mr. Palmer being gone to London before I receaved your letter, and ſo not having the commiſſion of peace with him, I could not doe Sir Henry Beaumont that ſervice att this time, which I am readily inclined to; and therefore muſt neceſſarily deferr it till the next terme; at which time I will not faile to moove my Lord Chancelor, in wiſhing it may bee perfected againſt the aſſizes. This I deſire you to acquaint Sir Henry with, togather with my humble ſervice; and to yourſelfe, I pray, receave the aſſurances of my being your faithfull friend and ſervant, HUNTINGDON *."

Knightſbridge, Dec. 13, 1678. Sir, I have this day receaved your letter, with an account of the death of George Parker, which his grandſon acquainted me with laſt night, whom I have promiſed that I would permitt one for him to execute the place till Michaelmas, becauſe of paying the halfe-year's rent, as allſo that hee is to collect the King's fee-farme, and has given ſecurity to the ſherife to execute the place. But I ſhall not be ſudden in diſpoſing of that balywicke, and will inquire of this Ward you mention. My deſires to you are, to give mee your thoughts whether the grandſon, or ſome for him, will ſupply the place well till the next rent-day; as allſo that you will have an inſpection over him. This day the money-bill for paying the armey was finiſhed at the Committee of the whole Houſe, and will be engroſt this weeke fitt to bee ſent to the Lords; an additionall bill to that for burying in woollen, to make more penall not to doe it, is like to be paſſed this Seſſion. But how ſoon we ſhall riſe is uncertaine, by reaſon of further ſupplys, the court deſiring a re-imburſement of the money the King was enabled to borrow on the additionall exciſe. But for the armey, the Houſe of Commons will by no means hearken to have it kept up longer than the 27th of the month, with an allowance for the forces beyond ſea. The Dutches of Cleaveland is gone for France, having broake off the match between the Duke of Grafton and my Lord Arlington's daughter, who ſtays behind with his Brother Northumberland at London. Sir Robert Carr is removed from the counſell, and Sir John Talbott made a counſellor; it is ſaid Sir Robert will likewiſe bee putt of from being Chancelor of the Dutchy. From your faithfull friend and ſervant, HUNTINGDON."

"Feb. 22, 1678-9. Sir, You, with divers other Gentlemen at the meeting, was pleaſed to think us fitting perſons to ſerve this county as knights of the ſhire, which choice of yours was then thought would be acceptable to the reſt of the inhabitants of the county; ſince which time we hear, and are ſatisfied, that ſeverall perſons are making their intereſt againſt us, on the behalfe of Sir John Hartopp, a perſon that liveth out of the county, and no freind to the Church of England: we doe therefore requeſt you to take all ſuch care to make good your intereſt on our parts with your neighbours as you ſhall think convenient. We have taken care for your accommodation at the White Lyon and Crane in Leiceſter; and for your neighbours divers other Inns are there provided; the names of which your neighbours, when come to Leiceſter, may have an account from Mr. Carter, Mr. Gee, and Mr. Palmer at the Crane; and your kindneſs in this will be thankfully taken by

Your aſſured friends to ſerve you, { ROOSE †, SHERARD †."

"*Whitehall*, April 24, 1679. Sir, I have received yours of the 20th inſtant, and accordingly acquainted his Majeſty and Councell with it. The anſwere they gave was this: The nature of a paſſe is onely this, to give men leave to goe beyond ſea, who mought otherwiſe be queſtioned for it, or at leaſt ſtopped; but a bare paſſe, wherein there is no expreſſion but of leave to goe beyond ſea, cannot be underſtood to have any influence to ſtopp any legall proceedings againſt any man: in ſhort, you are to proceed according to law. This is what I was commanded to give you in anſwer. I am, Sir, your very humble ſervant, HENRY COVENTRY ‡."

* Theophilus Earl of Huntingdon, 1655; he died May 30, 1701.

† John Lord Roos and Bennet Lord Sherard were elected members for the county of Leiceſter in 1678. Lord Roos became Duke of Rutland in 1679, when Sir John Hartopp ſucceeded as member for the county.

‡ Then one of the principal ſecretaries of ſtate.

" —— 1679. Deare Father, Theſe are to deſire you that you would pleaſe to help mee to five pounds of that mony which will be due in May. I have at this time grate occaſion, or I ſhould not have given you this trouble. The laſt week I ſent up ſome things to my Aunt Goarg, to bee don for mee againſt my lying-in; and I did intend to have paide her by a friend the next tearm. On Munday I received a letter from her, in which ſhee ſaith, that ſhee cannot buy my things without I help her to mony; for, the Chamberlain's Office being ſhut up, ſhee cannot command money as hearetofore: ſhee ſaith, things are att a very ill paſs with many widows and fatherles: ſhee expreſſes a very grate willingnes to doe the things I deſired her; and prays mee not to think her letter an excuſe; had itt not been ſoe that I have ſent ſome things up, and that if I cannot procure her mony I am afraide ſhee ſhould think if ſhee could have laide down the mony that itt would have been very long befor ſhee would have had itt againe, or elſe I would have made what ſhift I could without the things befor I would have given you this trouble. Mr. Brudenell deſires, if you can ſpare all the ten pounds, that you would let us have itt; but if you can let mee have halfe of itt this week, which I intend to ſend up by the carrier, it will doe mee a very grate kindneſs. Pray lett mee have an anſwer by this bearer; for I am to write to my Aunt againe as ſoon as I know what I can doe, that my things may bee doing whileſt the mony goes up. If I could any other waiſe have helped myſelf, I ſhould not have deſired the mony befor-hand. But this kindnes and all others, ſhall ever be acknowledged by

Your very thankful and obedient daughter, MARY BRUDENELL *."

" *Knightſbridge*, May 31, 1679. Sir, I have not bin unmindfull of the money due to Mr. Whatton, and ſecured by thoſe grounds at Donington which you mention. It has bin the cheefeſt of my endeavors to free myſelfe and my eſtate from incumbrances of that nature, and which I have allready in a greate meaſure done. And as to this particular, at my return into the country, which will bee ſoon after the next terme, I ſhall take that order concerning it as may bee to both your ſatisfactions. I am your faithfull friend and ſervant, HUNTINGDON."

" *London, Pall Mall, over againſt Market-Lane*, Sept. 27, 1679. Sir, As I was taking poſt horſes at Loughborowe, in order to my journey hither, I mett with your letter; and having afterwards called in my way at Belgrave, it was not my fortune to meett you; ſo that I find it neceſſary to return you my anſwear, which is, that I am ſatisfied, for the reaſons you gave, it is not proper the ſame perſon who keepes the Court Baron for the Mannor of Melton ſhould doe the ſame for the Hundred of Framland; for which reaſon, I thinke it convenient there ſhould be no alteration; beſides that I would not in any thing diſoblige you; and therefore I doe recall any recommendation which I have already given to you by a former letter which Merrey might poſſibly have ſent you, though I directed the contrary. For the Court of Melborne, unleſſe you find itt uneaſe to yourſelfe to keepe, I ſhall not thinke of any other perſon for that charge. But I pray informe yourſelfe whether the keeping conſtantly the Three Weekes Court at Melborn is not an occaſion of wrangling and ſtrife amoungths the tenants; and whether it were not better rather to have itt but once in ſix weeks: but this I leave to your information. The Duke of Monmouthe went on Tewſday for Utrecht; the Duke of Yorke on Wedneſday for Bruſſels; and yeſterday the King went for Newmarkett; whither the Queen allſo goes, to give the Dutcheſſe of Portſmouthe the better conveniency, and for whoſe divertiſement the Queen undertakes that journey. Jeniſon, the prieſt, is dead in Newgate; and one Sergant, a prieſt, who wrote a booke called 'The Sure Footing,' is comming in, to give a further diſcovery of the plott. I remaine your faithful friend and ſervant, HUNTINGDON."

" *Boothby*, Sept. 15, 1679. Worthy Sir, I have received yours this evening by your ſervant; and, upon peruſal of what you have added and altered, doe hope, by your good adviſe and counſell, that my will may be effectual to the purpoſe I intend it. I think you have done very well in joyning my Coſen Parkyns with the other Truſtees. Certainly he cannot take it ill, haveing the preference as you write, and the over-pluſhe of what is left to him and his heirs for ever. I think it very fitting (as you doe) my will be engroſſed in parchment; but the trouble

* This lady was married May 5, 1678; had three children, 1679, 1682, 1685; and died 1729.

of altering it upon ſome occaſions, which may be more urgent than I can at preſent foreſee, blotting out ſome, and putting in others, will give me occaſion to write it over very often. I hope you may contrive it in ſuch a book, that the part which contains the legacies may be taken of, or putt on, at pleaſure, and the reſt remaine. I have ſent you back my will, and deſire you to gett it engroſſed for me, according as you ſhall beſt think fit; deſiring that there may be a ſpace left for more legacyes than I have yet given, though I have added a many more, as you will find; and alſoe a codicill (as they are called) annexed unto the will, that ſoe I may add or alter, as there ſhall be occaſion. I have added the Rector of Coſington, and the Vicar of Rodely, and the Vicar of Barrow, to thoſe other Truſtees you have nominated for me: if you think there may be any danger in the vicar of Barrow, or his ſucceſſors, becauſe he has part of the tythes there, pray leave him out. I cannot imagine how he can hurt us: if you leave him out, put in the Rector of Loughbrough. All my fear is, though I have made and writt my mind as playne as I can, becauſe ſomewhere interlined, you may have ſome difficulty to find it out; but I hope you may ſpell out my meaning, and putt it into better words and phraſe than I have done. And wheras ſome of my legacies lye ſcattering here and there, as thoſe to Trinity College, Martha Clark, and Joſeph Birkhead, &c. I beg your care to bring them togeather, that ſoe they may not give you more trouble when they are engroſſed than neede. I pray, at the end of all my legacies to Trinity College, deſire that they may be regiſtered, as a perpetual teſtimony and memorial of my gratitude and good-will to that royal college and ſociety for ever. It is my mind and deſire, that the poore receive their money in the chancell of Barrow, upon Trinity Sundayes, and the laſt Lord's-day in October; and that the Bibles, bound with the Liturgy of the Church of England, ſhall then be given to ſuch poor children who can read, as the Vicar and Churchwardens of Barrow ſhall think fitt; and that the book-binder ſhall put upon the covers of thoſe Bibles, "The Gift of Theophilus Cave, of Barrow, Eſq;" to ſuch or ſuch a Perſon. Now ſeeing theſe Bibles are thus to be ready, the Vicar and Churchwardens muſt receive the money to buy them ſome time before. I deſire you would ſo order the will, that, with the money which the Vicar and Churchwardens ſhall receive at Trinity Sunday, Bibles may be bought againſt the laſt Sunday in October; and that the money received in October ſhall procure Bibles againſt Trinity Sunday; they conſidering and determining on thoſe days to whom they will give the Bibles on the next. I have ſet downe five poundes for the Collation, or Love-feaſt (as I call it); if you think that is not enough (for you know better than I) as to all trouble and charge, pray add ten ſhillings more, which may be for the ſatisfaction and paines of the tenant in the rectory, who is to have all the trouble of it. I think it would not be amiſs if this will of mine were firſt writt out by the clerk in paper, with your reviſing, and then tranſmitted unto me for my peruſal, and ſoe ingroſſe it; unleſſe you think all things are ſoe playn in this, that you underſtand my meaning, and can ſatisfie yourſelfe about it. The truth is, I am not able to write it out myſelfe at preſent: it has been my buſineſs, ſince I received yours laſt night, to diſpatch this, and to bethink myſelf, and to write what I have done in my will. I am ſtill very ill; my health encreaſeth ſlowly; and that's the reaſon I am ſoe ſlowe that I could not diſpatch your meſſenger back ſoe ſoon as was fitt: I am not altogeather diſpleaſed at it, becauſe the day is ſoe wett, that the poor lad would have had a bad journey. To-morrow I hope will be better. I committ all this concerne to your care; and ſhall be, both living and dyeing, Deare Sir,

Your very affectionate and thankfull kinſman and ſervant, HUMFREY BABINGTON."

"May 11, 1680. Sir, I have little yet to write to you, only to let you know that I got well to London, and that I ſhall have lodgings within two or three days near the Temple. Cozen Wrighte is very kind and civill to me, both in directing and aſſiſting me in my affairs. I am now with my uncle Babington, who is gone to North-hall (being ſorely ſeiſed of his old diſtemper), to try whether thoſe waters will afford him any reliefe; if not, he deſigns for Tunbridge. The town affords little news that I hear of. I have furniſhed myſelfe already with thoſe things I chiefely wanted; an account of which I ſhall give you in the bottom of my letter.

A ſuit

A ſuit of cloths —	£.5	0	0
Hatt — — —	1	4	0
Wigg — —	3	0	0
Sword and belt — —	3	0	0
Expenſe upon the road —	1	0	0

There are other things I muſt preſently buy, which will take up moſt of the money I have left. Pray let me have a return of 10*l.* as ſoon as you can; for my Coz. Wright, I doubt, can't help me to any. I reſt, Sir, Your dutifull ſonne, WILLIAM STAVELEY."

—— "Deare Neece, I have ſent you doune a ſhape; it is broun and whit, as good one as I ever ded ſee, and much better upon yallow then purpel and whit; beſide, moſt faſonable ladys weare non but broun and whit, or all broun; this is not a livever-cullared broun, but one of the beſt cullars I have ſene; it coſt 1*l.* 7*s.* I hope you have recollected yourſelfe; for here hath been noebody to pay me any money, but Mr. Cary, from my Neece Brudenell, for things ſhe had at Eaſter laſt; and yours was ſent doune the weeke before Whitſunday. As for the money, I ded not write to you for it, beliveing when you had occacions for more things it would be time anoufe. I think I cannot make noe miſtake, for I am ſhuer I cannot remember any one payed me ſence you had the laſt things. I have ſent a note of what they come to. My moſt humble ſervis to my Brother Staveley; and am, Deare Neece, your humble ſervant and Aunt,

M. ONEBYE *.

A pere of ſilver buckells coſt — —	£.0	4	0
A whit hud and a black one coſt — —	0	4	6
6 yards and a half of gold and ſtriped ſilke, at —	4	10	0
A yard of ſilver lace — — —	0	8	0
The porter to carrie it to the carrier's —	0	0	6
A ſhape for a petycoat —— ——	1	7	0
2 yards of riben —— ——	0	1	6
Paid the porter to carrie your lace to the carrier's.	0	0	6
In all — — — —	6	16	0

[Direct,] For the Lady Oneby, at Mr. Chapman's, a Bear-brewer, in Dean's-Yard, behind Weſtminſter-Abbey."

"Oct. 25, 1681. Sir, I left with Mr. Atkyns ſome papers; I pray give me an account as ſoone as you can reade them with the eye of an ingenuous enemy. I have a moral probability that I have refuted the Philoſopher's Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory and Theology, which hee hath abuſed in that tract; but if I can prove that Hereſy was by the law made criminal, hee might by pecuniary or corporal mulcts be puniſhed. Since the erecting of the High Commiſſion Court, I have done nothing. Pray give your opinion and aſſiſtance to him who is, Sir,

Your humble ſervant, JOHN DOWELL †."

"*Melton Mobray*, Nov. 11, 1781. Sir, I left ſome papers with Mr. Atkins for you. I have finiſhed my Refutations of Hobbs' Hiſtoricall Narrative of Hereſy. I am mightily miſtaken if my advantages over him are not very great; though his ſentiments concerning the nature of a crime is falſe, yet all my endeavors are frivolous if I cannot prove him criminal by the laws of England. Reprove not ſome ſmall erratas; but conſider the propoſition. If, after the erecting of the High Commiſſion Court, that Court had no power to puniſh Hereticks, and that neither by the Common or Statute Law of England the Starre Chamber was inveſted with the like authority, or the two Edicts, De Hæretico comburendo, and De excommunicato capiendo, were invalid, then Actum eſt de Conatibus meis. Pray, as ſoon as it ſtands with your convenience, give me your ſenſe and aſſiſtance, if Cawdrey's ‡ caſe be good law. *Sufficit.* Pray deny not the requeſt of, Sir, your humble ſervant, JOHN DOWELL."

* Dame Mercie Onebye, the ſecond lady of Sir John. She was buried at Hinckley Aug. 3, 1698. See p. 39.

† Vicar of Melton Mowbray. See an account of him and his book, p. 498.

‡ Predeceſſor to Mr. Dowell as Vicar of Melton.

June 7,

" *Belvoir*, June 7, 1682. I deſire you will (with my ſervice) communicate this letter to the Bench, and let them know I am informed that the Newark Gate-houſe, which is now uſed for the Magazine, was purchaſed with the country's money for that end, and not for a County Goale, as ſome of the gentlemen of the country have informed the Judges and the Bench, of purpoſe to give me diſturbance in that which I think is as uſefull for the King's ſervice as that which they would put it to; ſo I deſire they would ſend for Mr. Pochin, who (I am tolde) has the original writings, and is the onely ſurviving Truſtee, that there may be ſome courſe taken in it againſt the next Aſſizes, that I may give the Judges and the Grand Jury an account that it is imployed for the uſe it was bought for, and that they were mis-informed; and in ſo doing, they and you will oblige your real friend, RUTLAND."

" June 7, 1682. I received yours of the 22d of May, and am obliged to you for the account you gave me of the buſineſs concerning the Magazine. I have choſe this way, that they might not know who gave me an account of it; and as for this, and all the reſt of your kindneſſes, they ſhall ever be remembered by him who is your aſſured friend, RUTLAND."

" *Belvoir*, Jan. 8, 1682. The Queen haveing been pleaſed to make me her Steward for the mannor of Grantham, and I haveing been ſo ill ever ſince that I could not take the Oaths and Sacrament as I ought to do, deſire you will pleaſe to let the Bench know, with my ſervice, that I deſire the Seſſions may be adjourned till the 6th or 8th of March next; and that they may be held at Knipton; and that they will pleaſe to appoint my Lord Sherrard, Sir Henry Hudſon, Mr. Lyſter, or Mr. Hacket, or any two of them, to give me the oaths; and in ſo doing, you and they will very much oblige, Sir, your moſt humble ſervant, RUTLAND."

" *Belvoir*, July 18, 1683. I received your letter by Mr. Gee, with a copie of an Indenture concerning the Magazine at Leiceſter, and have ſince very well conſidered of it; and therefore do deſire you will pleaſe to inſert theſe perſons following for Truſtees; (viz.) the Lord Beaumont, Lord Ferars, Lord Sherard, Charles Cockaine, John De la Fontaine, Richard Liſter, Thomas Boothby, Thomas Babington, Richard Roberts, Eſqrs. I am very ſenſible of your extraordinary kindneſs and care in this buſineſs, and ſhall ever be ready to acknowledge it, that am

Your real freind, RUTLAND."

" *Newenham*, July 23, 1684. Good Unkle, I underſtand by Aunt Maſon that you deſigne ſhortly to give the Major a viſit. Truly it will be very ſeaſonable; and the ſooner the more ſo, for he is more concerned now than when you ſaw him at the funerall. A new ſorrow, they ſay, is no ſorrow; and ſo it is with him: he was not then ſenſible what loſs he had of ſo good a wife, but is now every day more and more ſo, that he knows not what to do with himſelfe. He hath been importunate with his neece to come and live with him; but ſhe knows ſo much of his humours and paſſions, that ſhe cannot be perſuaded to it, unleſs there was ſomebody in the houſe that could reaſon him out of them. She goes down to him every day, and orders all things for him, and he ſeems to have a greate kindneſs for her. Now in theſe circumſtances, perhaps, he might be perſwaded to ſettle ſomething upon his neece, and to let us marry and live with him, and upon this account ſhe would keep his houſe, and we ſhould make his life comfortable; for at preſent he does not know what to do with himſelfe. If ever he will be prevailed upon, it muſt be now. I am perſwaded by ſome to make an attempt. 'Tis thought that my Lord Denbigh, and yourſelfe, and Mr. Hicks joyning together, might prevaile with him in this caſe. I deſire the kindneſs of you to propoſe it to him when you ſee him; and if you finde him in the leaſt inclinable, I will acquaint my Lord Denbigh with it, who, I am ſure, will ſecond you in it. My Lord deſigns to viſit him ſome afternoone the next week. If you pleaſe to let me know when you intend to be there, I will waite upon you. I beg of you to uſe what arguments you can to perſwade him to it. The thing ſeems feaſible in itſelfe; and if your kind endeavours

bring it to perfection *, you ſhall finde I will not be ungratefull; and you will lay an eternall obligation upon your obedient nephew and ſervant, BEN KING.

"Kind love and ſervice to your good Houſe-keeper."

"*Bradgate*, Jan. 12, 16.. Mr. Staveley, I ſhall deſier you to take care of this ſtranger, who is moſt malitiouſly proſecuted by a moſt notorious wooman, mother to this ſilly ideod, that layeth the gettinge up of hir belly to this poore man. Surely, had I not beene aſleepe when an oath had beene preferred unto an ideod that is not *compoſt mentis*, I would have hindered it: butt ſince it is now paſt, I ſhall refer it to better judgement. Shee hath beene in ſeverall ſtories; but hir ſubtile mother doth prompt hir to laye it uppon this poor fellowe. Lett me intreate yourſelf, with the reſt of the gentelmen, to have compaſſion of him, and I ſhall take it as done to myſelf; and ſo remaine your loveing friend, STANFORD †."

"——, ——. Theaſe are to certifye that one Peter Duning, of Groobye, was before me and one other Juſtice of Peace; we heard his complaint, and divers people ware brought before us, and we found that he was a trobleſome fellowe, and could not prove what he complayned of; ſoe we diſmiſſed him, and thoſe he had falſlye accuſed. But, at his departure, he ſayde he would have elſewhere, ſince he could not have his will at my hand, and did mutter and mumble unmannerly woards, in ſoe much that ſome of my ſervants and others that were ſtanders-by had liked to have kicked him downe the hill, butt I forbid them to hurt him. He hath ſayde ſince, that he would have juſtice, and cared not a f—t for the Earle; he is a moſt trobleſome rouge as ever came to a towne; and ſoe I ſhall deſire you to binde him to his good behaviour for his ſcorne to me, and for the ſpitefull and unneceſſarye he hath putt the two towns unto, and all a matter of ſixpence, as I am informed by divers honeſt people. And ſoe I remaine

Your loving friend, STANFORD."

"*Wolverhampton*, Dec. 23, 16... I ſhall deſire you to doe me the favuer to lett me have a coppie off that coppie of the graunt to Richardſon from my father, and that you will pleaſe to lett it be wright *verbatum*, and trew, for the other coppie was not perfect; and I ſhall requite you for itt. Sir, I pray you apoynt this bearer, my man, what time he ſhall waite on you for itt; and you will oblige, Sir, your moſt faythfull ſervant, F. HASTINGS ‡."

"April 22, 1701. I received yours of the 5th inſtant; and as to the box of writeings, which you found in Mr. Alfounder's || ſtudy, they belong to the lands at Ilſton, late your father Staveley's, part of which is ſold to Sir Ambroſe Phillips; at my comeing away from Leiceſter, I delivered them to Mr. Alfounder, and did not think it proper to deliver them to your brother George Staveley, unleſſe he would releas all pretenſions to the perſonal eſtate of his father, their being a claule in the will which gives him a ſhare of your truſt-eſtate with his ſiſter, in caſe hee be evicted out of any of his lands in Ilſton, which he inſiſted upon, and refuſeing to releas, I thought it neceſſary to keep your deeds in our own power, that wee might defend the title, if occaſion was, which reaſon ſtill continued; and therefore I think 'tis fitt that you ſhould keep your deeds till further orders. As to your dividend of your rents, I think yourſelfe and Coſen Walker ought to have two fourths; Coſen Welſted's children another fourth; and Coſen Brudenell's the other fourth. Her two children who are here may well receive their own ſhares; Robert's, who is abſent, may be received by his mother for him, or bee kept in your hands for him untill his return. As to Savil's mortgages, mine is paid off, and I have ordered Shears to ſend the deeds relateing to that eſtate as you have directed. This with my kind reſpects and my wife's to Coſen Jinny, is all at preſent from, Sir, your loving Coſen, N. WRIGHTE."

* Mr. King was at that time Curate of St. John the Baptiſt, at Northampton; and married, Sept. 29, 1684, Sarah, the daughter of Dr. Conant. See p. 406.

† Thomas Grey, Earl of Stamford 1673—1720.

‡ Q. Was this a ſon of the Earl of Huntingdon?

|| Rector of Thurcaſton; ſee p. 616.

P. 56. Mr. Gallaway, vicar of Hinckley, publiſhed an Aſſize Sermon in 1779; a Volume of Sermons, and a ſhort Expoſition of the Church Catechiſm, in 1785.

P. 112. Thomas Beaufort, duke of Exeter, in his laſt will, dated Dec. 29, 1426, bequeathed 40l. a year to the abbey of Mountgrace, ſo long as the ſaid houſe ſhould continue chargeable with a penſion from Joan Queen of England to the PRIORY OF HINCKLEY. He gave alſo 500 marks, or more, as a compenſation to religious houſes in France, to which the *Priory of Hinckley* belonged, as a compenſation for the appropriation of certain houſes of the ſame order by Henry IV. to his new foundation at Shene, and for the appropriation of *Hinckley Priory* to that of Mountgrace. See Royal and Noble Wills, p. 250—264.

P. 192. " A Terrier of Lands &c. the Poſſeſſions belonging to the Vicaridge of Hinckley, as followeth:

" 1. The vicaridge houſe in Hinckley, conſiſting of four bayes of building; the barn, of three bays; the ſtable, of two bayes, with other little houſes; the garden and the yard contains about half an acre of ground, butted and bounded by the church-yard on the Eaſt, by the yard of Mr. Oneby on the South, and by the common ſtreet on the Weſt and North.

" 2. Certain lands lyeing in the fields near the end of the town, called the Bond-end, containing about half an acre, in the occupation of Mr. Thomas Cleiveland, the preſent incumbent, neither have we known them in the occupation of any other ſince his incumbency, butted by two lanes that lead out of the town into the field on the South and Weſt, and by the common field of Hinckley on the North and Eaſt; they are incloſed round from the lands and fields with quickſet, they are commonly called the Vicar's leas; the Vicar doth repair the fences round on each ſide thereof; the way into them, from the vicaridge-houſe, is through the common ſtreet leading up the Bond-end to the lanes aforeſaid, and by them to the ſaid lands.

" 3. One little croft at the Bond-end, containing about one roode, in the occupation of Mr. Thomas Cleiveland, butted by the home cloſe of Richard Ward on the South, by a lane that leads out of the town into the fields on the Weſt, by a lane that divides it from the leas aforeſaid on the North, and by the common fields of Hinckley on the Eaſt; it is incloſed round; Richard Warde is to repair the fences on the South ſide of it, between it and its own cloſe, and the vicar doth repair all the reſt. The ſame way leads to it from the vicaridge houſe that leades to the leas aforeſaid.

" 4. One houſe in Stoke Golding *, conſiſting of two bayes of building; one barn of two little bayes, with an orchard and croft behind the ſame, containing about one acre of ground, butted with the houſe and yard of William Pegg on the South-eaſt, with the ſtreet on the South-weſt, with the houſe and yard of Richard Copſton on the North-weſt, and with the grounds of Thomas Powell on the North-

* Stoke, 1220 acres, as given in by the tenants July 11, 1778, and their value aſſeſſed at 860l.; but this not the full value. J. C. GALLAWAY.

eaſt, in the occupation of William Watſon, tenant to Mr. Cleiveland, Vicar of Hinckley, for the yearly rent of xſ. The fences on the South-weſt to the ſtreet, and part of that to the North-weſt, are repayred by the ſaid Watſon, the other part of the North-weſt by Copſton, that on the North-eaſt by the ſaid Watſon, and that on the South-eaſt by William Peg or his tenants.

" 5. All tyths in Stoke Golding, both great and ſmall, and all mortuaryes, do belong to the ſaid vicaridge.

" 6. Tyth corn, tyth hay, and herbage, in all ancient incloſures within the Lordſhip of Hinckley, being ſevered from the common fields, do belong to the ſaid vicaridge, the corn and hay in the common fields only being impropriate; and the ſmall tyths and offerings in Hinckley do belong unto the ſaid vicaridge.

" 7. All manner of tythes in the Hides do belong to the ſaid vicaridge, for which tythes the occupiers do pay herbage to the vicar, and mortuarys are alſo paid from thence to the vicar.

" 8. Laſtly, all manner of tythes in Wyken (except corn and hay, wool and lamb), and all mortuarys and offerings, do belong to the ſaid vicaridge.

" THO. CLEIVELAND, Vicar. " JAMES ALEE, } Church-
" MICHAEL SMITH, } wardens.

" Exhibited by the vicar and church-wardens June 21, 1638."

P. 278. The following epitaph is taken from St. Michael's Church, Coventry:

" Here lyeth interred Thomas Bearcroft, of the citie of Coventry, gent. deſcended from that ancient family of Meargreen, in the pariſh of Hanbury near Droitewich in the county of Worceſter; who married two wives, the firſt Alicia, the fourth daughter of Samuel Harwar, of Stoke near Coventry, gent. his ſecond was Mary Grey, daughter to the Honorable Job Grey, ſecond ſon to the Right Honourable Anthony Earl of Kent. He departed this life the 20th of Auguſt, 1689, in the 90th year of his age.

" Here alſo lyeth the body of Mrs. Mary Bearcroft, relict of the ſaid Mr. Thomas Bearcroft, who departed this life July 29, 1717, aged 60."

P. 315. Mr. John Porter, of Hinckley, publiſhed in 1768 a Sermon on the Evil of National Diviſions.

P. 335. After l. 2, add, Anne-Suſannah Nichols, born Feb. 15, 1788, fourteen days only before the death of her mother; who, after having been ſafely delivered of this her ſeventh child, was for three or four ſucceeding days apparently in a good way of recovery, when alarming ſymptoms of debility (originating from a naturally hectic habit, and accelerated by a ſevere fall in an early ſtage of geſtation,) came on ſo rapidly as to baffle every effort of the ableſt medical aſſiſtance. She was the daughter of William Green (of the ancient family of that name at Somerby in Leiceſterſhire) and Mary his wife (formerly Mary Iliff, a deſcendant from the Cleivelands); was born at Hinckley, January 25, 1756; married there June 11, 1778; and buried at Iſlington, March 6, 1788. Two of her ſons (Thomas-Cleiveland N. and Charles Howard N.) ſhe had, with an afflicted

afflicted but unmurmuring heart, reſigned to an early grave. One ſon and four daughters ſurvive her. In the hearts of all who had the happineſs of her acquaintance here, her memory will ever be with tenderneſs embalmed. If unaffected merit as a woman—if the ſtricteſt propriety of conduct in the various relations of daughter, ſiſter, wife, parent, and (what is ſtill more arduous) ſtepmother—if the pureſt ſentiments and moſt unaſſuming deportment in religion—are earneſts of future felicity—in the manſions of the bleſſed her pure ſoul, we confidently doubt not, will receive it.

The following inſcriptions are placed on two adjoining grave ſtones at Iſlington:

1. Sacred to the Memory of NICHOLAS READ, Baker, of this Pariſh,
who died Feb. 22, 1745, aged 72:

Of CATHARINE READ, his Wife, who died April 20, 1749, aged 76:

Of ISABELLA NICHOLS, their Siſter, who died March 31, 1749, aged 66;

and Four of her Grandchildren, who died young.

Here alſo reſt the Remains of ANNE NICHOLS,
(Wife of JOHN NICHOLS, of St. Bride's Pariſh,)
who died Feb. 18, 1776, aged 36.

READER! Seek not on this periſhable Stone an Elogium on her many Virtues!
———They are far more indelibly engraven, on the Hearts of her ſurviving Parents, her afflicted Huſband, her Infant Children, and ſympathizing Friends!

WILLIAM, her only Son, aged One Year and Five Days,
Happily unconſcious of his irreparable Loſs!
Rejoined his affectionate Mother, April 6, 1776.

NICHOLAS-READ NICHOLS died Sept. 23, 1778, aged 26.

EDWARD NICHOLS, of this Pariſh, Baker, Father of the laſt mentioned,
Died Jan. 29, 1779, aged 60.

THOMAS-CLEIVELAND NICHOLS (ſon of JOHN and MARTHA)
Died April 2, 1782, aged 10 Months.

ANNE NICHOLS, Relict of EDWARD,
died, greatly eſteemed, Dec. 27, 1783, aged 64.

2. Here reſt the Remains of
MARTHA NICHOLS,
(Second Wife of Mr. Deputy NICHOLS).
Exemplary in every Relation ſhe held in Society;
fervent but unobtruſive in Religious Duties;
Her pure Spirit, freed from the Anxieties of Life,
ſought Repoſe in the Boſom of her Maker,
Feb. 29, 1788, in her 33d Year.

One

One Son, THOMAS-CLEIVELAND NICHOLS,
died April 2, 1782, aged 10 Months,
and is depoſited in an adjoining Grave.

Another, CHARLES-HOWARD NICHOLS,
died Nov. 13, 1786, aged only 10 Weeks;
and is placed on his Mother's Coffin.

Mr. CHARLES GREEN *, of Hinckley, her Brother,
who died March 16, 1785, aged 27,
is alſo here buried.

P. 421. Add to the rectors of *Abkettleby:*
Remigius de Pocklington, 1237.
Leonard de Dunewic, 1240.
Simon de Ardern, 1338.
Thomas Bracebridge, about 1696.

In the chancel of the church of Anſley, co. Warwick, is this inſcription:
"To the memory of John Ludford, 2d ſon of George Ludford, of Witherley in the county of Leiceſter, Eſq. who married Catherine, daughter of James Preſcot, of Warwick, gent. by whom he had iſſue 5 ſons and 3 daughters, viz. Jane, John, James, Michael, Thomas, Catherine, George and Merial. Jane married Mr. Thomas Bracebridge, vicar of *Kettleby* in Leiceſterſhire. All the reſt dying young or unmarried. James, the longeſt ſurvivor, a gentleman of great ingenuity, good learning, ſingular piety, did by his laſt will and teſtament conſtitute his nephew, youngeſt ſon of Mr. Bracebridge aforeſaid, heir of all his lands, on condition that he aſſumed the name of *Ludford*. The ſaid James departed this life Dec. 29, 1699, in the 44th year of his age.

"Catherine, the diſconſolate relict of the ſaid John Ludford, Eſq.
as a teſtimony of her deareſt affection to her deareſt huſband and children, deceaſed,
and in this chancel interred,
cauſed this monument to be erected, Dec. 1700."

P. 422. Add to the rectors of *Aileſton*, *Ayleſton*, or *Elſton:*
Will' de Harewith, 1238.
Will' de Harecurt, 1261.
Gilb' de Segrave, 1293.
Stephanus de Segrave, 1297.
Joh' de Pyrie, 1320.
Joh' de Sponne, 1410.
William Heathcote, died 1594.
George Gipps, Aug. 8, 1641.
Nathaniel Tovey, June, 1654.
William Paſke, October, 1660.
Immanuel Bourne, 1669.
Benjamin Camfield, 1672.

* See p. 335.

Inſcription

Inſcription on a braſs ſaved from a decaying tomb in the chancel, on the edge of which appears "in the Year of our Lord God 1594."

In obitum pientiſſimi viri Gulielmi Heathcot,
Avunculi & Patroni ſui colendiſſimi J. H.

Si natale ſolum quæras; en, quæ tibi ſummis
Ad cœlum aſſurgit dulcia verticibus;
Illa mihi prima indulſit ſpiramina vitæ,
Communi præbens in patriâ patriam.
Natus ibi, hic vixi; hic dudum vixiſſe fatetur
Gens inopum, & luget me male cincta cohors.
Hic vixi, ſobolis fraternæ educator & altor:
Ille dedit vitam, victum ego munificè.
Ille dedit ſpirare ſuis, ego protinus auxi
Et manibus Jovi viſcera nata meis.
Nec tamen exorata mihi mors: mors pietatem
Si feriat, quantum ſæviet in reprobos?

Epitaph on a braſs, on the left of the communion-table within the rails, at Ayleſton, on the floor:

Hic jacet Reverend' Benjamin Camfield*, A. M. Comit' Rutland' Capellan'.
Eccleſiæ { Southwell Prebend',
Ayleſton Rector,
Sanctæ Mariæ Nott' Vic';
Qui obiit 12° Septembris, 1693, anno ætatis 56.
Verè Dei Serv', & Sanctæ Eccleſiæ Cleri Decus. Omnibus exemplum.
Et quid de tanto amplius, utinam memores et ſequaces.

Extracts from the Regiſters of Ayleſton.

1562, June 20. chriſtened Henry Haſtinge, ſonne of George Haſting, Eſq; at Lubſthorpe.

1572, 2d of May, buried Elizabeth daughter of Henry Clinton, Knight.

1576, 23d September, Catharine Counteſſe of Huntingdon.

1577, Sept. 1. chriſtened Henry Haſtings ſonne of Walter Haſtinge, Eſq;

William, ſonne of Chriſtopher and Elizabeth Watts, baptized privately March 26; publicly received April 22, 1686.

March 5, 167$\frac{5}{6}$, collected at Ayleſton for the relief of Northampton 4l. 7s. 10$\frac{1}{2}$d.

Sept. 12, 1677, on a brief for the diſtreſſed inhabitants of Southwark, above 500 families, loſing by fire upwards of 84,000 pounds, and to the repair of their chuch, and re-building their freeſchool, 1l. 11s. 8$\frac{1}{2}$d. returned by the high-conſtable Mr. Francis Smith.

Collected on a brief for re-building St. Paul's, London, publiſhed Oct. 3, 1678, 50s. paid to Mr. Tyr. Stephens, at Leiceſter, March 24.

* Author of a Theological Diſcourſe of Angels and their Miniſtry, 1678, by Benjamin Camfield, Rector of Ayleſton, Leiceſterſhire.

July 28, 1679, collected to redeem Thomas, ſon of Mr. Ooeſley, rector of Glooſton, Leiceſterſhire, taken by the Algerines, 1l. 11s. 3d. paid to Mr. Newton, at Leiceſter.

Aug. 22, 1680, on a brief to redeem captives in Algier, Sally, &c. 2l. 15s. 6d. paid the Archdeacon, at his houſe near Lutterworth, September 16.

Dec. 18, 1681, a brief for French Proteſtants fled into England 2l. 16s. 1d.

May 6, 1684, collected on a brief for Wapping, loſs by fire above 56,300l. the ſum of nineteen ſhillings.

June 1ſt, 1684, for Runſwick in the North Riding of Yorkſhire, the town ſunk by earthquake, and the inhabitants loſs, beſides houſes, above 12ccl. the ſum of ſix ſhillings and ſix pence.

May 9, 1686, on a brief for the French Proteſtants, recommended by his Majeſty James II. 4l. 2s. 11d. paid in May 20, by order of the archdeacon of Leiceſter, to Mr. Henry Pile of Leiceſter.

April 29, 1688, another brief from King James II. for French Proteſtants, 20,000 fled into this kingdom for refuge, 1l. 7s. 7d.

July 23, 1689, for Iriſh diſtreſſed Proteſtants, 5l. 1s. 7d. paid to Mr. Stephens, regiſter to the archdeacon of Leiceſter, July 24, publiſhed the 14th of July, who gave an acquittance.

Auguſt 31, 1690, a ſecond brief for Iriſh Proteſtants 2s. 6d.

April 5, 1691, a brief for the perſecuted Vaudois 1l. 2s. 2d.

April 24, 1693, a brief for ſufferers at ſea 4s. 5d.

Sept. 9, 1694, a brief for French Proteſtants 14s. 4d$\frac{1}{2}$.

[Briefs uſually a hundred years ago paid-in to the high-conſtable, regiſter, or archdeacon.]

Mr. Nathaniel Tovey was inveſted in the parſonage of Ayleſton in June, 1654.

When Mr. Nathaniel Tovey became vicar, juſtices, he ſays, married till 1657: his hand ſeems in a baptiſm, June 1, 1655. He complains of ſeveral marriage-regiſter leaves torn out in the times of mis rule.

Mr. Nathaniel Tovey, miniſter of this pariſh, and Elizabeth his wife, were buried the 9th day of September, 1658. No mention of a ſucceſſor till 1660, as under:

William Paſke inveſted into the parſonage of Ayleſton by inſtitution and induction October, 1660.

Mr. William Paſke, rector of Ayleſton, departed this life the 21ſt, and buried the 22d of February, 1669.

Mr. Immanuel Bourne, rector of Ayleſton, departed this life Dec. 27th, 1672, and buried 28th.

Mr. Benjamin Camfield, inveſted with the parſonage Feb. 14, 1672; buried Sept. 13, 1693.

Guſtavus Hawes rector 1673; who died Feb. 20, 1705; and was buried in the chancel near the veſtry-door. (In his Epitaph, p. 423. l. 3. r. "verò").

P. 423. To the rectors of *Applcby Magna*, add, Robert Muncton, 1401.

Ibid.

Ibid. Henry de Caſterham had the rectory of *Arnſby* in 1250.

Ibid. To the rectors of *Aſfordby*, add,
Ricardus de Windour, 1231. Willielmus de Fulebec, 1234.
Aluredus de Arundel, 1232.

Ibid. To the incumbents of *Aſhby de la Zouch*, add,
Edwardus Fox, 1504. William Skelton, 1509.

P. 425. To thoſe of *Aſhby Folville*, add,
Alanus Coſtein, 1237. Walter Skirlowe, 1381.

P. 426. Thomas Maſon was miniſter and regiſter of *Aſhby Magna* in 1658.

Ibid. *Bagrave*, *Bakegrave*, or *Bargrave*, is a hamlet in the hundred of Gartree, formerly poſſeſſed by the *Gaddeſbys*, and afterward by the *Caves*.

A braſs plate in St. Michael's church at Coventry is thus inſcribed:

"Here reſteth in peace the body of Liſle Cave, late of Horſpool in the county of Leiceſter, Eſq. the fifth ſonne of Francis Cave, of *Bargrave* in the ſame county, doctor of the lawes, and borne at Stanford in the county of Northampton, which Liſle Cave firſt married Mary, the daughter of Roger Sampſon, of Carſey in the county of Suff. Eſq. who died at Horſepoole, leaving him iſſue 4 daughters; and after he married Judeth, the daughter of William Porter, of Eſtcourt in the county of Warwick, Eſq. by whom he had iſſue 2 ſonnes and 4 daughters, he dyed the 10th of Feb. 1622-3, æt. . . "

P. 427. In Eaſt Stoke Church in Nottinghamſhire:

ELIZABETH wife of RICHARD WIGHTMAN, Gent. and Daughter and ſole Heireſs of THOMAS PAGETT, Rector of BARWELL, in Leiceſterſhire, died the 10th Mar. 1696, aged 24.

And alſo
MARY the Daughter of RICHARD and ELIZABETH WIGHTMAN, died the 26th of July, 1692, aged 2 Years.

P. 431. Add to the incumbents of *Belgrave:*
Stephanus de Lucy, 1227. Walt' de Aneford, 1240.
Robertus de Dunholm, 1232. Tho' de Stamford, 1272.
Sim' Conſtabular', 1239. Tho' Ingilby, biſhop of Rathlure,
J. Conſtab', 1240. 1485.

In this church ſtill remain two conſiderable altar-tombs (on each of them two large croſſes) and an ancient coffin-faſhioned monument; all without inſcriptions, but each bearing evident marks of having been at ſome time broken open.

In the church-yard, among others, are grave-ſtones for the following perſons:

Thomas Waterman, died May 26, 1763, aged 69.
Elizabeth Waterman, died Jan. 13, 1775, aged 83.
Thomas Palmer, died April 12, 1782, aged 48.
Elizabeth Palmer, died May 29, 1784, aged 57.
William Swain, died Oct. 16, 1767, aged 35.
Catharine Swain, died in 1778, aged 67.

John Tecly, died Aug 13, 1764, aged 64

Lawrence Tecly ſlumbers here,
Who liv'd on earth near twenty year;
October eight and twentieth day
His ſoul forſook its houſe of clay,
Through the pure æther took its way;
We hope he reſts with Chriſt in Heaven!

P. 431. The church of *Belton*, dedicated to St. John the Baptiſt, is in the patronage of the Earl of Huntingdon.

Theophilus Henry Haſtings, M. A. is the preſent vicar.

This was formerly a market-town, and ſtill retains two fairs.

P. 432. The church of *Billeſden*, or *Bilſden*, dedicated to St. John, is in the patronage of Mr. Chamberlen.

Joſeph Whittington, M. A. is vicar.

This is a market town, but of ſmall note as ſuch. Here is a brook with a rapid current; which is ſo remarkable for its crooked paſſage, that it has occaſioned an adage of "In and out like Billeſden-brook." Numbers of petrifactions are frequently taken from this brook.

Ibid. The church of *Bitteſwell*, or *Bitſwell*, dedicated to St. Mary, is in the alternate preſentation of the Haberdaſhers Company and Chriſt's Hoſpital.

Ibid. The church of *Blabye*, dedicated to All Saints, is in the preſentation of the Crown.

William de Scivell was rector in 1236; Hugh de Blaby in 1237.

Of Mr. Rogers, rector here about 1640, ſee p. 328; and of Thomas Boſſe, rector about 1659, ſee p. 318.

Mr. Stokes was inducted in July 1748.

P. 432. *Blaſton*, partly in the pariſh of Halaton, and partly in that of Medburne, had formerly two chapels, to one of which Michael de Ravendale was preſented in 1384.

Ibid. The church of *Market Boſworth*, dedicated to St. Peter, is in the patronage of Sir Wolſtan Dixie.

The

The free chapel of Boſworth was returned, 37 Hen. VIII. as worth 3l. 10s. 8d.

The following liſt will ſupply ſeveral of the more early rectors:

1222 William de Verdon.
1224 Ralph de Boſewood.
1239 Richard de Dingel.
1261 William de Northburg.
1275 Thomas de Sandiacre.
1275 Robert de St. Ivone.
1307 Bertramus de Werdon, 11 kal. Mar.
1361 Henry le Spencer, 11 Jan.
1370 William de Sleford, 9 July.
1398 William Aſheton, 19 Mar.
1403 Henry de Ferrariis, 6 Oct.
1407 Thomas Thryſke, 4 Jan.
1419 William Kynwelmerſh, 18 Dec.
1446 Thomas Hawood, 18 Sept.
1458 William Ince, 26 April.
1482 Robert Moine, 15 Jan.
1502 William Barons, 27 June.
1504 Richard Rolſton, 7 Feb.
1512 Maurice Morice, 3 Auguſt.
1532 Robert Brocke, 20 May.
1557 Miles Johnſon, 3 Sept.

Of Michael Hudſon, ſee p. 323; of John Pelſant, p. 326.

Dr. Taylor died Feb. 29, 1788. He was chaplain to the Duke of Devonſhire; was preſented to this valuable rectory in 1740, on the death of Dr. Beaumont Dixie; inſtalled a prebendary of Weſtminſter July 11, 1745, on the reſignation of the Rev. Dr. Laurence Broderick. By appointment from that dean and chapter he held, in ſucceſſion, the following preferments, being all of them compatible with his rectory of Market Boſworth: preacher at the chapel in the Broad-way, Weſtminſter, January 1748; the curacy of St. Botolph, Alderſgate, in 1769: and the rectory of St. Margaret, Weſtminſter, on the death of Dr. Thomas Wilſon, in April 1784. He was alſo many years in the commiſſion of the peace for Derby and Leiceſter. In 1787 he publiſhed "A Letter to the late Dr. "Johnſon on the Subject of a Future State." Dr. Johnſon and Dr. Taylor had been intimate from their boyiſh days, and the intimacy continued uninterrupted till the latter's death. Johnſon went firſt to Pembroke college, Oxford, where Taylor followed him, but was diſſuaded by the former from entering into that college by his repreſenting to him the dullneſs of his tutor, one Jordan, who, Johnſon ſaid, "ſcarcely knew a noun from an adverb." Dr. Taylor therefore went to Chriſt Church. He frequently talked of leaving his fortune to Dr. Johnſon: and, upon the Doctor's death, of bequeathing it to the Rev. Mr. Hayes; and, as a proof of it, actually put his will into that gentleman's hands a little before he retired into Derbyſhire. Mr. Hayes, having too much delicacy to inſpect it in his preſence, returned it. Since this, he made a new will, and has left his whole fortune to a little boy in his own neighbourhood, of the name of Taylor, about 12 or 14 years old. He died worth about 1200l. a year, beſide perſonalities to a very conſiderable amount. He was remarkable for having the fineſt breed of milch cows in Derbyſhire, or perhaps in England; and ſold one ſome time before his death for 160 guineas, and a heifer for 70 guineas. A volume of Sermons, prepared by him for the preſs, was publiſhed in May 1788.

P. 433. The church of *Huſband's Boſworth*, dedicated to All Saints, is in the patronage of Thomas Smith, Eſq.

Roger Smith, rector here, publiſhed a ſingle Sermon in 1719.

Knightley Holled, D. D. had a diſpenſation, in March 1776, to hold this rectory, with that of Burly, co. Northampton.

Mr. Rogers, who is alſo rector of Brampton, was preſented in May 1777.

The ſtorm which damaged the church of Huſband's Boſworth was attended with ſuch terrible thunder and lightning as had not had its equal in the memory of man. On Sunday July 6, 1755, between ſeven and eight in the evening, ſeveral ſtones were ſtruck out of the walls within-ſide, the pavement in ſome places raiſed an inch above their former level, their bells diſplaced, their frames and wheels much ſplintered, the ſpire in particular was very much ſhattered, a large chaſm opened in it, about twelve yards in length, and one in breadth, from whence many heavy ſtones were forced to a great diſtance; globes of fire were ſeen in the air, flaſhes of lightning in a terrible manner ran along the ſtreets, and a great ſmoke and ſulphureous ſmell iſſued from the aperture of the ſpire; and what was remarkably providential, ſeveral hundred weight of ſtones fell about, and upon, the grave where the miniſter (and a large congregation attending) had juſt buried a corpſe, which funeral rites, had they been performing at that alarming juncture, muſt inevitably have occaſioned the mournful ſolemnity of many.

At the time of the earthquake in 1750 a child in this pariſh was ſhaken out of a chair into the fire, and ſomewhat burnt. The earthquake extended as far as the South end of Derby, where it was but weak.

Ibid. The church of *Bottesford*, dedicated to St. Mary, is in the patronage of the Duke of Rutland.

A chantry for one prieſt was founded here by John Codington and John Woodland, and another by the anceſtors of the Earl of Rutland. See p. 555.

Add to the rectors of Bottesford,

Radulfus de Albinico, 1224.
Nicholaus de Belvoir, 1234.
Peter de Ros, 1271.
Will' de Filungele, 1290.
John Thoreton, Dec. 1784.

Ibid. The manor of *Great Bowden*, which was given by Henry III. in the beginning of his reign to William de Cantelupe, fell in 1330 into the hands of Edward III. who thereupon gave it, with the manor of Harborough, to his brother John de Eltham earl of Cornwall; who dying without iſſue 1356, the King gave the ſaid manors to Jeffrey de Scrop. Divers lands in this pariſh and in Harborough belonged before the diſſolution of the monaſteries to a chantry in Great Bowden; but being then ſeized into the King's hands, with other lands in the ſaid pariſhes belonging to a chantry at Little Boughton in Northamptonſhire, were exchanged by Edward VI. with Sir Robert Stirley and Frideſwide his wife, for lands in Lincolnſhire and Nottinghamſhire.

Of

Of the chantry here at the time of the diſſolution, no return was made.

The parſonage was ſettled by Henry VIII. upon Chriſt Church College in Oxford; and the patronage continues in the Dean and Canons.

The church, dedicated to St. Peter, is a perpetual curacy.

Richard Le Scrop was rector in 1378.

Robert Bothe, LL. D. 1474.

John Chambre, 1508.

Edward Griffin, B. A. the preſent incumbent, 1788.

The common field, 2600 acres, was incloſed in 1776.

P. *436. To the rectors of *Brokeſby* add,

Ralph Barry, 1252. John Smyth, 1433.

Gilbert de Glen, 1290.

Ibid. Robert Gilbert, rector of *Broughton* in 1416, exchanged with William Greneak. Robert de Kyrkton was rector in 1420.

Ibid. To the rectors of *Bruntingthorpe* add,

Mathew de Sadenton, 1237. Richard Martyn, 1455.

Ibid. William de Burg was rector of *Buckminſter* in 1240. J de Petlinge, 1249. Robert de Drayton, reſigned 1278; ſucceeded by John de la Hey.

At *Buckminſter* and *Sewſtern* (adjoining to Woolſthorpe, co. Linc. where Sir Iſaac Newton was born in 1643) are lands which Sir Iſaac inherited from his mother Hannah, daughter of James Ayſcough, of Market Overton *; which lands, with the manor of Woolſthorpe aforeſaid, were ſold by Mr. John Newton, to Edmund Turnor, of Stoke Rochford, co. Linc. Eſq. 1732.

Dr. Noel Broxholme, a phyſician of great note, was born at Buckminſter.

P. 436. Thomas Jacomb, ſon of John Jacomb, of *Burton Lazars*, became, in 1640, at the age of 18, either a batler or a commoner of Magdalen Hall, Oxford; but leaving that Univerſity on the commencement of the civil war, he removed to Emanuel College, Cambridge; and afterward, on taking the Covenant, became fellow of Trinity College, in the place of a Loyaliſt ejected; and took his degree of Maſter of Arts with much reputation. Coming to London in 1647, he entered into orders in the Preſbyterian way; was received as chaplain into the family of the counteſs dowager of Exeter, daughter to the earl of Bridgewater; obtained the rectory of St. Martin Ludgate; aſſiſted the London commiſſioners in ejecting miniſters and ſchoolmaſters of a contrary perſuaſion; was zealous for promoting the cauſe, and in good eſteem of thoſe of his perſuaſion; and was appointed one of thoſe who were to approve ſuch Preſbyterian miniſters as were to be ſettled in livings in 1659. He obtained the degree of D. D. by royal mandate in 1661; but was ejected from St. Martin's, for nonconformity, at St. Bartholomew,

* See Gent. Mag. vol. XLII. p. 521.

1662,

1662, from which time he held a conventicle, till, falling into many troubles for it, he retired into the family of his pious patroneſs the Counteſs of Exeter, in whoſe ſervice he died March 27, 1687, and was buried in the church of St. Anne, Alderſgate, London. His miniſtry is repreſented by the Nonconformiſts to have been acceptable and uſeful. His zeal for the glory of his Maſter, and his love to the ſouls of men, made him conſtant and diligent in his work, which he eſteemed both his honour and pleaſure. At the firſt appearance of a cancer in his mouth, he ſeemed not more concerned about it, than as it was likely to hinder his preaching; and when, after waſting ſickneſs, he was reſtored to ſome degree of eaſe and ſtrength, he joyfully returned to his duty; nay, when his pains were tolerable, preaching was his beſt anodyne; and the reflection upon the divine goodneſs, which enabled him for it, was a great relief of his pains. His ſermons were clear, ſolid, and affectionate; and they were printed in a fair and lively character in his converſation. He was of a ſtaid mind, and temperate paſſions. In managing affairs of moment he was not vehement and confident, not impoſing and overbearing, but receptive of advice, and yielding to reaſon. He was full of compaſſion, charity, and beneficence. He was a Nonconformiſt upon moderate principles; much rather deſiring to have been comprehended in the national church, than to have ſeparated from it. He met with trouble after his ejection; but the Divine Providence ſecured him, by diſpoſing of him into the family of the honourable lady abovementioned; who, to the utmoſt of her power, comforted and ſupported pious Nonconformiſt miniſters and people, when the ſtream ran ſo ſtrong againſt them. Her reſpect for him was peculiar, and her favours conferred upon him extraordinary; for which he made the beſt return, by his conſtant care to promote religion in her family. In his laſt ſickneſs his pains were very ſevere, but his patience was invincible, and an humble ſubmiſſion to the Divine pleaſure was the habitual frame of his ſoul. When an intimate friend firſt viſited him, he ſaid "I am uſing the means, but I think my appointed time is come. If my life might be ſerviceable to convert or build up one ſoul, I ſhould be content to live: but if God hath no more work for me to do, here I am, let him do with me as he pleaſeth." At another time he told the ſame perſon, it was a determined caſe, and therefore deſired him to reſign him to God, ſaying, "It will not be long before we meet in heaven, never to part more; and there we ſhall be perfectly happy; there neither your doubts and fears, nor my pains, ſhall follow us; nor our *ſins, which is beſt of all.*" After a long languiſhing, without any viſible alteration, being aſked how he did, he replied, "I lie here, but get no ground for heaven or earth,"—'except (ſays one) in your preparations for heaven:'—"O yes (ſaid he), there I ſenſibly get ground, I bleſs God." He had a ſubſtantial joy in the reflection upon his life ſpent in the faithful ſervice of Chriſt, and the proſpect of a bleſſed eternity. This made him long to be above; ſo that he ſaid, with ſome regret, "Death flies from me; I make no haſte to my father's houſe." He left behind him a moſt valuable library of books in all kinds of learning; and had himſelf publiſhed the following articles: 1. "Enoch's Walk and Change, a Funeral Sermon, at the Burial of Mr. Rich. Vines, Feb. 7, 1655; with a ſhort Account of the Life and Death of Mr. Rich. Vines." 2. "The

active and public Spirit, preached at St. Paul's Oct. 26, 1656." 3. "God's Mercy for Man's Mercy, preached at the Spittle, 1657." 4. "Two Farewell Sermons at Bartholomew-tide;" his picture is before the title, among other pictures of Nonconformists that preached farewell sermons in London. 5. "Several Sermons preached on the whole eighth Chapter of the Epistle to the Romans: eighteen of which were preached on the 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th, Verses of the said Chapter, London, 1672." This is sometimes called his Commentary on the eighth Chapter to the Romans. 6. "How Christians may learn in every State to be content." This is in the Supplement to the Morning Exercise at Cripplegate, 1674. 7. "The Covenant of Redemption." This is in the Morning Exercise methodized, &c. preached at St. Giles's in the Fields, in May 1659, Lond. 1676. 8. "The upright Man's Peace at his End, opened in a Funeral Discourse, Dec. 8, 1681, upon the Death of Mr. Matthew Martin, Citizen of London." 9. "A Treatise of holy Dedication, both personal and domestic; recommended to the Citizens of London upon their entering into their new Habitations, 1668." This was written after the grand conflagration of London (see p. 622); and published after the citizens had returned to their habitations when re-built. 10. "A short Account of the Life of Mr. William Whittaker, late Minister of St. Mary Magdalen, Bermondsey, in Southwark, Lond. 1674." This is set before Mr. Whittaker's Eighteen Sermons preached upon several Texts of Scripture.—Wood mistakes in supposing he was one of the Continuators of Poole's Annotations. See Wood, II. 800, and Nonconformists Memorial, I. 129.

Ibid. The following epitaph in *Burton Overy* church-yard has been handed to the press as a whimsical curiosity:

"THOMAS DYER, of Leicester's first cut.
Here lyeth the body of two, aged 24 and 22,
THOMAS DYER, schoolmaster of this place,
For pious parts and virtue too,
We hope his soul's at rest, and WILLIAM SIMPKIN's too;
These flowers of youth were nipt away,
By accident as we may say;
Death met them in the dark,
And caus'd us to weep,
And here they lie like two that are asleep;
Water is powerful, by them it shews,
Venture not where you not know;
Two brothers like within they lie, together liv'd,
All you that pass us by,
Take care, in time prepare to die;
On June the 20th this accident was done,
In one thousand seven hundred and twenty-one;
Here you see we are born to die,
When God sees good we cannot put it by;

Let

Let us mind God's word, let his book be our guide,
Then death will be a friend to us we need not be ſurpriz'd;
Our life's like a candle, a pen that writeth faſt,
Or a flower that fades, or bloſſoms that trees caſt;
Our glaſs runs on, our body's from earth came,
And to earth they muſt return again;
When death to us appears, it makes us look wan,
When a dart ſtrikes through heart, then ſoul and
Body parts, full ſoon then we are gone;
Mind your time, think of your end,
As they are gone for want of room I muſt
have done, 1721."

P. 436. Robert of Leyceſter had the rectory of *Cadeby* in 1238.

P. 437. The church of *Carlton Curlew* (or *Carlton cum Ilſton*) is dedicated to St. Mary, and is in the patronage of Mr. John Palmer.

Walter de Hanford was rector here in 1234. Lewis Palmer, Nov. 1733.

Thomas biſhop of Rathlure, 1472. —— Palmer, preſented Aug. 1734.

Richard Gough, M. A. of Trin. Coll. preſented in April 1781, to the rectories of Blakeney cum cap. de Glanford, and Langham Parva cum Cokethorp, co. Norf.

Ibid. At *Caſtle Donnington* was formerly an hoſpital, dedicated to St. John the Baptiſt (ſee pp. 550. 556.); and a chantry for one prieſt, founded by Henry Staunton.

The church is dedicated to St. Edward; patron, Edward Foſbrook, Eſq.

P. 438. The church of *Catthorpe*, or *Thorpe Thomas*, dedicated to St. Mary and All Saints, was in 1757 in the patronage of Thomas Harper, Eſq.

Thomas Cave, rector, died May 27, 1756, aged 63. See his epitaph, p. 501.

Ibid. The church of *Claxton*, or *Long Clauſton*, dedicated to St. Remigius, was in 1776 in the patronage of William Halhed, Eſq. and John Caſwall, clerk.

John Pery was rector in 1508.

Ibid. The church of *Claybrook*, or *Cleybrook*, dedicated to St. Peter, is in the patronage of the Crown.

Laurence Warwick was rector in 1224.

Henry Pierce, vicar in 1659. See p. 312.

The widow of Mr. Hutchinſon (p. 439) died at Leiceſter Jan. 7, 1788, aged 66. She was daughter of the Rev. Mr. Ledbroke (vicar of Scraptoft and rector of Aſton Flanvile and Burbach, ſee p. 274); and her mother was nearly related to the Duke of Kent.

P. 441.

P. 441. Henry de Ettewell was preſented to the church of *Coſton*, or *Kaſton*, in 1238.

P. 442. Edward Wells was elected from Weſtminſter ſchool to Chriſt Church, Oxford, in 1686; M. A. there June 1, 1693; B. and D. D. April 5, 1704. He was a tutor in his college, and among others had under his care the famous Browne Willis, who preſented him to the rectory of Blechley in Bucks (where his nephew E. Wells was his curate). Dr. Wells obtained the rectory of Cotteſbach in 1717; and died in Auguſt 1727. The following is a liſt of his publications: 1. "An "Hiſtorical Geography of the Old and New Teſtament, &c. illuſtrated with Maps "and Chronological Tables, 4 vols 8vo. 2. "The Young Gentleman's Courſe "of Mathematics," 3 vols 8vo. 3. "An Hiſtorical Geography of the Old and "New Teſtament, &c." 4. Arithmetic and Geometry, vol. I. Trigonometry, "Mechanicks, and Opticks, vol. II. Aſtronomy, Chronology, and Dialling, "vol. III. Illuſtrated with ſeveral Copper Plates." 5. "A Paraphraſe, with An-"notations on all the Books of the Old and New Teſtament," 6 vols 4to. 6. "An "Help for the right Underſtanding of the ſeveral Divine Laws and Covenants," 8vo. 7. "Controverſial Treatiſes againſt the Diſſenters." 8. "An Expoſition of "the Church Catechiſm." 9. "Prayers on common Occaſions, appertaining to the "forementioned Expoſition of the Church Catechiſm." 10. "Harmonia Gram-"maticalis: or, a View of the Agreement between the Latin and Greek Tongues, "as to the declining of Words, &c." 11. "A Letter to a Friend, concerning the "great Sin of taking God's Name in vain." 12. "Unworthineſs no Excuſe for "not coming to the Sacrament." 13. "Of Children's Capacity to receive Reli-"gious Inſtructions; and of the Manner how to give them ſuch Inſtructions; to-"gether with Prayers adapted to the Capacities of Children." 14. "A Diſcourſe "concerning the great and indiſpenſable Duty of a decent and reverent Behaviour "in Church." 15. "The great and indiſpenſable Duty to contribute liberally to "the Re-building, Building, Repairing, Beautifying, and Adorning Churches; "being a Diſcourſe, ſhewing, that the Marriages of ſuch as are near of Kin, are "ſinful under the Goſpel, as well as they were under the Law. To which is "added, the Table of Marriage." 17. "Forty-ſix Propoſitions, briefly proving, "that his preſent Majeſty King George I. is the only rightful and lawful King of "Great Britain." 18. "Elementa Arithmeticæ Numeroſæ & Specioſæ. In uſum "Juventutis Academicæ," 8vo, an excellent treatiſe. 19. "Dionyſii Geographia "emendata & locupleta, Additione ſcil. Geographiæ hodiernæ, Græco Carmine "pariter dilatæ, cum XVI Tabulis Geographicis," 8vo; a valuable work which "has paſſed through ſix editions. 20. "A Set of Maps of Ancient and Modern "Geography." 21. "A Treatiſe of Geography ſuited to the Maps," 8vo. 22. "Remarks on Dr. Clarke's Introduction to his Scripture Doctrine of the Trinity," 8vo. 23. "A Reply to Dr. Clarke's Letter to Dr. Wells," 8vo.

P. 445. The church of *Croxton Kernier*, or *Croxton Kyriel*, is dedicated to St. John; patron, the Duke of Rutland.

At the time of the ſurvey *, Croxton was the king's land, and conſiſted of twenty-four carucates.

This town was given by William the Conqueror, as part of the barony of Eye in Suffolk, to Robert Mallet, a great Norman; but was ſoon forfeited by his adhering to Robert duke of Normandy, in oppoſition to his younger brother William Rufus.

The barony of Eye (to which Croxton and Segebroke, com' Lincoln, then belonged) was given by Rufus to his nephew Stephen, who, upon his being advanced to the throne, granted this honour, &c. to his natural ſon William, who ſtyled himſelf Earl of Warren, Bolein, and Moreton.

This Earl William † gave all that waſte land at Croxton behind the park, *poſt parcum*, and about the ſpring called Haliwell on both ſides of the valley, for the building an abbey upon, with full right to the mill and water-courſes, paſturage, and all advantages thereunto belonging; and likewiſe he gave them forty acres of land lying towards Saltby, and all the waſte at the three ditches. He likewiſe gave them the church at Croxton, with the appurtenances, and a meſſuage with a *virgatum*, with the tofts and croft land, ploughed and unploughed, meadow and paſture, appertaining; and one carucate of his demeſne land, with meadow and common. King Henry II. confirmed this grant, and afterwards John earl of Moreton. There is no date or circumſtance mentioned ‡ to determine the year when this William earl of Warren founded the abbey of Croxton; only this we know, that it muſt have been before 1160 (3 Hen. II.); for in that year this Earl William died. He dying without iſſue, King Henry II. retained awhile theſe earldoms in his own hands; during which time William ſon of Ingeram Porcarius, and Domina Maſilia de Apeyard, had Croxton and Segebroke given them in exchange for Corſham and Culington, which the Conqueror had given unto Ingeram his father. William Porcarius had two thirds, and Maſilia had one third, of Croxton and Segebroke. William, and after him his brother Hugh Porcarius, were ſeiſed of the lordſhip of Croxton, &c. till John earl of Moreton (afterwards King John) raiſed commotions againſt his brother King Richard, then priſoner in Germany, and gave theſe towns to his chamberlain Hubert de Burgo. Hugo Porcarius being abſent in Normandy, but returning with King Richard, was reſtored to his lands at Croxton, &c. and continued in poſſeſſion till, upon the French ſeizing on the lands belonging to the Engliſh in Normandy, King John in return ſeized upon the lands belonging to the French in England. Hugo Porcarius living in Normandy, his lands at Croxton eſcheated to the Crown, and King John gave to Galfridus Lutterel the two thirds of Croxton, and two thirds of the park there.

5 John. Robert de Centermarie and Maud gave half the mill, and three acres of land, to Adam, abbot of the abbey of St. John of Croxton; reddendo per ann' 5s.

14 cal' Maii, 27 Hen. III. Hubert de Burgo, earl of Kent, falling into diſgrace, and his title to the lordſhip impeached, King Henry III. ſeized upon and gave it in fee to Bertram de Criol §, from whom it came to his ſon Nicholas, a baron

* Domeſday, p. 230. a. † Croxton Regiſter. ‡ Dugd. Bar. p. 76.

§ He was called the great lord of Kent, where he had large poſſeſſions; ſucceeded Hubert de Burgo in the ſhrievalty of that county, and continued in that office from the 16th to the 24th year of Henry III. and again from 27 to 32 Hen. III. Harris, p. 424.

of

of the realm, who 25 Ed. I. was ſummoned to parliament as a baron. Whilſt this town continued in the poſſeſſion of William Porcarius, ſon of Ingeram, he gave the abbey, for the health of the ſouls of himſelf, his mother Matilda, Ingeram his father, and Hugo his brother, his two-thirds of the park at Croxton, with all the wood, meadows, rights, and profits, lying within the park wall, *ambitum muri*. He likewiſe confirmed to the abbey that carucate of land in Croxton which Roger Porcarius gave. He gave alſo all the profits of his ſalt at Dunington in Holland. Theſe bequeſts were confirmed to the abbey by King Richard I. The third part of Croxton, &c. being the eſtate of Maſilia de Apeyard, as mentioned above, it came to Margery, the wife of Roger de Sancto Albino, who, with Wimerus their ſon, gave and granted to the abbey their third part of the park and Croxton, with every thing lying within the park wall, and the third part of Roger Porcarius's carucate of land, and the profits of the ſalt at Donington; which grant, the regiſter ſays, was confirmed by John earl of Moreton, afterwards King John Hugo, brother of William Porcarius, granted to the abbot all his demeſne of Croxton, with the appurtenances, privileges, profits, and advantages, the management and cultivation of the ſaid demeſne, with all aſiaments and boons, and days work due and to be done by the tenant, for the manor land, in as full and ample a manner as Ingeram his father was entitled to, to be held by the abbot and convent for ever, in fee-farm, by the payment of four marks of ſilver per annum, in lieu of all ſervices due to him or his heirs. He excepts his capital manſion and all his lands there, held from him by his tenants.

23 Hen. III. The king grants to the canons of Croxton 5 l. annually, payable out of the Exchequer, till he can aſſign to them lands of that value. This was to pray for the ſoul of his father King John. He died at Newark, and his heart was buried in this abbey *.

30 Hen. III. A *finalis concordia*, or agreement, was made in the King's Court at Weſtminſter, betwixt Nicholas Cryol querentem and Galfridus abbot of Croxton deforcientem, concerning the cuſtoms and ſervices which the ſaid Nicholas required from the ſaid abbot, for his lands held by him in Croxton from the ſaid Nicholas, who demanded four marks of ſilver annually to be paid him from the ſaid abbot, and likewiſe ſuit to his court of Croxton from three weeks to three weeks, and view of frank-pledge from all the abbot's tenants in Croxton, with the aſſize of bread and beer, and fines for treſpaſſes. The abbot (in conſideration of the ſaid Nicholas's leave to incloſe and keep to their own ſeparate uſe all the waſte land † behind the park, *retro parcum*, and all the waſte land about the ſpring called Haliwell, and all the rough buſhy land, *tota bruera*, from the great road leading from Croxton to Waltham, to the bounds of Branſton Weſtward, and from Berſcaldeby South, for which he agrees to pay in money the annual rent of four marks of ſilver, and ſuit and ſervice to the ſaid Nicholas's courts of Croxton)

* Madox, Exchequer, 270.

† Hugh Porcarius had before releaſed all his right to this waſte, ſee Croxt. Reg. p. 41. The free tenants had done the ſame; ibid p. 45.

agrees and acknowledges that the water, fiſh, and fiſhery of the water and Mill Pool, &c. with a ſaving to the abbot for the mill and the water to ſerve it, provided the dams and banks do not hold the water ſo high as to damage the ſaid Nicholas's lands *.

The abbot of Croxton changed lands here with Tho' de Lincoln, for his manor and lands lying in Howes †.

Croxton, com' Leic'. Temporal'; red' & firmar' & tenen' in diverſis domin' man', vill', & hamlet', in com' Leiceſt'. In Croxton Kirrial 38l. 7s. 8½d. Waltham & Freby cum membris 58l. 12s. 8d. in Howes 23l. 12s. 10½d. Charnford 42s. 8d. Broughton cum membris 34l. 12s. 2d. Saltby & Sproxton cum membris 33l. 3s. 2d. Eton cum Branſton 23l. 10s. 1d. Skevynton 8l. 3s. 8d. & Knypton Harſton 62s. Enderby 20s. Humberſton 26s. 8d. Villa Leiceſtr' 36s. Rothely 22s. Mountſorrel 20s. Firford 48s. South Croxton 13s. 8d. Tilton 9s. Melton Mowbray 10s. Kirkby Bellers 10s. 10d. Brantinby 6s. Sapilby 21s. Stapleford 41s. Burton cum Preſtwood 6d. Summa totalis 227l. 17s. ‡.

Prof' provenient de placitis & perquiſ' & amerciam' infra prædict' maner' & dom' com' annis, vid. de Croxton Kerial cum membris 4s. 4d. Waltham & Frayby cum Fragby 4s. Howes 3s. 4d. Broughton cum membris 2s. Saltby & Sproxton 16s. 8d. Eton & Braunſton 1s. 1d. Skevington 3s. 4d.—35s. 4d.

Scit' monaſter' de Croxton cum cartilag' gard' & dom' infra precinct' dict' ſcit' ſituat' nec diverſ' clauſ' & ter' dominical' in manibus abb' exiſtent'.—55l.

Red' & firm' in Huntington per ann' 9s.

Monaſt' Croyland. Valet in portione 6s. 8d. annuatim dict' monaſt' ſolut', viz. monaſt' de Croxton §.

The regiſter of Croxton ſays ‖, Villa de Croxton reſpondit pro 24 car' terræ.

Of the chantry here no return was made at the diſſolution; of the monaſtery, ſee p. 550.

Ralph de Lincoln was abbot 1231; William de Graham, 1273.

Eight children were taught here in 1720 on the intereſt of 100l and ſome ſmall benefactions.

Ibid. The church of *South Croxton* is dedicated to St. John the Baptiſt, and is likewiſe in the patronage of the Duke of Rutland.

John de Salteby was rector in 1224.

Philip Hacket, M. A. the preſent rector 1788.

Ibid. 5 Jac. Inquiſitio capta apud Leiceſtr' 2 Marcii, poſt mortem Andrew Noel, militis, qui tenet manerium de *Dalby ſuper le Wolds* cum pertinentiis, & rectoriam de Dalby, 20 meſſuag', 20 cottag', 20 garden', 1 molend' ventriticum, 70 acras terræ, 260 acr' prati, 70 acr' paſturæ, 257 acr' boſci, & 2s. 5d. redd' cum pertinentiis in Dalby prædict', quondam parcell' poſſeſſ' nuper hoſpitalis Sancti Joh' Jeru-

* Croxton Regiſter, p. 48. † Croxton Reg. ‡ Ex Offic. Primit.
§ Tenths Office. ‖ Croxton Reg. p. 38.

ſalem

ſalem in Anglia diſſolut', ac 2 meſſ', 2 cottag', 100 acr' terræ, 40 acr' prati, 100 acr' paſt', 2 acr' boſci, cum pertin', in Dalby prædict', quondam parcell' poſſeſſionum Thomæ Babington, armigeri, & Elienor' ux', ac 3 meſſuag', 4 cottag', 1 columbar', 200 acr' terræ, 100 acr' prati, 200 acr' paſtur', 40 acr' boſci, cum pertinentiis in Dalby, quondam parcell' poſſeſſionum Will' Wigſton, militis, de rege in capite per ſervitium unius feod' milit'; ac manerium de Broughton ac Nether Broughton de rege in capite, per ſervit' quartæ partis unius feod' mil'; ac manerium de Stoneſby cum pertin', 8 meſſuag', 4 cottag', 1 molendin' ventritic', 40 acr' terræ, 100 acr' prati, 500 acr' paſturæ, 2 acr' boſci, 7 ſ. 4 d. redd' 2 capon', & ½ lib' piperis, cum pertin' in Stoneſby, parcell' poſſeſſ' prior' Sti Johanni Jeruſalem quondam perquiſit' de Georgio Swillington de rege in capite per 20 partem 1 feod' mil'; & obiit 19 Oct'; et quod Edward Noel, miles, eſt ejus filius & hæres, & fuit tempore mortis patris 25 ann' & amplius *.

Ibid. The church of *Dalby Parva* is dedicated to St. James; the patron Edward Hartopp Wigley, Eſq.

Richard de Lincoln had the perpetual vicarage in 1224.

John de Dalderby, vicar in 1272, when it was worth but five marks a year, had a diſpenſation to hold *Hether* alſo.

Of Theophilus Ruſted, vicar about 1640, ſee p. 328.

Of the commandery of Knights Templars in Dalby, ſee p. 551; and Magna Britannia, p. 1367.

Mr. Duncomb, who bought Hemſley from the Duke of Buckingham, bought Dalby and Nether Broughton alſo; his heirs are in poſſeſſion of both.

Ibid. The church of *Dalby Chaucombe*, or *Chalcombe*, otherwiſe *Dalby Magna*, is dedicated to St. Swithin, and was re-built by brief ſoon after 1660 (ſee pp. 77. 268.); the patron Sir Charles Sedley, Bart.

Thomas Newton, B. A. rector, 1778.

Ibid. The church of *Desford* is dedicated to St. Martin, and is in the patronage of the Crown.

Brian de Watton was rector in 1247.

Nicholas reſigned this rectory in 1278; and was ſucceeded by

William de Middleton.

Richard Wilſon, M. A. preſented June 1773; the preſent rector.

* Ex MS. Eſchaet' com' Leiceſtr'.

Pedigree

Pedigree of ONEBY of Desford; from the Barwell Regiſters.

William=

1. Katherine, born in 1665; married in 1691 to Ralph Cook.
2. Sarah, born 1668; died 1727.
3. William,=Mary .....
born 1671.

1. Mary, b. 1694; died 1734.
3. John, b. 1699.
4. Another ſon, b. 1702.
5. Anne, b. 1703.
6. Thomas, b. 1707; died 1729.

2. William, b. 1696;=Mary Mold, married
bur. Nov. 13, 1762. | 1733; died 1740.

Thomas, bapt. May 10, 1736; died May 25, 1736.
Mary, died 1738.

Ibid. The church of *Diſeworth*, *Dyſeworth*, or *Deſworth*, is dedicated to St. Bartholomew; and is in the patronage of the Company of Haberdaſhers.

In 1720 here was a ſchool for ſix girls, who were taught reading and ſewing, by a miſtreſs, for an allowance of 3*l.* a year.

P. 447. *Dixley*, or *Diſhley*, is a village formerly belonging to the adjoining monaſtery of Geronden.

The chapelry (ſee p. 557) is in the patronage of Sir William Gordon.

William the chaplain was preſented to this cure by the abbot of Leiceſter in 1250.

Ibid *Doniſthorpe*, or *Durandeſthorpe*, is a ſmall village, ſtanding partly in this county and partly in Derbyſhire; and ſituated in the three pariſhes of Seile, Greiſley, and Meyſham. The manor has long been the property of the ancient family of the Greſleys.

Ibid. The church of *Eaſtevell*, or *Eſtevill*, was given to Leiceſter abbey by Robert Arraby, and confirmed by Henry II. It is dedicated to St. Michael, and is in the patronage of the Crown.

Eſtwelle eſt de feodo Arraby; & in Swaneton, Eſtwelle, & Eton, ſunt 6 car' terræ, quæ reſpondent de dim' feodo militis, & quando ſcutagium eſt ad tres marc'; prædict' 6 car' terræ debent 20*s.* quælibet car' 3*s.* 4*d.* quælibet virgata 10 den'. *

Item Eſtwell eſt de feodo Ferrers.

Johan' Waring tenet in capite manerium de Eſtwell †.

Hawiſa, firſt wife of William de Fortibus earl of Albemarle, afterwards of Baldwine de Betun, gave to the monks of Gerendon, co. Leiceſter, four carucates of land in Eſtwell about King John's time ‡.

* Reg. Croxt. p. 23. † Roger was then Earl of Rutland. ‡ Dugd. Baron. p. 63.

Roger

Roger Brabazon, Sir Roger 53 Hen. III. Sir Roger Brabſon, of Saxby, juſtice, 11 Ed. II.*

De Tho' Brabaſon pro quarta parte feod' mil' in Eſtwell 10 s. de feodo de Baſſet de abb' Gerendon, pro duodecima parte unius feodi militis de feodo de Baſſet 3 s. 4 d. †

Inquiſitio capta 6 Ed. VI. poſt mortem Will' Brabazon, militis, finds that he held the manor of Eſtwell, and lands in Herby, Eton, and Wickham, de rege ut de ducat' Lancaſtr'.

The glebe land belonging to the rectory of Eſtwell contains 36 acres, 2 roods, and is all incloſed. By a decree in chancery May 29, 1706, there is due to the rector 85 l. a year, paid quarterly, and lands ſecured for the payment, in default of which the rector may enter. The rector is likewiſe to have mortuaries, offerings, or ſurplice fees ‡.

Of Chriſtopher Wright, rector here in 1659, ſee p. 317.

Mr. Juxon, rector, 1740, was vicar alſo of Hungerford and Twyford.

Ibid. The church of *Edmundthorp*, or *Edmondthorpe*, dedicated to St. Michael, is in the patronage of the Crown.

P. 448. The rectory of *Elmeſthorpe*, anciently *Ailemeſthorpe*, is, ſtrictly ſpeaking, a ſinecure.

On a beautiful tablet of white marble, ſurmounted with an urn, near the back of the throne in the cathedral at Saliſbury, is the following inſcription:

Arms, 1 and 4. Or, fretty Gules, a canton Ermine, *Noel*; 2. Sable, a chevron between three Leopards faces Or, *Wentworth*; 3. Gules, on a chief lancette Sable, three martlets Or, *Lovelace:* impaling 1 and 4. Argent, on a canton Sable, a lion's dexter paw eraſed Or, *Boothby*; 2 and 3. Gules, a lion rampant Argent, within a bordure vairè Argent and Azure, *Skrymſhire*. Creſt, on a wreath Or and Sable, a ſtag at gaze Argent, attired Or.

"Near this ſtone are placed the remains of
Rowney Noel, D. D.
youngeſt ſon of Sir Clobery Noel, of Kirkby Mallory
in the county of Leiceſter, Bart. who died
Dean of this Cathedral,
VI of July, MDCCLXXXVI, in the LX year of his age.
He married Maria, daughter of Thomas Boothby Skrymſhire,
of Tooley Park in the county of Leiceſter, Eſq.
who cauſed this ſmall tribute of her conjugal love
to be erected to the memory of a moſt tender,
affectionate, and juſtly lamented huſband."

Ibid. For a farther account of *Elſton*, ſee under *Aileſton*.

* Harl. MS. 6111. p. 163. † Aide Roll 20 Ed. III. ‡ Carte's MSS.

Aileſtone, at the time of the ſurvey, was held, under the King, by the Earl of Melland; to whom Turaldus and Ulredus were under-tenants *.

In a MS. book of eſcheats of Leiceſterſhire, 2 Ed. I. Henry Pembrugg appears to be lord of Aileſton.

Fulco Pembrugg, writ ad quod damnum about Elſton †.

William Vernon, miles, tenet Ayleſton manor & Appleby de honore Tutbury.

20 Edw. III. de Roberto de Pembrugg, pro dim' feod' mil' in Ayleſton de feod' Winton †.

10 Hen. IV. tenuit Ayleſton manor & Boſworth manor ‡.

Eſch. 25 Hen. VI. Iſſabella uxor ..... Penbrugg, & nupta prius Ludlow, tenuit Ayleſton manor & Boſworth manor.

30 Hen. VI. Richardus Vernon, miles, Ayleſton manor & Appleby; de honore Tutbury.

Three ſeals are appendant to the following inſtrument, from the original in the Duke of Rutland's archives, 1753:

1. Sir Fulk Pembrugg. Arms and creſt a Saracen's head.
2. Juliana Pembrugg. Pembrugg, impaling..... §.
3. Juliana Vernon. Pembrugg and Vernon ‖.

Hæc indentura teſtatur, quod licet Dominus Fulco de Penbrugg, miles, Juliana relicta Dom' Roberti de Penbrugg, militis, & Juliana relicta Dom' Richardi Vernoun, militis, teneantur & firmiter obligentur Domino Joh' Parker, rectori eccleſiæ de Ayleſton, Willielmo Green de Leiceſter, & Richardo Gameſtan de eadem, in ducentis & quadraginta libris legalis monetæ, prout in quodam ſcripto obligatorio plenius continetur; volunt tamen & concedunt prædicti Johannes, Willielmus, & Richardus, quod ſi conventiones in quibuſdam indenturis de manerio de Ayleſton inter eoſdem confect' bone & fideliter & illæſe obſerventur, quod ex tunc dict' ſcriptum obligatorium ducent' & quadraginta librar' inter eoſdem confect' pro nullo habeatur; ſin autem, in ſuo robore conſiſtat & virtute. In cujus rei teſtimonium præſentibus indenturis ſigilla pertin' ſunt appenſa. Dat' apud Ayleſton, die Mercurii, in feſto Sancto Michaelis, anno regni Regis Ricardi Secundi poſt Conqueſtum ſecundo.

Ibid. The church of *Eyton*, or *Eaton*, dedicated to St. Denys, is now in the patronage of the Crown.

Eyton reſpondit pro XII car', which are thus accounted for in Croxton Reg. **

De feodo Rob' Ferrars	3 car. 3 bov.	
De feodo Belvoir dim' car'		
De feodo Roberti de Inſula ††	8	$3\frac{1}{2}$
	11	$6\frac{1}{2}$

Seven of theſe carucates belonged to Croxton and Leiceſter abbies.

* Domeſday, p. 230. b. 237. a. † Croxton Reg. p. 166. ‡ Carte's MSS.

§ Q. If not Zouch? who might give theſe arms of her mother's creſt.

‖ The ſeal has a boar's head upon a helmet, or ducal coronet. Inſcription, "Sigil' Julian' "Vernoun." ** P. 35.

†† Called ſo from the Earl of Albemarle being then huſband of the great heirs of the Earl of le Inſula, or Iſle of Wight and Devon.

Abbas

Abbas de Croxton tenet in dominio de domino rege, per eſchaetam de Albemarle, dim' feod' unius militis.

Robert de Ros, lord of Belvoir, confirms to Robert Baſſet, of Wolſthorp, all the eight oxgangs of land he held in Woolſthorp and elſewhere, of the fee of Edward le Dyne * de Eton, by the ſervice of giving of a roſe on the nativity of John the Baptiſt. Sans date; penes D. Rutland.

Abbas de St. Mariæ de Pratis habet in campo Auſtrali 26 acres 1 rood, in Northfield 20 acres 3 roods; ſeminantur in quolibet anno; beſides meadow 46 acres meaſured by an eight feet perch †.

Ordinatio vicariæ conſiſtit in toto alteragio ejuſdem eccleſiæ, & ſolvent abb' & conventus Leyceſtr' vicario 13 s. 4 d. Solvet vicaria ſynodalia ‡.

Memorand. Abbas Leiceſtr' recuperavit patronatum de Eyton de Johan' Boteler de Eyton in curia domini regis Ed. I.

Decem carucatæ terræ faciunt feodum unius militis de feodo comitis Albermar' quando ſcutagium eſt ad 3 marc'; quælibet virgata § terræ ſolut' comiti 12 d. & quælibet bovata § 6 d. Carucat' de Warda in eadem forma, ſcilicet 4 s. ||

Eyton reſpondit pro 12 car' terræ.

Summa totius tenementi abb' de Croxton in eadem villa de feodo Albermarle 34 bov', cum pertinentiis. Item de Roberto de Dine 2½ bov' **.

Memorand. Quod de feodo de Griſelye, quod comes de Ferrars eſt capitalis dominus de eodem, & quod abbas habet de eodem 8 bov', quæ vocantur terræ Roberti Buſt, & de dono Will' Malerby 2 bov', & de Roberto Maynard 5 bov', & de dono Roberti Arraby cum corpore ſuo 2 bov', cum pertinentiis, &c.

Sum' de feodo de Griſleye 19 bov' terr'. Sum' de feodo Albermarle & Griſlye 55½ bov'; & quando ſcutagium currit ad tres marcas quælibet virgata ter' de feodo Greſlye ſolvit 10 d. & totum feodum ſuum reſpondit Willielmo Breton & Anab' ux' ſuæ de forinſeco ſervitio.

Will' Breton & Anab' ux' dederunt in eadem villa de feod' Greſlie 1 car', cum pertin'.

Dominus Robertus Nottingham habet dim' car' ter' & dim' bov' terræ nomine Wardæ de feodo Belvoir cum Will' filio Will' Rucerne.

Abb' de Leiceſtr' habet 7 bov' in perpetuam elemoſynam.

Rob' Rucerne habet 9 bov' in dominico de feodo com' Albermar', & aliter 1 car' terræ, nomine Wardæ de Will' filio Will' Rucernæ.

The abbot takes upon himſelf to acquit 26 bov' de ſcutagio.

* Roger Dine held in domain in Eyton three virgates and a half, held of Earl Marchal, viz. earl of Pembroke, who married Alice, daughter of the earl of Albermarle. Croxt. Reg. p. 29.

† Vide Galba, E. III. p. 103. ‡ Ex Regiſtr' apud Bodl. Libr.

§ Two bovates are equal to one virgate.

|| Croxt. Reg. p. 21. ** Ib. p. 22.

Sum' totius terræ in Eyton (excepta terr' Abb' de Croxton, & dim' car' quam tenet Abb' de Leiceſtr') 5 car'. Reſpondit pro 12 car' *.

Eſtwell eſt de feodo de Ferars, viz. 2 car'; Roger de Mowbray 6 car'; Robert de Inſula 4 car'.

1258. A leaſe to Butler.

The abbot of Croxton had at Eyton 13 bovates before the war betwixt John and his barons; and he had, after the war, 10 bovates de feodo Albermarle, in exchange with R. Segrave, and 2 from Robert Maynard. The abbot gave Segrave 12 bovates and a windmill in Ilinſton †. Segrave had this land in right of Iſonda his wife, one of the daughters and heireſſes of William Everune. A fine levied, 44 Hen. III. betwixt H. Segrave . . . . . ‡.

Robert Arraby's land came to Dom' Rob' de Boteler by Arraby's ſiſter and heireſs Cecilia, and Boteler's ſon married Amabilia the other daughter and heireſs of lord Will' Everune, by whom he had a ſon Robert, who held 10 bovates in Eyton in dominico.

Johann' le Boteler tenet de domino rege 5 virgat' terræ, & dim' bovat', unde habet in dominico 3 virg' & ½ bov'.

Abb' Leiceſtr' habet eccleſiam de anteceſſoribus dicti Johannis & 5 bov' terræ unde eccleſia dotata eſt.

Abb' de Croxton tenet in ſervitiis per voluntatem 5 virg' terræ de Willielmo de Boteler, & ipſe de Galfrido de Greſlie, & ipſe de comite Ferrar'; & reddunt per ann' 4 ſ.

Roger Dine tenet in dominico de Comite Marchallo § 3 virgat' & dim' bovat'.

Will' de Boteler tenet de domino de Belvoir in dominio 4 bov' & dim'.

Lands tilled for the ſubſiſtence of the abbey:

1228. 13½ bovates of land apud grangiam, and lying in the fields of Eyton, paid no tithes in kind to the abbot of Leiceſter, a ſolemn agreement being entered into to pay 20s. per ann. in lieu of tithes. The abbot of Croxton engages to lay down no lands then in tillage, nor to incloſe any lands; and to pay tithes of all other his lands which he then had, or ſhould hereafter have, in Eyton, *non obſtante* any privilege obtained, or to be obtained, to the contrary, inter Oſbertum abb' Leiceſtr' & Elyam de Croxton; and to pay tithes in kind from all their other lands, lying in any pariſh where the abbot of Leiceſter had tithes, whether occupied by themſelves or others.

Memorandum. Sunt in Eyton de feodo Rob' Ferrers 3 car' & 3 bov', & de feodo de Belvoir dim' car', & de feodo Roberti de Inſula 8 car' 3½ bov'.

Hæ ſunt terræ non decimandæ apud Grangiam de Eyton, viz. 13 bov' & dim'; 4 bov' ſunt de feodo W. de Candemil, 5 de feodo Aluredi de Sancto Hilario, 2 quæ fuerunt Matild' Teſtardi de feodo Willielmo de Everune, 1 quæ fuit, & 1 . . . . . .

* Croxton Reg. p. 23. Seven carucates muſt then belong to Croxton and Leiceſter abbey.
† Ibid. p. 24. ‡ Helias, then abbot of Croxton.
§ He married Alice, daughter of the earl of Albermarle. Dugd. Bar. p. 63.

Croxton abbas recipiet decimas bladi, ſolvendo annuatim 20ſ.

Agreement, dated 1220.

Tot. In Skebington abbas habuit . . . . . virgat' in dominio & 22 acr' prati cum 2 toftis. Valor' 8 l. 26 Hen. VIII.

De feodo de Grieſly, W. Boteler, 5 virg', & abb' Croxt' de eo.
Robert Boteler, 9 bov'.

De feodo Albermarle, Rogerus Dine, 3 virg' & ½ bov', Croxt' de eo 2 bov'.
John Boteler 5 virg' & ½ bov'.

Item de feodo Albin' 2 virg'.
Abb' Croxt' 1 car' & 1 bov'.
4 car', 1 virg', & 8 bov'.

William Boteler de feodo Belvoir 7 bov' ½.

The abbot held de feodo Albermarle 34 bov'.

De feodo Grieſly 8 bov', vocatur Buſt's land.
2 bov', ex dono W. Malerby.
5 bov', ex dono Rob' Maynard.
2 bov', ex dono Rob' Arraby.

W. Bretun & Arrabella ux' dederunt in Eyton, de feod' Grieſly, 1 car' terræ.

Sir Rob' Boteler = Cicilia, uxor prima, ſoror' & her' Rob' Arraby.

William Boteler =

William Butler. 45 Hen. III.

The abbot recovers againſt this William, ſon of William Boteler, for not doing his *forinſeca ſervitia*, and homage due to the abbot for lands held by him in Eyton of the abbot's fee. Agrees to do theſe duties, and to pay ſuit and ſervice to the abbot's court.

Sir Robert Boteler = Amabilia, filia domini W. Everûne, ux' ſecunda.

Rob' Butteler, qui tenuit 10 bov' in Eyton.

Henry Segrave had 10 bovates of land in Eyton (which he exchanged with the abbot) from Iſonda his wife, ſiſter of this Amabilia; 5 Hen. III. a fine levied.

Abb' de Croxton tenet dim' feod' unius milit' de rege, & eſchaetam de Albermarle.

Valor & redd'. Eaton cum Braunſton 23l. 10ſ. 1d. Val. Hen. VIII. *

Richard Hardy, B. A. rector, 1778.

P. 448. The church of *Enderby*, dedicated to St. John Baptiſt, is in the patronage of Charles Lorraine Smith, Eſq. M. P. for the borough of Leiceſter.

Thomas Robinſon, 1674.

John Simonds, M. A, 1778; died May 19, 1786.

* Ex Officio Primitiarum.

Ordinatio Vicariæ de Enderby, per Hugonem * Epiſc' Lincoln':

Vicarius in eccleſia de Enderby habebit vicariæ ſuæ totum altaragium & terram in eadem, ſcilicet, unam virgatam terræ, & ſolvet per ann' abb' & convent', viz. de Leiceſtr', dimidiam marcam; habebit etiam ſocium capellanum, & reſpondebit ſynodalibus.

Sciendum quod eccleſia de Aldeby, quæ ſtat in campo juxta Soram, ſolebat eſſe eccleſia parochialis & ſub illo nomine confertur nobis in carta fundatoris; ſed in tempore † Oliveri Lincoln' epiſc', per factum ſuum, facta eſt eccleſia de Enderby parochialis eccleſia circiter 1270.

Enderby was a chapel before this converſion into a pariſh church in the place of Aldeby, which ſtood, as the inhabitants were going to it, expoſed to dangers from floods on the Soar ‡.

The pariſh church was anciently at Alderby; but ſtanding in a field near the river Soar, it was hazardous for the inhabitants to come to it. By the conſent of the biſhop of Lincoln, the inhabitants had leave to take down the church of Aldeby, and build one at Enderby; which was from thenceforward to be the pariſh church.

Hugh Wells, biſhop of Lincoln, appropriated the tithes of Enderby to the abbey of Leiceſter, patrons of it, and made a vicarage here, to conſiſt in toto altaragio &c. (as above). If the entry is right in Charity's Rentale of that abbey, fol. 56, this muſt be in King John's, or the beginning of Henry the Third's reign §. This removal of the church to Enderby muſt be earlier than Biſhop Hugh's time; though probably every thing might not be rightly ſettled till Richard Graveſend biſhop of Lincoln's time, about the year 1270, when he confirmed this tranſaction, and enjoined the people to perform every duty to the new erected church of Enderby, as they did at Aldeby. Sir Philip Nevile, then lord of the manor of Enderby, binds himſelf and his ſucceſſors to provide a miſſal, chalice diſh, and principal veſtment, &c. in this church, as he uſed to find in Aldeby church.

Many things relating to Enderby, &c. are in Charity's Rentale abb' Leiceſtr', now in the Bodleian library.

Whetſtone, in this pariſh.

18 Ed. filii Ed. Iſolda, late the wife of Walter de Whetſtone, grants to her ſon Thomas all her lands which ſhe held in Whetſtone as her dowry from Walter her huſband.

* This Hugh [Welles] biſhop of Lincoln, was an infamous enemy of the parochial clergy, by appropriating the rectorial tithes in general to converts; and making the vicarages to conſiſt all of offerings. This ordination is in the ſtyle and terms of the reſt which were appointed by this biſhop Hugh. Dr. VERNON.

† Q. If not done before this time?

‡ Charity's Rentale, fol. 56.

§ Conſ. 11 John, obiit 19 Hen. III.

43 Ed. III. Thomas Jacob de Brantyngthorp lets for twenty years, to Thomas at the lane in Whetſtone, two pieces of land, and two yard land with meadow, for 21s. 6d. of ſilver.

... Hen. VII. John Palmer and Marg' his wife, 1 meſſuage, 3 tofts, 80 acres of arable. 20 acres of meadow, and 40 acres of paſture.

11 Hen. VII. This land, with all the land late Jacob's in Whetſtone, ſold to Roger Wigſtone, which, 38 Hen. VIII. was ſold likewiſe to Ralph Rowlet.

6 Hen. VIII. A deed betwixt John Rowlet and Ralph Rowlet, of London, goldſmith, where John ſells to Ralph his land in Blaby and Counteſthorp for 6l. *

26 Hen. VIII. Sept. 23. William, ſon of Roger Wygſton, Eſq. deceaſed, and Margaret his wife, ſell to Ralph Rowlet, Eſq. the manor of Whetſtone, with all lands, &c. lying there, for 500l.

32 Hen. VIII. Ralph Rowlet was maſter of the mint, and Ralph Rowlet his ſon and heir.

36 Hen. VIII. William and Francis Sheldon ſold to Thomas Palmer one cloſe and half yard land, purchaſed by Sheldon from the Crown, as part of the land belonging to the church of Warwick.

6 Ed. VI. Sir Ralph Rowlet, of St. Alban's, and Dorothy his wife.

Ann. 1 and 2 Phil. and Mary. Thomas Allen, rector of Stevenage, paid 516l. for the purchaſe of this manor, &c. to Sir Ralph Rowlet.

P. 448. The church of *Evington*, dedicated to St. Dennis, is a vicarage in the patronage of the Biſhop of Lincoln.

Ibid. The church of *Fenny Drayton*, dedicated to St. Michael, is in the patronage of the Bracebridges.

Walter de Inſula reſigned this rectory in 1249; and was ſucceeded by

Joh' de Winton.

William de Croft reſigned in 1256; and was ſucceeded by

Robert de Makeſtok, 1256.

Roger de Walden, 1376.

John Dedmore had this rectory inſtead of Burton in Kendale, co. York, by exchange with Roger de Walden, 1395.

The rector here in 1643 was ſequeſtered. See p. 322.

Nathaniel Stevens, rector about 1659, was ejected 1662. See a full account of him pp. 318. 322.

In the church were remaining, April 19, 1788, ſome old monuments, which the compiler of theſe Notes has not yet had an opportunity of examining.

In the church-yard are thoſe which follow:

" Near this place lies the body of
THOMAS HARRISON, late of this town.

* Vide Evid. Trin. Coll.

He

He deceaſed this life the 7th day of November,
in the year of our Lord 1715,
aged 67.

" Here lies interred the body of ELIZABETH,
wife of the aforeſaid THOMAS HARRISON.
She deceaſed this life the 2d day of February,
in the year of our Lord 1745."

John Grundy, died Mar. 21, 1773, aged 64.
Elizabeth Grundy, died Apr. 20, 1776, aged 55.
Joan Grundy, died Jan. 25, 1785, aged 44.
Edward Grundy, died Feb. 25, 1768, aged 17
John Grundy, died June 28, 1773, aged 32.
Anne Geary, of Lindley, died Nov. 24, 1777, aged 79.
William Flint, died July 1768, aged 38.
John Sharman, died March 9, } 1771, aged 59.
Mary Sharman, died March 21, } aged 62.
Anne Bailey, died March 14, } 1764, aged 82.
Edward Bailey, died Oct. 31, } aged 82.

P. 449. Add to the rectors of *Foſton*,
Radulfus de la Pole, 1237.
Joh' de Nottingham, 1242.
Peter Barry, rector here in 1332, exchanged the living for the rectory of Newinton, co. Worceſter, with
John de Gynewell.

Will' de Briewere proffered thirty marks to have ſeiſin of the manor of Foſton, which the King gave him, and which he committed to the cuſtody of Henry de Saccheville *.

P. *450. *Fraby*, or *Frithby*. The earl of Rutland, 16 Jac. †, exchanged Frithby with ——— Hartop, Eſq. ‡

Ibid. Henry de Branſton reſigned the rectory of *Froleſworth* in 1272.
Henry de Anvers, 1272.

P. *451. Add to the rectors of *Garthorp*.
Mauritius de Newporth, 1228.
Tho' Wathelard de Ebor', 1238.

Ibid. Roger Blaudus was rector of *Gaulby* in 1236.

* Mag. Rot. 10 Ric. I. and Madox, Excheq. p. 357.
† Q. if not 41 Eliz.?
‡ See the Enrollment.

Sir

Sir William Burdet (and Alicia his wife), ſon of Hugh Burdet, gave the advowſons of Gaulby and Louſeby to Burton Lazars. King John confirmed this grant *.

P. *451. The manors of *Gerendon* and Sheapſhead were the eſtate of G. Villers, duke of Buckingham, and ſold by him about 1683, to Philips, for about 28,000l. †

Ibid. William de Harecurt was rector of *Gilmorton*, *Gildenmorton*, or *Aurea Morton*, in 1249.

10 Hen. IV. Iſabella de Pembrugg gave to the college at Tong, co. Salop, the manor of Gilden Morden ‡.

P. 450. William Walens had the rectory of *Glen Magna* in 1240.

The church has an embattled tower.

William Hewett, Eſq. of Great Stretton, gave 100l. for apprenticing poor children here.

A little ſtone, on the top of the Eaſt ſide of the North porch here, has an ancient inſcription.

In the church-yard:

" In memory of SAMUEL LANGLEY,
who died the 25th of April, 1763, aged 75 years.
" With care and toil he travell'd England round,
But now through God a reſting-place is found:
And, it is hop'd, his ſoul will ever reſt,
And ſhare the triumph of the juſt and bleſt."

Ibid. Mr. Oveſley was rector of *Glewſton* in 1679. See p. 636.

P. 452. Mr. Peck publiſhed " Four Diſcourſes" in 8vo, 1742; two of which were Viſitation Sermons, one on a Faſt, and the other an Aſſize Sermon.

Ibid. The church of *Godeby Morwood*, or *Gawdeby Marwood*, dedicated to St. Dennis, is in the patronage of the archdeacon of Rocheſter.

Ibid. Walter de Clinton was rector of *Godeſbeck* in 1222; Nicholas de Clinton in 1224.

Ibid. Robert la Beauveyſuer was rector of *Gowteby* in 1251.

Ibid. John de Benewyck, rector of *Godemerdele* in 1262.

P. 453. Of the nunnery at *Gracedieu*, ſee p. 551. After the diſſolution, being granted to Sir Humphry Foſter, by Henry VIII. it was alienated to John Beaumont,

* Dugd. p. 398. † Vernon's Reports, vol. I. p. 227.
‡ See Sharneford, and Dugd. vol. III.

Eſq.

Eſq. and now belongs to a younger family of the Beaumonts, or lately did. Sir John Beaumont, ſon of Francis Beaumont, one of the juſtices of the common pleas in Queen Elizabeth's days, was born in this village. He was a ſtudent in Lincoln's Inn, but, being poetically inclined, ſpent his youth in writing ſeveral poems, viz. "Boſworth Field" (ſee p. 361), and divers tranſlations into Engliſh, of certain parts of Horace, Virgil, Lucan, Perſius, Auſonius, Claudian, &c. which, being all collected together, were printed in London in 1629. He died in 1628; his ſon, Sir John Beaumont, who ſucceeded his father in his ſeat and eſtate, was a great Royaliſt, and, being zealous for King Charles the Second's cauſe againſt the Parliament, was ſlain in his ſervice, leaving no iſſue. Dr. John Beaumont, maſter of Peter-houſe, and regius profeſſor of divinity in Cambridge many years with ſignal applauſe, was of this family.

Ibid. *Groby* manor in Domeſday, in poſſeſſione Hugonis Grentemeſnell.

Roger' de Quincy comes Winton', R. Rob' de Tateſhall, jun', Joh' fil' Alani, Rad' fil' Rogeri de Sum̃y, Rogero de Montealto & Cecil' ux', quod teneat finem int' Hugonem de Albiniaco comit' Arundel, avun' Roberti J. & Raḋi & fratrem Cecilia de liḃo introitu & exitu comit' Arundel' in boſcum, vocat' Challenge Eſtover & Curſum Can' ibidem. Rog' de Sum̃y tenet man' de Barewe poſt mortem Nicholai matris Raḋi debeat fugare in foreſta de Groby. Comes teneat parcum de Bradgate clauſum cum ſaltatoribus. Comes dat licentiam Rogero Sum̃y quod fugat in foreſta ſua, capiat duos damas tempore pinguedinis & duas damas tempore firmationis, & aliæ conventiones notatu p̃dignæ *.

Breve Regis H. III. intratur in rotulo Plitor' coron' anno 12 Ed. I. Com' Leic', hund' de Goſcote, Ric. II. dorſo vallibus continetur breve regis fact' Rogero de Quincy com' Winton', allocationis libertatum factarum in com' Leic' tam ampl' ſicut Johannes Rex conceſſit comiti Leic', & quam Henricus III. confirmavit ei; & idem breve irrotulatur inter placita coron' 12 Ed. I. conſut' rotulo jur' & aſſiſ'. 12 Ed. I. rot' 37. Dat' apud Wodſtoke, 6 Aug', 36 Hen. III.

Inter Hugonem de Albiniaco comitem Arundel, Q. Roger' de Quincy comitem Winton' def'; quod comes Arundell queſtus quod comes Winton' impedivit eum habere liberum introitum & exitum in boſco Le Chaleng ad capiend' eſtoveria & currere cum canibus, quam libertatem Radulfus comes Ceſtr' habuit pertinentem manerio ſuo Barrewe.

Comes Winton' conceſſit comiti Arundell medietatem boſci del Chalenge verſus Barewe cum bundar', ſalva venatione tota comiti Winton', &c. & omnibus aliis boſcis manerii Barewe, excepto parco Quarendon.

Comes Arundell & hæredes habeant foreſtarios, qui portarent arcus, ſagittas, genderas, pecettas, & buzones ſive ſagittas, cum aliis conventionibus notatu p̃dignis. Chimina de Whitwick verſus Groby & verſus Berdon nominantur. Fines Leic' Hen. III. Ann. 24. n. 232 †.

* Placita diverſ' com' apud Hunt' 32 Hen. III. † See my Lord Keeper's book about Leiceſter.

Inter

Inter abbatem de Gerenedon quær', Roger' de Quincy comitem Winton' def'; de bruera & paſtura de diviſa de Whitmore hæred' uſque Flaneſton, p̄ diviſam brueræ de Ibſtoke & de Flaneſton uſque campum abbatis de Stanton, Whytemore, Weſtermaneſwey, Alveſton mede, Bardon, diviſa Charnewode foreſta comitis. Fines Leic', 26 H. III. n. 265.

P. 453. The church of *Gumley*, dedicated to St. Helen, is in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln.

John de Rowel was preſented to this rectory in 1237.
Nicholas de Plumpton reſigned 1256.
Nicholas de Lubbehow, 1249.
John de Rumburg, 1256.
Solomon archdeacon of Leiceſter reſigned in 1263.
John de Benewych ſucceeded in 1263.
Nicholas Keſtyn, M. A. 1659. See p. 313.

Mr. Wynne, formerly of Trinity College, Cambridge, rector alſo of Ruſhden, Northamptonſhire, ſon to the famous Serjeant of that name, died Jan. 26, 1788, aged 79.

Ibid. The South and North Medieties of *Halloughton*, or *Hallaton*, both dedicated to St. Michael, were united in 1728; the patronage before that time being in the Rev. Mr. Benjamin Bewick and Mr. Fenwick. In 1760 it was in the gift of Elizabeth Bewick, widow.

Johannes de Lindſtede was preſented to one of theſe medieties in 1228.
Will' de la Garra, 1264; died in 1291.
Adam de Cranewell, 1291.
Mountjoy Cradock was rector here in 1640. See p. 322.
Maurice Bohem, 1659. See an account of him, p. 308.
William Fenwicke, rector in 1701, publiſhed a ſingle Sermon; as did
George Fenwicke, rector in 1736.

P. *483. John Gaunt, M. A. ſucceeded to the rectory of *Higham* in June 1788.

P. *485. Tota villa de *Howes* eſt de feodo Belvoir, & reſpondit pro 12 car' terræ. Summa totius tenementi abb' de Croxton in villa de Howes, cum 9 bovat' terræ quas homines ſui tenent' de eo ad voluntatem 41 bovat', quæ faciant 5 carr' terræ, & tres bovatas *.—N. B. 12 carucates here, as at Broughton, contain 96 bovates.

Willielmus de Nonnerus dedit eccleſiam de Howes priori de Belvoir, & duas bovatas terræ, & alia tenementa in eadem villa, tempore fundationis †.

Nos Rodbertus Poer & Mabilla uxor meus confirmamus donationem illam quam nos & homines noſtri dedimus eccleſiæ de Belvaer, cum eccleſia de Howes, die quo dedicata fuit in honorem Sc̃i Nicholai.

The advowſon was originally appendant to the manor.

* Croxton abbey book, p. 20, penes D. Rutland.

† Ex Reg. Belvoir, p. 61.

Eccleſia de Howes valet 14 marc' & dim'. Vicarius perpetuus habebit totum altaragium præter principale legatum; percipiet per ann' tres ſummas frumenti pacabilis ad feſt' Michael' a priore de Belvoir; ſolvet ſynodalia; vicaria valet 3 marc' & dim'. Manſum nunc non eſt aſſignatum. Ordinat' per Hugonem epiſc' Lincoln' *.

Eccleſ' de Howes dotata eſt cum 2 bovatis $\left\{\begin{matrix}55\frac{1}{2}\text{ bov.}\\41\text{ bov.}\end{matrix}\right\} 96\frac{1}{2}$ bov.

Will' de Albini, lord of Belvoir, 12 Hen. II. certifies to the king, that he held 32 knights fees de veteri feoffemento, i. e. whereof he was enfeoffed in the time of Hen. I. and 6 knights fees and a half whereof he was enfeoffed ſince the beginning of Henry the Second's reign; whereof Robert Poher held 5 knights fees and a half, Simon de Ropſley 3, and Ralph de Hotot half of a knight's fee †.

It is probable that Howes was part of the fee held by this Robert de Poher, and that this was the Robert Poer who confirmed the advowſon of Howes to Belvoir priory. This priory was founded long before Croxton; the former being founded in the time of William the Firſt, the latter in the time of King John.

By Croxton Regiſter [12 Ed. I.] it ſeems as if at that time Richard Trowel and Tho. Lincoln held by knights ſervice, from the lord of Belvoir, all Howes; and that the reſt of the land owners there held under one or other of thoſe. The manor was Thomas de Lincoln's, and was given by him to Croxton Abbey, partly in exchange for lands in South Croxton.

13 Ed. I. Thomas Lincoln undertook to bear the Abbot of Croxton harmleſs againſt the demands of ſervice, &c. due to R. Roſs and Iſabel his wife, for the lands held by the convent from Thomas de Lincoln. The Abbot complained, that though he held the manor of Howes "in puram elemoſynam," the ſaid Robert and Iſabel diſtrained him to pay 3s. per ann. and ſcutage for half a knight's fee, and ſuit of their court, viz. Belvoir, from three weeks to three weeks. The bailiff of Lord Roſs was preſent, and declared his acceptance of this transfer ‡.

The abbot of Croxton exchanged his lands at South Croxton for 9 bovates of land in Howes, which was the inheritance of Thomas de Lincoln.

Idem abbas habet de ipſo Thoma ibidem de eodem feod' Belveri 9 alias bovatas terræ, quas homines abb' tenent' ad voluntatem ſuam in eadem villa, & ſolvunt abb' & convent' nomine wardæ de Belver pro qualibet bovata 1 d.

Richardus de Trowel tenet de feodo *trichets* § dim' feod' mil' in Howes & Claxton, unde in Howes ſunt 4 car' terræ & 3 bord'; unde dominus R. de Ros tenet in homagio per tres libere tenentes 12 bov' ter', & 6 tofta, & reddunt 26 s. 8 d.

Dominus Radulfus de Charnels tenet in Howes 9 bovatas terræ, dominus Stephanus de Nevil 6 bov', Galfridus de Croſshill 4 bov', Hug' filius Henrici 8 bov', Rob' filius Galfridi 3 bov', Walter Faber 1 bov', Galfridus le Poer 2 bov' & $\frac{1}{2}$, Rob' fil' Auguſtini 1 bov', Robertus filius Gilbert 4 bov', Prior de Belvoir 3 bov'

* Biſhop Hugh was conſecrated Dec. 21, 1209; died in Feb. 1324. See Le Neve.
† Dugd. Baron. p. 113. ‡ Croxton Reg. p. 18. § Sic. Q.?

in

in dominio, Henricus de Herteby 2 bov', W. de Hertby 1 bov', hæredes domini Sim' Ropſlye 8 bov'. Summa 53 bov' & dim' *.

Tho' de Lincoln' tenet de dom' Lincoln', de dom' Belvoir, dim' feod' mil', & dat ſcutagium. Abbas de Croxton tenet de Tho' de Lincoln' de ipſo dim' feodo 27 bov' terræ, & reddunt per ann' 3 l. 15 s. 8 d. Idem habet unum liberum cottagium quod reddit 2 s. Idem habet unum liberum tenementu n qui tenet un' bovatum terræ & duo tofta, & reddunt per ann' 3 s. 8 d. Hugo Charnels tenet de prædicto dim' feodo 1 car' ter' in dominico. Rogerus de Poer tenet de prædict' dim' feodo 2 bov' terr' in dom', & redd' abb' Leiceſtr'. Prior de Belvoir tenet de eodem quinque bov' unde eccleſia dotata eſt, & ipſam eccleſiam in proprios uſus tenet, de quibus 5 bovat' habet 2 bovat' & dim' in dominico. Idem habet un' ſerv', qui tenet ad volunt' 1 bov' terr', & reddit 8 s.; habet etiam unum liberum tenent', qui tenet 1 bov' & dim', & reddit per ann' 11 d. Idem habet lib' cotag' quod reddit per ann' 16 d. Dominus Tho' de Lincoln' habuit tenent' in villa de Howes, qui acquiet' totam terram ſuam de Howes de warda de Belvoir.

John Charnel paid, 20 Ed. III. to the aid, for the 60th part of one knight's fee in Howes, de feodo Roſs.

Hæc eſt menſuratio paſturæ & terræ de Howes, domini Adæ abb' & Willielm' Cantilupe, vicecom' Warwick & Leyceſtr', menſurata per 12 legales homines de vicin' per ſacramentum ſuum, quod virgata terræ potuit ſuſtinere 4 boves, 2 equos, 30 oves, 1 porcum maſculum, & 7 ſues cum ſequela uſque feſt' Sti Martini, 8 anc', & 3 anſeres.

Prior hoſpital' Jeruſalem habet 1 cotag' ad voluntatem per redd' 3 s. Item habet tria cottagia quæ tenentur libere per redd' 3 s. 2 d. Habet etiam duos liberos tenentes, qui tenent 3 bov' terræ in dominico, & redd' 5 ſol' & obolum †.

Homines abb' de Croxton pro auxilio vicecom' per un' den' red' tenentium abb' de Croxton in Howes 23 l. 10 s. . . . . ex perquiſitis 3 s. 4 d. ‡

Ex aliorum donis habemus in Howes; de dono

Roberti le Poer	— 1 car' terr.	Rob' fil' Rad' de Herby	2 bov.
Roberti Maynard	3 boves & 4 ſeboves.	Tho' Lincoln —	1 bov.
Ex conceſſione B. Mainard	½ car' terræ.	Rob' le Poer —	1 car.
Tho' Hotot	— 3 bov.	Rob' Maynard —	7 bov.
W. Clement	— 2 bov.	Galf' fil' H. Patrel —	2 bov. §

P. 454. *Keame*, anciently *Cayham*, is no manor, though called ſo by Burton; but a member of Rodeley, where at this day the inhabitants do ſuit of court.

Ibid. The church of *Kegworth*, dedicated to St. Andrew, is in the patronage of Chriſt's College, Cambridge.

John Maunſell died rector here in 1264.

Warinus de Chaucumb ſucceeded in 1264; died in 1279.

* Croxt. Reg. p. 16. † Ib. p. 17. ‡ Firſt Fruits Office. § Ex Reg. de Belvoir.

Gilbert de Segrave was rector in 1279.
Dr. Honywood in 1643. See p. 323.
The common field here, 2000 acres, was inclosed in 1778.

P. 462. In the South part of *Kirkby Malory* church-yard, on an upright stone:

Here rests,
after a painful illness,
the body of Mr. John Clarke,
late servant to Lord Viscount Wentworth,
who, with qualities equal
to a much higher situation in life,
did his duty with assiduity and integrity
in that station unto which
it pleased God to call him.
He departed this life Feb. 28, 1771,
aged 40 years.
Reader,
act well your part,
in that true merit lies.

On other upright stones:

Here lies the body of George Price, descended from the ancient family of that name, of Witney in the county of Oxford. He departed this life the 3d day of Dec. 1717, in the 61st year of his age.

Abigail, wife of George Price, died March 27, 1727, aged 55.

Sacred to the memory of Mrs. Judith Lamb, relict of Robert Lamb, of Great Addington, in the county of Northampton, gent. who departed this life the 9th of Dec. 1750, aged 75.

Martha Lamb, relict of William Lamb, of Wellby in the county of Northampton, Esq. died July 17, 1786, in the 73d year of her age.

Here lies the body
of Albine Worsdale,
who departed this life
the 18th of August, 1767,
aged 62 years.

Here lies the body of
Anne, the wife of Albine Worsdale,
who departed this life
the 17th of May,
1784, aged 67.

In this cold bed here consummated are,
The second nuptials of this happy pair;
Whom envious Death disparted but in vain,
For now himself hath made them one again.

Mary Dowell, died April 12, 1780, aged 95.
William Dowell, died Aug. 12, 1759, aged 59.
John Dowell, died March 19, 1711-12, aged 22.
Alexander Edgar, died April 20, 1738, aged 54.
Anne, wife of Joseph March, died Nov. 9, 1762, aged 72.

Anne,

Anne, wife of Henry Snears, died June 21, 1787, aged 43.
Henry Snears, died Sept. 28, 1765, aged 75.
Elizabeth Snears, died July 2, 1757, aged 10.
Mary Snears, died Jan. 5, 1756, aged 41.
George Snears, died May 6, 1751, aged 56.
Mary Snears, died March 22, 1775, aged 75.
John Biggs, died Jan. 12, 1770, aged 50.
Dorothy Biggs, died Dec. 8, 1785, aged 67.
Anne Steel, wife of Joſeph Steel, died Nov. 6, 1770, aged 33.
John Townſhend, died May 29, 1769, aged 49.

P. 463. Anſelm Gubynn was preſented to the rectory of *Knaptoft* in 1235.
Thomas Watton occurs rector in 1668.
Mr. Jackſon in January 1735-6.
Charles Stokes, rector here, publiſhed a ſingle Sermon in 1750.
In St. John's church at Stamford is a monumental ſtone againſt a pillar on the North ſide of the middle aiſle, "Beneath lyes the Rev. Charles Stokes, rector of Knaptoft, aged 72."
John Cant (not Cart) died rector here in 1781.
Richard Watſon, D. D. regius profeſſor of divinity at Cambridge, archdeacon of Ely, and rector of Northwold in Norfolk, preſented by the Duke of Rutland in April 1781; biſhop of Landaff 1782; well known by his excellent polemic and chemical publications; is the preſent rector 1788.

P. 464. The letter on the encampment at Knaptoft produced ſome animadverſions from *Academicus Leiceſtrenſis* in a ſubſequent number of the Gentleman's Magazine, p. 1059; of which what follows is the ſubſtance:

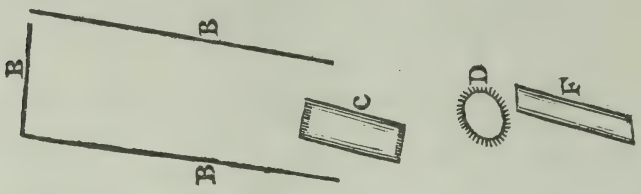
"The true figure of the encampment is rather an iſoſceles than a ſcalenum. The pond is quite out of its place, and the ſtream repreſented as running from it is, I imagine, like the vignette, intended for an embelliſhment; no ſtream, nor channel of a ſtream, being viſible. The pond is not fed by a perpetual ſtream; the proprietor has often remembered it dry. The Eaſtern limit of the encampment is delineated as a ſtraight line; it ought to have been a compound curve. The Weſtern ſide is not parallel with the London road, as exhibited in the plan: it diverges very ſenſibly towards the Southern extremity of the ſuppoſed camp. The diſtances of this place from others, mentioned by Obſervator, are far from accurate. The mount could never have been lowered by the plough: of the effects of a plough, either on or near the mount, there is not the leaſt veſtige diſcoverable. The ſaid ſtone was not found within the intrenchment, but at a diſtance from it. The land, on which is the ſite of the ſuppoſed encampment, anciently belonged to the Knights Hoſpitallers of Jeruſalem; and, at a diſtance of about a mile and a half from that land, Obſervator may have the pleaſure of viewing another encampment and tumulus, whenever he is diſpoſed to re-viſit that part of Leiceſterſhire. They lie in the pariſh of Huſband's Boſworth."

In a ſubſequent letter the Remarker ſays to the Editor,

"If it be any ſatisfaction to you to have a farther account of the laſt mentioned encampment and tumulus, I am happy to lay before you my obſervations made on the ſpot.

EX-

EXPLANATION:



"B Three ſides of a parallelogram, of which the two long ſides meaſure each 65 yards 3 inches; the ſhorter ſide meaſures 36 yards. The three ſides are formed by large mounds of earth; no foſs appears; the earth muſt have been carried from a diſtance.

"C Another bank or mound, 17 yards in length, without any foſs; part in, and part without, the parallelogram.

"D A mount about 3 foot high, the baſe 25 yards; at the diſtance from the parallelogram between 60 and 70 yards North.

"F Another bank or mound, 11 yards, 2 feet, 9 inches in length; at the diſtance of 1 yard from the mount.

"The diſtance from Leiceſter, SS. E. is fourteen miles; from Naſeby ſix miles."

P. 464. Mr. Tong is mentioned as miniſter of *Knighton* in 1658. It is a chapelry within two miles of Leiceſter.

P. 483. The church of *Loughborough*, dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is in the patronage of Emanuel College, Cambridge.

A chantry for one prieſt was founded here by Thomas Burton.

In 1224 Ralph de Turvile, acolite, was admitted to a penſion of three marks in this church, one of the four portions belonging to Hugh Deſpenſer.

Thomas de Turvile was rector in 1239.

Thomas de Thorp was preſented in 1244.

John Southam exchanged this rectory, Nov. 26, 1416, with Thomas Eukeſton, prebendary of Grantham Auſtralis.

Henry Grene died rector March 25, 1472.

John Fyſher was preſented in 1472.

Mr. Brumſkill had the rectory 1659—1602.

Mr. John Alleyne publiſhed two ſingle Sermons 1701 and 1707.

Dr. Bickham was collated to the archdeaconry of Leiceſter in 1772.

The caſtle, with the manor and domains of Falkynham, Lavyngton, Saperton, Awthorp, Aſlakby, Birthorp, Repinghale, a moiety of the manor of Biker, the manor of . . . . . in the county of Lincoln, the manor and domains of Loughborough, Shepeſhed, in the county of Leiceſter; foreſtarius ſive officium foreſtar' de Roteland, & manerium de Leyfield, cum pertinentiis com' Rutland, & quoddam hoſpitium, called Beaumont's Inn *, in Baynard's Caſtle ward, and Edmonton in Middleſex, were the eſtate of William Lord Beaumont; which, with the purparty of Wincheſter fee in Leiceſter, Beaumont's eſtates likewiſe, were forfeited; and by

* Near the South-weſt end of Thames ſtreet, afterwards called Huntingdon houſe.

Ed. IV. about ann. 7 regni were given to Sir William Haſtyngs, made then Lord Haſtyngs. The manor and demeſnes of Aſhby de la Zouch, forfeited by James earl of Wiltſhire, were then granted to Sir William Haſtyngs *.

The reverſion of the manor and demeſnes of Beaumaner, Witwick, Bolhaſton, and Nenton, Hokeleſcote and Donyngton, Markesfield, Ernesby, com' Leiceſtr', & Hekyngton, com' Lincoln'; quæ Catharina ducissa Norfolk tenet ad terminum vitæ. Reverſione ad William Beaumont.

Concedimus etiam Willielmo Haſtynges & Catharinæ uxori ejus, & hæredibus, the manor of Bolton Percy, com' Ebor', Plompton, Bercombe, & Berlyng, com' Suſſex, quæ nuper fuerunt Will' Beaumont.

The king likewiſe grants to the ſaid William Haſtynges, &c. all the caſtle, manor, and domains, of Belvoir, cum parco ibidem, cum membris, viz. Wolleſthorp, com' Lincoln, Barkſton, Plungarth, Redmyld, & Hardeby, in com' Leiceſtr', with the advowſon of the priory of Belvoir, the church of Hardby, Wolleſthorp, and Redmyld, & redditus vocat' Caſtle ward eidem caſtro pertinent', cum omnibus juribus eiſdem honori, caſtro, &c. pertinent' ſive ſpectantibus; likewiſe the manor and domains of Bottesford, with the hamlets of Normanton and Eſthorp, and the advowſon of Bottesford, com' Leic', ac manerium & dominium de Stokedaubeny, cum hamlett' de Wilbaſton, Sutton, & Aſheley, in com' Northampton, quæ nuper fuerunt Thomæ nuper domini de Roſs.

In 1609 there died of the plague at Loughborough 500 people. See p. 271.

Beſides the free ſchool there was in 1720 a charity ſchool for 80 boys and 20 girls.

In this church are a few old monuments, but inſcriptions moſtly gone.

One figure of a man in armour in braſs, is ſaid to be a gentleman of note that loſt his life at the battle of Boſworth field, fighting for Henry the VIIth.

Another braſs canopy with one column, on which is a lion couchant.

Another: "Hic jacent Thomas Marſhal, marchand, de Loghtboroht, & Agnes "ux' ejus ..... Thomas obiit xxxi die menſis Julii, año Dñi MCCCCLXXX."

P. 493. The church of *Lowſeby*, *Lowſeby*, *Louſeby*, or *Loſeby*, with Cold Newton annexed, is dedicated to All Saints, and is in the patronage of Dame Anne Fouke, widow of Sir Thomas Fouke (lately Miſs Wollaſton).

In 1228 Alexander de Taney, ſubdean, was preſented to the church of Louſeby by the maſter and brethren of Poor Lazars of Burton.

Gilbert Sturges was vicar 26 Hen. VIII.

John Waybread was vicar 11 Charles I.

Mr. Carr (the preſent vicar 1788) was preſented by the Crown in lapſe, June 23, 1775.

The pariſh is of great extent, and hath in it two lordſhips, Lowesby and Newton; and the lands in theſe lordſhips were worth 2000l. a year in the beginning of the laſt century.

* Rot. Pat. 1 Ed. IV. p. 4. m. 25.

By

By a caſe heard in the Houſe of Lords in 1788 it appears that at the time of the diſſolution of religious houſes, 26 Hen. VIII. the advowſon and vicarage of Louſeby belonged to the hoſpital of lepers at Burton; and the penſion then ſettled on the vicar was 6l. 13s. 4d. On an inquiſition taken 36 Hen. VI. the advowſon and vicarage were found to have belonged to the then lately diſſolved hoſpital, and were granted to John Dudley Viſcount Liſle (afterwards Duke of Northumberland); who being attainted and beheaded by Queen Mary in the firſt year of her reign, the advowſon and vicarage were granted, June 11 that year, to William Fawnte and Henry Chamberlayne.

P. 493. The church of *Lubbenham*, dedicated to All Saints, is a vicarage, held as a curacy; and was formerly in the patronage of the monaſtery of Sulby *.

Hugh de Rimington was preſented to a portion of the church of *Lubb* in 1243, by the Lord of York, who had in his cuſtody the lands and hareſhips of Nicholas de Bond.

Lubbenham, Leic'. Robtus Seynt Clere, qui obiit anno 33. Ricus filius obiit anno 36; Margareta uxor, quæ obiit anno 35 E. III. ſine exitu; Willus Bonvill heres virtute finis levat . . . . . manerii Stapleton juxta Merton, Somerſet †. Sibilla mater dicti Robti ſuperſtitis obiit anno 46 ‡. Ricus filius & hæres Robti filii præd' Sibillæ, & Ricus St. Clere avunculus dicti Rici, eſt hæres Sibillæ Somerſet.

On the death of Thomas St. Clere, of Aldham St. Cleres in Kent, on the 4th of May, 13 Hen. VI. he was poſſeſſed of the manors of *Aſhby Magna*, *Bykemerſh*, and *Shoteſwell*, in Leiceſterſhire, and left them to ſome or one of his three daughters and coheirs; Elizabeth, 1ſt married to William Lovell, of . . . . . ; 3d to Richard Lewknor, of . . . . . in Suſſex, anceſtor of Sir John Gage, of Hengrave, Suffolk, baronet; Editha, third daughter, was wife of Sir Richard Harcourt, father of Chriſtopher Harcourt §.

* It appears by the caſe of T. Grimes and H. Smith, Trin. 30 Eliz. in the Exchequer-chamber, vouched in Priddle and Napper's caſe 10 Jan. in Lord Coke's 11th part of Reports, fol. 13. that this rectory of Lubbenham was, 22 Edw. IV. appropriate to the monaſtery of Sulby, but no vicar endowed there, according to the acts of 15 R. II. c. 6. and Hen. IV. c. 2. But there had been ever ſince a vicar in repute, and the rectory as appropriate continued alſo; in which caſe it was reſolved, that upon the diſſolution of monaſteries, this rectory was granted to the king by the ſtatute of monaſteries. An appropriation of a church muſt be made (as it is held 46 Aſſ. Pl. 4) by the patron, by licence of the king and biſhop; provided always that according to the ſaid acts of 15 R. II. and 4 Hen. IV. it be performed: for by thoſe acts it was ordained, that, in every licence to be made, it ſhould be expreſsly contained, that the dioceſan of the place ſhould appoint, according to the value of the church, a convenient ſum, to be paid yearly out of the fruits and profits of the church, to the poor pariſhioners of the pariſh; and alſo ſhould ordain a vicar, which ſhould be well and ſufficiently endowed, ſo that he might do divine ſervice, inſtruct the people, and keep hoſpitality there. BURTON.

† Eſch. 42 Ed. III. n. 51. ‡ Eſch. 42 Ed. III. n. 51. & in Eſch. ann. 48 n.

§ Vid. Eſch. 17 H. VI. and MSS. of Miſcellaneous Pedigrees, penes E. L. Norroy, fol. 134. Ibid.

Ibid. The church of *Lutterworth*, dedicated to St. Mary, and in the patronage of the Crown, is a fine building, much enlarged and beautified by the Fieldings, an ancient family of knights and gentry in this ſhire, who formerly had their ſeat in this town; yet, by the engravings of the arms of the Ferrers on the ſtone-work of it in ſeveral places, and on the Eaſt wall of the chancel over the great window, it ſeems probable that the Lord Ferrers either built or much repaired it.

Philip Lovel was preſented to this rectory in 1231.

John Wickliff was preſented by the King in 1374, on account of the minority of the Lord Henry de Ferrars of Groby, then patron; by whom,

John de Mahon was preſented 8 kal. Feb. 1384.

Thomas Bowles, rector of Lutterworth, was married at Great Wigſton in 1589.

Robert Peat, pariſh clerk more than 30 years, died lately, aged 86.

Henry Sykes died ſome time before, aged 95.

On a mural monument in the South aile of the church:

" In memoriam Rev. Caroli Powell*, A. M.
Erat Williæ comitatu Verrovici
rector, annoſque circiter viginti in
hoc oppido ludimagiſter. Diem
obiit ſupremum 23 Junii, anno Domini MDCCLII.
Sarah ejuſdem Caroli uxor
ob. XXVII die Aprilis, A. D. MDCCLV,
atque hic infra ſepultus eſt."

P. 495. Simon Smyth reſigned the hoſpital of St. John the Baptiſt at *Lutterworth* in 1455.

Richard Walſee, biſhop of Down and Connor, was preſented by the Lord Edmond Grey, Lord Ferrars of Groby, Feb. 10, 1455.

Hugh Lewys was preſented by Sir John Bourchier, Feb. 13, 1475, on the reſignation of Biſhop Walſee, who was to receive for reſigning an annual penſion of 100 ſhillings.

P. 496. The church of *Markfield* is dedicated to St. Michael; the Earl of Huntingdon has the patronage.

The manor and domains of Markesfield, cum pertinentiis, and the manor of Ernesby, com' Leiceſt', with the manor of Hekyngton, com' Linc', were, with ſundry other great lordſhips, forfeited by William Beaumont, for favouring Hen. VI; and by Edw. VI. anno 7, given to William Haſtings†.

Hugo de Haye was preſented to this rectory, by the Earl of Wincheſter, 1238.

Dr. Badelley publiſhed in 1752 twelve Sermons on ſeveral ſubjects; 12mo; and twelve others in 8vo, 1766. He was then curate of St. James's, Weſtminſter.

* Prebend of St. David's; preſented to the rectory of Shelton, co. Huntingdon, in Dec. 1732.

† Rot. Pat. 4. Ed. IV. m. 25.

At Chiſwick in Middleſex, on a flat ſtone in the S. W. part of the church-yard:

" Under this ſtone
are depoſited the remains of
Mrs. Elizabeth Badelley,
late wife of the Rev. Dr. Badelley,
rector of Markfield near Leiceſter,
who departed this life Aug. 27, 1767,
aged 42 years."

P. 497. The church of *Medborn*, dedicated to St. Giles, conſolidated with Holt, is in the patronage of St. John's College, Cambridge.

Remigius de Poklinton was rector in 1237.

Gerard de Belut died 1266.

Geoffry de Neubaud ſucceeded in 1266.

Henry de Pysforth died 1519.

Chriſtopher Medcalfe ſucceeded in 1519.

Samuel Hill, D. D. 1611—1639; rector alſo of Langton. See p. 465.

George Staveley, rector, died in 1709. See p. *355.

" The aſſertion of Burton, p. 189, that ' the manor of Medborne was ſome time " the inheritance of Chaworth,' is erroneous; for, if Chaworth had a manor, then it was not the manor of Medborne; however there be divers offices to prove the ſame. In 10 Edw. II. John Barnerd gave to Sir ——— Chaworth, ſon to Sir William Chaworth, one capital meſſuage, &c. 26 Hen. VI. it is found that Chaworth did, by virtue of the king's letters patent, take the chief rents appertaining to Prilby's part of the manor by the ſpace of 42 years, during all which time the heirs of Prilby died under age and continued in ward, and ſo Chaworth manor was gained by uſurpation as to the whole: but that he had a manor in Medborne, is not to be doubted; for King Henry III. in the 50th year of his reign, granted to John Kirky and Thomas Chaworth a market and fair to be holden in their manor of Medborne †."

A Roman pavement was found at Medborn in 1721.

P. 498. Maurice Berkeley, knight, had the lordſhip of *Melton* 12 Edw. IV.

The church, dedicated to St. Mary, is in the patronage of Lord Howe.

Mr. Dowell was living in 1681. See two of his letters p. 628.

Dr. Ford publiſhed a Viſitation Sermon 1775.

A native of this town is recorded in the following inſcription, on a handſome marble monument in the North aile of Corley church, co. Warwick:

" Hic
reſurrecturæ ponuntur exuviæ
Thomæ Whadcock, de Birchley Place in hac parochia, generoſi,
denati 28 Julii, an. ſalutis 1692, ætat. 87.

† Harl. MS. 6466. p. 10. tranſcribed by H. Wanley in 1691.

Cui

Cui peperit filios duos totidemque filias
Elizabetha uxor, nata Johannis Brandreth, de Shenſton in com. Staff. gen.
Thomæ eorum natu maximi, qui obiit Feb. 28, 1692, ætat. 62.
Necnon Mariæ uxoris ſuæ, filia Humph. Burton, de Coventria, gen.
defunctæ 14 Novembris, 1698, ætat. 64.
Quorum ſoboles filii quinque, & filiæ ſex.
Dorotheæ unigenitæ Johannis Stokes, de Melton Mowbray, gen. per Annam Blount,
nuptæ Humphredo prædicti Thomæ primogenito,
quæ obiit 25 Julii, 1693, ætat. 25, unam enixa filiam ſuperſtitem,
matrem pietate, forma, nomine, referentem.
Hi omnes ſunt triumphi mortis,
devicta morte tandem triumphaturi.
In piam quorum memoriam poſuit
præfatus Humphredus Whadcock,
Ann. Dom. 1700."

Another is recorded on a ſtone in the church-yard of St. Bride, London:

" In memory of Mr. Andrew Jordaine *,
late of Melton Mowbray, in the county of Leiceſter,
who died April 11, 1766, aged 83.

" Alſo Elizabeth Jordaine, his Daughter,
died Feb. 7, 1786, aged 68."

P. 501. *Merſton*, or *Potter's Merſton*, is a chapelry within the pariſh of Barwell.

In the chancel of Wolſton church, co. Warwick, on a flat ſtone is inſcribed:

" Here lieth the body of Mrs. Mary Croft, late Wife of Richard Croft, of this pariſh, gent. and daughter to Will. Boothby, of Potter's Marſton in the county of Leiceſter, Eſq. and Dorothy his wife. She departed this life the 16th day of October, anno Domini 1707, being aged 28."

P. 502. In the Talley Court in the Exchequer, amongſt the deeds of this county put together by Peter Le Neve in 1657, is a deed of covenants of Robert de Naptons, to John Ellerker, clerk to the biſhop of Ely, dated 2 Ed. III. whereby Robert is to take eſtate to him from the biſhop of Cheſter of the manor of *Miſterton*, and the advowſon of the moiety of the church, and ſhall convey it in fee to the biſhop of Ely, with the reverſion of the lands of William Parfrey here, for eight times twenty marks paid in hand; which deed is a mortgage thereof in French.

By incloſure, *Miſterton* has now only Mr. Franks's hall-houſe, and the rectory; but *Walcot*, the adjoining village, pariſhes to it.

* Many years a tallow-chandler of ſome eminence in Saliſbury court. After his death, his daughter retired to Totteridge; but was brought to St. Bride's to be buried.

P. 505. The church of *Muſton*, dedicated to St. John, is in the gift of the Crown.

William de Hacworthingaham was rector in 1231; and died in 1267.

Henry de Edenham ſucceeded in 1267; and died in 1271.

Robert de Thurnorton ſucceeded in 1271.

William Hull, 1634. See p. 672.

This pariſh was incloſed in the the time of Cromwell, to the great damage of the rectory.

Will' de Auberteus, or Auberceus, grants to Will' fil' Walteri, & hæred' ſuis, quatuor bovat' terræ cum uno toſto in Muſton, quas Roelandus de Poelet & hæred' mihi dederunt*.

Ego Willielmus de Colville concedo ſelionem juxta Bretland furlong in Muſton; teſtibus Willielmo de Stodham,—William Ingil de Botesford confirms 5 ſeliones in Muſton; teſtibus Will' de Colville, & domino Rad' de Charnel de Muſton, Joh' de Stodham, 20 Hen. I.

Robert de Colvil had three parts of one knight's fee in Muſton and Normanton, de feodo John Charnels, 40 parte unius feodi in Muſton de feodo Roſs †.

The lord Baſſet had Muſton by marriage with Elizabeth, daughter of Roger de Colvile, and great aunt of Robert de Colevile, of Bytham caſtle, Lincolnſhire.

John Norton had the fourth part of one knight's fee in Redmill, Muſton, Plungar, Botesford, de feodo Roſs, de John Charnels, Will' Wymbiſhe, Rob' le Vowe, 10 parte 1 feod' mil' de feod' Roſs.

William Hull, rector of Muſton 1434, and Nicholas Demock, rector of Redmile, had four bovates of land in Muſton ‡.

Robertus de Toteney, or Todeney, earl of Bever, and founder of the priory there, gives to it one carucate of land lying there; and Arnulphus Baliſtarius gave decimam ſui domini in Muſton. This probably came afterwards to Colville, and from Colville to Charnel. In 13 Ric. II. a conteſt ariſing betwixt the prior of Belvoir and the rector of Muſton, relating to the perception of the tithes of the lands called Charnel's fee, it was agreed that the rector ſhould have the two parts of the tithes ariſing from Charnel's fee belonging to the prior, and the whole tithes of the half bovate of land when occupied by the prior, and the rector ſhould pay the prior an annual rent for the tithes belonging to the priory, of one mark. This rent is accounted for, redditus portion' decimam in Muſton 13s. 4d. §

Com' Leiceſtr'. Decanatus de Gartre; Robertus Parkett decanus.

Monaſterium de Olveſton. Joh' Slanſon abbas. Valet in redditibus & firmis tenentium, in diverſis dominiis, maneriis, villis, & hamlettis, in com' ibidem, viz. in Normanton, Muſton, & Bottesford, 23l. 10s. 6d. Hungarton 2l. 18s. Galby 122s. 4d. Sealford 3s. Thorp Arnold, Kirkby Bellers 2s. 2d. Leſtrop 10s. Stretton Parva 53s. Slanſton 20d. Oneſhip 10s. Twiford 9l. 10s. od.½ Peckwell 31s. 8d. Villa Leiceſtr' 13s. 3d. in Olveſton 19l. 10s. 2d. ut in dicta declaratione patet**.

Anno 33 Hen. VIII. Thomas earl of Rutland had a grant of the manor of Muſton in the county of Leiceſter, part of the poſſeſſions of the lately diſſolved

* Ex Autog. temp. H. I. penes D. Rutland. † Aide Roll. 20 Ed. III. ‡ Reg. Gale.
§ Reg. Belvoir. ** Val. Hen. VIII. in Offic. Prim.

priory

Fig. 2. New Hall; see p. 673.

Fig. 1. Normanton Turvile; see p. 673.

Fig. 3. Thurlaston Church; see p. 509, 674.

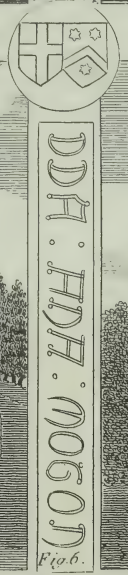


Fig. 6.

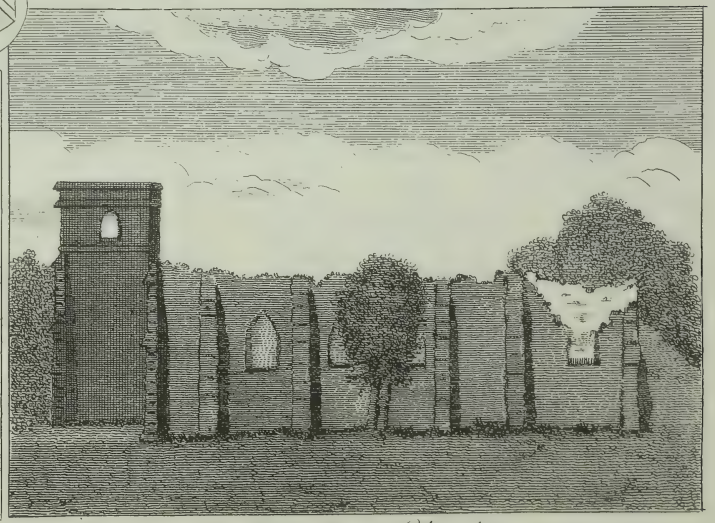


Fig. 5. Elmesthorpe Chapel; see p. 720.

J. Robinson del. 1788.

priory of Oſſulveſton in this counry, likewiſe of the manors of Waltham and Croxton in the ſame county*.

Eccleſia † de Muſton, præter penſionem 16 mar',	16 mar.	2s.	4d.
Penſio prioris de Belvoir in eadem pro decimis	—	2	0

P. 505. Henry Haſtings married Ada, fourth ſiſter of John Scot, laſt earl of Cheſter. *Naileston* was the eſtate of Lawrence lord Haſtings 22 Ed. III.‡

The church of *Naileston*, or *Nelson*, dedicated to All Saints, is in the patronage of the Crown.

William de Burton was rector in 1224.

William de Oddeſton, 1237.

Hugh de Kendal reſigned in 1293.

Walter de Maydenſtan ſucceeded in 1293; deprived in 1301, for not having taken prieſts orders within a year.

Thomas White, M. A. rector here, publiſhed a ſingle Sermon in 1717. He was alſo rector of Ayſton, co. Rutland, and chaplain to Biſhop Hoadly.

P. 507. The church of *Narborow*, *Northbury*, or *Northburrow*, dedicated to All Saints, is in the patronage of Mr. Wollaſton.

Roger de Fretewell was appointed rector in 1240.

Robert Gilbert June 12, 1416, exchanged this rectory with

William Greneak, rector of Broughton.

Mr. Bendy was rector in 1643.

Mr. Clarke in 1649.

Ibid. The church of *Newbold Verdun* is dedicated to St. James; the Duke of Norfolk is the patron.

P. 508. "*Normanton Turvile*, the ſeat of Halhed Smith, Eſq. is an ancient white houſe, and in the old ſtyle of building, as appears in plate XXIX. fig. 1; but the ſtables are elegant, and built in a ſtyle of taſte by the late Edward Roe Yeo, Eſq. The upper part of theſe buildings appear in the drawing over the tops of the trees, being erected on higher ground. Mr. Yeo alſo made the canals; one of which appears from the Weſt front of the houſe. To the ſouth is a fine view of the adjacent country, with Huncote windmill and Croft hill. The poſſeſſions of the Turviles in theſe parts appears to have been once very conſiderable. Burton ſhews in what manner they became poſſeſſed of *New Hall Park*. That houſe (ſee fig. 2.) is moated round, and the water is about ſeven feet deep next to the building, but ſhallower fieldward. The entrance is over a bridge, probably a drawbridge formerly; the end of the houſe near the entrance is overgrown with ivy, as is alſo a ſtack of chimnies. The houſe is kept in decent order, and in ſome of the rooms the chimneys are wrought round with plain ſtone work that has latterly been painted. This ſhews ſome of the plain ſimplicity of our forefather's, who could be happy in

* Dugd. Bar. II. 296. † Taxat. 1291. Cott. Lib. Tib. C. 10. ‡ Dugd. Bar.

leſs

leſs ſumptuous buildings. The preſent eſtate is about 400 acres. Some veſtiges of the park-banks yet remain; and are ſuppoſed to contain about 200 acres: the preſent poſſeſſor is Jonathan Grundy, of Thornton, Eſq. The place of interment of theſe families is Thurleſton church; of which the chancel contains thoſe of Normanton Turvile, and an adjoining chapel thoſe of New Hall Park. The church (ſee fig. 3) is handſomely pewed and kept in good repair, and is covered with blue ſlate. A conſiderable part of the South wall appears to have been re-built, and contains three large windows, which make the church very light. On a bell in the ſteeple are ſome Saxon characters, but the bell itſelf appears modern; they probably were transferred from an old bell. The date of the eſcutcheon in the North chancel (ſee Plate XXII. p. 511. fig. 8.) is 1649."—I owe this additional information, and the three drawings which accompany it, to my worthy friend Mr. Robinſon.

John de Compton leaſed to John Tarvill and Joane his wife lands in Burley, co. Wygorn, for the life of Jo. Compton, dated at Smittfield, 23 E. III. See the original deed, in French, in the library of the College of Arms, London. The ſeal is pendent, with two coats in the form deſcribed in plate XXIX. fig. 4.

P. 515. Ralph de Querendel was rector of *Norton juxta Twycroſſe* (now frequently called *Hog's Norton*) in 1239.

William Ordriz was preſented to the rectory of *King's Norton* in 1237.

Mr. Whiſton was rector in 1659.

Mr. Jackſon in December 1728.

Mr. Clayton is the preſent rector, with Bilſon annexed, 1788.

P. 516. Simon Perdix was preſented to the church of *Noſeley*, by the prior of Ware, in 1227.

William de Meynhill in 1240.

Of the chantry founded here by the Martivals, and their agreement with Simon de Rothwell, rector here in 1306, ſee p. 580.

In the church of Alleſley, co. Warwick, on a raiſed tomb in the North aile:

" Here lyeth the body of Mary, eldeſt daughter of Sir Thomas Heſelrig, of Noſeley in com. Leic', knt. and bart. wife of Francis Blithe, of this pariſh, gent. who departed this life Aug. 19, A. D. 1659."

And in the church of Knole, on a flat ſtone in the chancel:

" Hic jacet Johannes Doucett,
Vere generoſus, antiqua
Proſapia Rhotomagi Normania
Galliarum exortus,
Deſideratus hic dum vixit,
Deploratus abhinc diſceſſit,
Die 6^to^ Sept. ætatis 54°,
Anno Dom. 1698.

" Hic tumulata jacet Dorothea,
Relict. Johannis Doucet,
Filia Arthuri Heſilrige,
De Noſeley in c. Leiceſtriæ, Baronetti,
Diſceſſit 29 die Junii,
Ætat. 62, Anno Dom.
1705."

P. 516.

P. 516. John de Normanton was preſented to the rectory of *Oadby* in 1250.

In 1760 a remarkable diſcovery was made here, by ſome labourers digging for gravel to repair the turnpike road; who were ſurprized at finding a human ſkeleton a little below the ſurface of the gravel, the gravel lying about three feet below the ſurface of the earth; in removing which, they diſcovered ſome ſmall urns, with the appearance of aſhes in detached heaps. This was ſucceeded by the diſcovery of another grave, in which lay two human ſkeletons in the moſt regular manner, one of which ſeemed a much younger perſon than the other, the teeth being white and not in the leaſt decayed. Similar diſcoveries were ſo frequent, that they took little notice of them, excepting one, about the year 1763, the ſkeleton of an uncommon large man, whoſe jaw-bone meaſured full ſix inches over. Thomas Ludlam, a labourer there 22 years, ſays there have not been found leſs than 80 human ſkeletons in the ſame piece of ground. Small heaps of aſhes and urns, he likewiſe obſerves, were as frequently found as the ſkeletons; in one place he found a ſmooth ſtone, ſhaped like a fiddle's head, with a finger-board. The urns found here had a yellow ground, flowered with white; ſome few of a plain ruſty brown, and but little decayed *.

In this church are two ſetts of ancient ſtone ſeats for the prieſt and his attendants.

A fine blue ſtone, the braſs figure ſtripped from it; and a large flat white ſtone, no inſcription; one or both of theſe probably placed over ſome of the *Onebys*.

On flat ſtones in the church:

"Elizabeth Ludlam, wife of Richard Ludlam, died July 15, 1777, aged 18."

"Here lie the bodies of four children, ſons and daughters of the Rev. Iſaac Liptrott, by Jane his wife; died in 1763, 1764, 1767, 1774."

In the church-yard:

"Here lies interred the body of Alice, the wife of John Coulſon, who departed this life the 26th day of Auguſt, 1768, aged 61 years.

"Laden with years, by ſickneſs preſt,
The pious matron came to reſt;
A fair example of good life,
She was a chaſte and loving wife;
Her houſe did ſhew her prudent care,
She knew both how to ſpend or ſpare.
Mourn not; ſhe's gone where tears do ceaſe:
Her upright life did end in peace."

* About the year 1759 two human ſkeletons were found, lying about two feet below the ſurface of the earth, near the North mill, Leiceſter; two bullets, which we may conjecture were lodged in their bodies, were alſo found lying by them. Alſo a few years before a human ſkeleton was found in a gravel-pit, near the abbey-mill; near or in the ſame grave were alſo found ſome curous urns. See Throsby, vol. V. p. 38—41.

On

On flat ſtones:

Richard Roſs died Nov. 25, 1761, aged 49.
Mary Roſs died Jan. 19, 1773, aged 66.

Elizabeth Cartwright, wife of John Cartwright, died Oct. 8, 1739, aged 46.
John Cartwright died Dec. 5, 1766, aged 74.

Richard Ludlam died June 4, 1755, aged 69.
Hannah Ludlam died Oct. 28, 1773, aged 74.
Richard Ludlam died Aug. 30, 1773, aged 55.

Mary Hudſon died Sept. 1, 1737, aged 49.

William Cleaver died June 26, 1786, aged 58.
Frances Cleaver died June 2. 1787, aged 70.

Elizabeth Norman died Feb. 13, 1776, aged 75.
Thomas Norman died March 16, 1713, aged 59.
Thomas Norman died Aug. 28, 1755, aged 24.

William Hudſon died Dec. 10, 1738, aged 64.
Ann Hudſon died March 10, 1728-9, aged 50.
John Hudſon died April 9, 1776, aged 71.
William Hudſon died Nov. 1, 1749, aged 45.

Richard Ludlam died Aug. 29, 1737, aged 87; his wife Jane . . . . .

P. 516. Peter, abbot of *Olveſton*, died in 1264.
William de Flameſted confirmed abbot 15 kal. Dec. 1264; died in 1267.
Brother Ivo elected abbot; admitted 3 kal. Maii, 1267.
Robert de Lincoln died abbot in 1289.
Brother Arnold, prior of Finneſheved, elected abbot; admitted 7 kal. April, 1289.
John Slanſon was abbot at the diſſolution. See p. 672.

P. 517. The church of *Overton ſuper Montem*, dedicated to St. Edith, is in the patronage of the Biſhop of Oxford.
Thomas de Verdon was preſented by the abbot of Miravalle in 1249.
Rev. Mr. Lewis, commiſſary of Leiceſter, was vicar in 1743.
George Kelly is the preſent vicar 1788.

The rector of *Cold Orton*, 1788 (ſee p. 441), is Henry Ryder Knapp, clerk.

Ibid. *Overton Quatermarſh*, or *Cole Orton* (ſee p. 441), was formerly the poſſeſſion of the Malrewards, afterwards of the Beaumonts.
John Clarel was preſented by Geoffery Malreward in 1245.
——— Yſambarton died in 1274.
Thomas de Nevill ſucceeded 5 kal. Julii, 1274.
Robert de Hoddwake died 1284.
John Clarell ſucceeded non. Junii, 1284. He was admitted archdeacon of Stafford Aug. 24, 1323, by exchange; and died in 1337.
Robert de Paca, by exchange with Clarell, 1323.
Richard Maureward reſigned in 1336.
John Ruſſell ſucceeded 2 non. Dec. 1336.
John Hylton Aug. 1437; reſigned before Dec. 2, 1440.
Mr. Becher (not *Baker* as in p. 441) is the preſent rector 1788.

In Chriſt church, Newgate ſtreet, London, on a fair plated ſtone by the communion table, the following epitaph was placed in 1627:

" Within this grave encloſed here,
Anne Beaumont now doth reſt,
A loving and a faithful wife,
With many children bleſt.
She ſerved God with zeale of truth,
And learned to flee from ſinne;
And as ſhe learn'd his holy will,
So liv'd and dy'd therein,
A friend to ſuch as virtue ſought,
A foe unto no wight;
A helpe to thoſe that feared God,
With all her power and might.
The poore ſhall oft bewaile her want,
By whom they found reliefe;
Whoſe minde with earneſt care was bent
To eaſe them of their griefe.
Thus happy ſhe, that now is gone
From hence, reward to finde;
Unhappy yet for ſuch her friends
As ſhe hath left behinde:
But thrice unhappy for his loſſe,
That doth her praiſe rehearſe;
A woful praiſe unto her ſonne,
Who wrote this doleful verſe.

" Anne, wife unto Nicolas Beaumont, of Cole Overton in Leiceſterſhire, Eſq. and daughter unto William Saunders, of Welforde in Northamptonſhire, Eſq. and half ſiſter unto Walter Haddon *, maſter of the requeſts, departed this life the 7th day of September, anno Dom. 1581 †, leaving behinde her ſixe children."

On another tomb:

" Neere unto this place lyeth buried the body of Nicolas Beaumont, of Cole Overton in the county of Leiceſter, Eſq. and Anne his wife, the daughter of William Saunders, of Welford in the county of Northampton, Eſq. by whom he had iſſue foure ſonnes and two daughters, viz. Henry ‡, Francis, Thomas, and Huntington; Dorothy and Catharine. The ſaid Nicolas died the 4th day of Novèmber, 1598; his wife died the 10th of February, 1591. In remembrance of whom, this monument was erected at the care and coſt of Elizabeth lady Aſhburnham,

* To whom in the ſame church, a fair monument on the wall, at the upper end of the chancel, was thus inſcribed: " S. Memoriæ. Gualtero Haddono, equeſtri loco nato, juriſconſulto, oratori, poetæ celeberrimo, Græcæ Latinæque eloquentiæ ſui temporis facile principi, ſapientia & ſanctitate vitæ, in id evecto, ut reginæ Elizabethæ à ſupplicum libellis magiſter eſſet: deſtinaretur que majoribus niſi fato immaturius ceſſiſſet: interim in omni gradu viro longè eminentiſſimo, conjugi ſuo optimo meritiſſimoque, Anna Suttona, uxor ejus 2. flens, mœrens deſiderii ſui ſignum poſuit. Obiit anno ſalut. hum. 1572; ætatis 56."

† Either this date, or that in the following epitaph, muſt certainly be wrong; perhaps both. The Family Pedigree ſays, the lady died Sept. 7, 1582, and her huſband the ſame year. Baronetage, 1741, vol. III. p. 237.

‡ This gentleman met King James at Worksop on his firſt coming into England, and received on that occaſion the honour of knighthood. His " fair and beautiful tomb" at Cole Orton has the effigies of him and his lady, with the following inſcription:

" Here lyeth the body of Sir Henry Beaumont, Knt. and lady Elizabeth his wife. Which Sir Henry was Son to Nicholas Beaumont, Eſq. and Elizabeth was daughter and heir of Thomas Lewis, Eſq. by whom he had one only ſon, viz. Sir Thomas Beaumont, Knt. who married the daughter and heir of Henry Sapcots, Eſq. which Sir Henry died 31 March, anno Dom. 1607; and the ſaid lady Elizabeth died the 26th of March, 1608."

widow, late wife of Sir John Aſhburnham, knight; daughter of Sir Thomas Beaumont *, of Staughton in the county aforeſaid, their third ſonne; at the appointment of her uncle, Francis Beaumont †, Eſq. their ſecond ſonne, to whom the erector hereof was executrix."

P. 518. The church of *Oſgathorpe*, dedicated to St. Mary, is in the Earl of Huntingdon's patronage.

P. 519. The church of *Packington*, or *Pakington*, dedicated to the Holy Rood, is in the patronage of the Earl of Huntingdon.

William Smith, vicar, 1659—1662.

Robert Haſtings is the preſent vicar 1788.

Ibid. In 1756 *Peatling Magna* was in the patronage of the widow Levett.

Ibid. The church of *Peatling Parva*, dedicated to St. Andrew, is in the patronage of the Crown.

Richard de Godleſtan was preſented to this rectory in 1237.

John de Skeffington in 1242.

Mr. Bright in 1741.

John Cox is the preſent rector.

P. 520. The church of *Peckleton*, or *Pekulton*, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, was formerly in the patronage of the Motons.

18 Eliz. Sir James Harrington brought his writ of Formedon, to recover from German Pool, Eſq. an eſtate at Peckleton. He ſets forth that Thomas Billing and Thomas Bettiſlevel gave the lands in queſtion to Robert Moton and Elizabeth his wife, and the heirs of their bodies, by which they were poſſeſſed in fee of the ſaid lands in the time of Henry VI.; from Robert they came to William their ſon and heir, from William to Robert his ſon and heir; and from Robert to Elizabeth his daughter; and from Elizabeth to James Harrington her ſon and heir.

The preſent lord of this manor is Lord Viſcount Wentworth; the patron of the living, John Fiſher, Eſq. an alderman of Leiceſter.

From the beſt accounts we can collect, it appears that the following perſons were rectors, and the times of their inductions nearly as under:

Richard de Belresford was preſented in 1250 by Robert Moton.
Timothy Whiting, 1640.
Humphry Paget, 1670.
John Harryman ‡, B. A. 1712.
Chriſtopher Mead, 1739.
John Browne, 1759.
William Ludlam, 1763.
George Launder, 1764.
George Butt, 1768.
William Wood, 1769; the preſent rector 1788.

* See his epitaph above, p. 534.

† Maſter of the Charterhouſe, where he died June 18, 1624; and was there buried.

‡ Buried at St. Martin's Leiceſter. See his epitaph p. *500.

The

The following extracts are taken from the regiſters, which are compriſed in three books; the firſt commencing in 1567. They are exceedingly barren of information; no accounts even of the rectors being contained therein prior to that of Humphrey Pagett, although the entries from that period to the preſent time appear to be very regularly made.

" 1567." The firſt entry is entirely unintelligible, as alſo ſome ſubſequent ones.
" 1568. Henry Newburye, ſarvant to Robard Saunders, was buried the 17th day of Sept. the ſame yere."

The firſt mention of the name of Wightman in this regiſter, and which indeed occurs very often, is in 1584; the family of that name were very numerous in the laſt century.

" 1654. Mr. J. Wightman married, and publication made in the open market at Leiceſter.
" 1671. Humphry Paget, rector of this town, married to Mrs. Humility Davis, of Stapleton, Feb. 19.
" 1672. Elizabeth Pagett, daughter of Humphrey Pagett, rector, by Humility his wife, baptiſed Dec. 17.
" 1674. William Robinſon, gent. and Dorothy Wightman, married Nov. 30.
" 1688. Humility, wife of Humphry Paget, buried Ma. 5.
" 1696. Thomas Boothby, Eſq. buried Aug. 13.
" Humphry Paget, rector of this pariſh, was buried Nov. 23, 1708."

At the end of the ſecond book is,

" Humphry Paget, rector, 1671."

Upon a blank leaf:

" Mr. Harryman was inducted rector of Peckleton Oct. 23, 1712."

Extracts from the book commencing in 1714:

" This regiſter was bought of Mr. Ward, bookſeller in Leiceſter, by Mr. John Cutler, church-warden in the year MDCCXIV.

" JOHN HARRYMAN, rector.

" In the beginning of this regiſter, that poſterity ſhould know how much it is indebted to the preſent age, let it be firſt recorded, that Thomas Boothby, of Tooley Park, Eſq. who had ſome time before, at his own charge, cauſed very handſome rails to be made before the communion table of this his pariſh church of Peckleton, did at this time give to the ſaid church a very fair ſilver flagon and cup for the uſe of the Lord's table. And whereas before this there was but three ſmall bells, about thirteen hundred weight, belonging to the church: he cauſed ſix (about forty hundred weight) to be made new and hung up, and the ſteeple to be pointed at the ſame time, at his own ſole and proper expence. He gave five pounds to the rector, to defray the charge of underdrawing the chancel.

" Anno Domini 1738. Mr. Charles Burdett, of Shilton, did give to the church of Peckleton, for collecting the offerings at the communion ſervice, a handſome ſilver plate.

" The Rev. John Browne was inducted into the rectory of Peckleton July 28, 1758; vacant by the death of Chriſtopher Mead, clerk.

" The Rev. William Wood (the preſent rector) was inducted into the rectory of Peckleton; vacant by the reſignation of George Butt, clerk.

" 1717. Strange, daughter of John and Mary Buckner, baptized Ma. 28.
" 1719. John, ſon of Thomas Boothby, Eſq. and Sarah his wife, baptized July 24.
" 1722. Mr. John Wightman, of London, buried Ma. 11.
" 1723. Mrs. Sarah Wightman, buried Feb. 5.
" 1724. Richard Wightman, gent. buried June 9.
" ——. William Wightman, gent. buried Aug. 19.
" 1745. Bartholomew Wightman, buried June 20.
" 1752. Thomas Boothby, Eſq. buried Aug. 7.
" 1753. Charles Skrymſher Boothby, Eſq. and Miſs Ann Boſwell, married April 18.
" 1758. Rev. Chriſtopher Mead, buried Ma. 5, rector.
" 1761. Mr. John Wightman, buried Ma. 5.
" 1766. Mary, wife of John Jee, of Leiceſter, buried Feb.
" 1773. Dorothy Wightman, buried June 13."

The families of *Weewalls*, who were reſidents of this pariſh, frequently occur in this regiſter, and particularly from about 1735 to the year 1750; there is nothing remarkable attending the above, except the many variations in the ſpelling of the name, there being ſcarcely two entries alike. A true account of ſuch variations, taken from the regiſter, is as follows:

" Whewaugh — Whewvaugh — Wheavaw — Weway — Weewaa — Wheewhal — Whewwhaw — Whealwhal"—and now by ſome " Weewal"—and others, at this day, " Wheelwhall."

In the church are the following inſcriptions:

In the chancel:

John Burdett, gent. ſon of William Burdett, and grandſon to R. Burdett; he married Mary, the youngeſt daughter of T. Croft, Eſq. ſometime lord of this manor, died Jan. 25, 1671, aged 34.

John Burdett, gent. died June 1, 1685, aged 23.

Humility Paget, wife of Humphry Paget, rector, died Ma. 3, 1688, aged 43.

Thomas Boothby, of Tooley Parke, Eſq. died Aug. 11, 1696, aged 55.

Elizabeth, wife of John Burdett, gent. by whom ſhe had iſſue four ſons and four daughters, and late wife to Hatton Keates, gent. by whom ſhe had one ſon, died Oct. 18, 1703.

Elizabeth, eldeſt daughter of Sir Charles Skrymſher, knight, of Norbury manor, com. Stafford, wife of T. Boothby, of Tooley, Eſq. by whom he had iſſue Thomas and Elizabeth. She died Sept. 20, 1704, aged 28.

John Lynes, of Tooley, died July 8, 1706, aged 76.

Thomas Ayſcough, died July 7, 1719, aged 34.

John Holmes, died April 20, 1723, aged 51.

Elizabeth, wife of John Holmes, died Jan. 11, 1728, aged 61.

Jane, daughter of J. Holmes, died Jan. 4, 1729, aged 23.

Elizabeth, daughter of J. Holmes, died June 22, 1730.

George Cadman, died Feb. 10, 1738-9, aged 39.

Edward Lord, ſon of Edward Lord, died Auguſt 30, 1739, aged 27.

Mary, wife of William Ladkins, died Feb. 26, 1739 40, aged 31.

Catherine Holmes, daughter of J. Holmes and Elizabeth his wife, died Jan. 3, 1749, aged 49.

Mr. James D'Avenant, ſecond ſon of John D'Avenant, of Clearbrooke, com. Hereford, Eſq. who married the eldeſt daughter of Thomas Boothby, Eſq. died Nov. 14, 1750, aged 22.

Thomas Boothby, Eſq. died Aug. 4, 1752.

Rev. Chriſtopher Mead, M. A. rector, third ſon of William Mead, of Narborough, patron of this church, and lord of this manor, died Ma. 4, 1758.

Elizabeth Taft, died Ma. 12, aged 40.

Elizabeth D'Avenant, wife of John D'Avenant, of Clearbrooke, and eldeſt daughter of T. Boothby, Eſq. died April 29, 1772, aged 70.

In the ailes:

Here ſtill remains the alabaſter monument * of Thomas Harvey, lord of Kirkby Mallory. The eſcutcheon remains, but the arms (which were, Argent, on a mount Vert, an hare ſeyaunt proper) are defaced; the date is perfect, 1543.

Alſo the ſtone of blue marble in the chancel which Burton ſpeaks of; nothing remains upon it except the arms of Moton, viz. Argent, a cinquefoil Azure.

Fig. 6. in Plate XXIX, is an exact repreſentation of an inſcription upon a marble tomb-ſtone in the North ſide of the chancel, whereon is placed the effigies of a knight lying croſs-legged, with his wife by him. This is certainly the monument alluded to by Burton, who ſays, "Here is an ancient monument of a knight lying croſs-legged, and his wife by him, in the North ſide of the chancel. This part of the inſcription was only remaining, MOTON." Why Mr. Burton ſhould only ſay "this part of the inſcription" is not known, unleſs perhaps he did not underſtand the former; as it certainly muſt have been upon the monument then as well as now. The laſt word evidently appears to be MOTON.

The monument of Sir Robert Moton *, 1455, is no longer diſtinguiſhable; nor that of Thomas Swillington *.

The more recent memorials are:

John Wightman, died April 11, 1709, aged 51.

John Cutler, gent. died Dec. 7, 1710, aged 74.

Elizabeth, wife of Joſeph Avery, gent. died Nov. 15, 1716, aged 45.

* See Burton.

Wil-

William Wightman, gent. He married the daughter of George Bent, an alderman, and once mayor of Leiceſter; and died Aug. 16, 1724, aged 28.

Catharine, wife of Thomas Tompkins, and daughter of John Cutler, gent. died Nov. 25, 1724, aged 25.

Mary Porter, wife of J. Porter, and daughter of Captain Bodle, died Sept. 14, 1725.

Sarah Dalby, widow of Joſeph Dalby, and daughter of Captain Bodle, died Jan. 17, 1725-6.

John Avery, gent. died Sept. 6, 1728, aged 63.

Ann, daughter of Joſeph Avery, died Feb. 4, 1732-3, aged 31.

Dorothy, wife of John Wood, and daughter of J. Holmes, died June 3, 1735, aged 31.

Bartholomew Wightman, gent. died June 16, 1745, aged 40.

John Wightman, gent. died March 1, 1761, aged 26 years.

Mary Jee, wife of John Jee, and daughter of Bartholomew Wightman, gent. by Dorothy his wife, died Feb. 17, 1766, aged 35.

Upon grave-ſtones in the church-yard:

Sarah Nichols, wife of John Nichols, died Dec. 7, 1702.

John Holmes, ſon of John Holmes, died Jan. 23, 1715, aged 7.

John Bale, died April 29, 1729, aged 37.

Richard Fowkes, died Aug. 27, 1732, aged 10.

In memory of Charles Burdett, late of Stocks-houſe, who departed this life Aug. 22, 1739, aged 69.

This world's a city full of crooked ſtreets,
Death is a market-place where all men meets;
If life was merchandize that men could buy,
Rich men would always live and poor men die.

Thomas Godfrey, ſenior, died Nov. 2, 1742, aged 71.

Elizabeth, daughter of James and Elizabeth Orme, died Nov. 17, 1744, aged 1 year.

Lettice, wife of Robert Cheſsher, died Nov. 9, 1752, aged 63.

Robert Cheſsher, died Aug. 13, 1753, aged 69.

Ann, wife of Thomas Smith, died May 30, 1755, aged 40.

Dorothy, wife of T. Gadsby, died Feb. 1, 1758, aged 61.

Thomas Gadsby, died Oct. 10, 1760, aged 61.

John Hancock, died Jan. 31, 1761, aged 48.

Ann, daughter of Thomas Godfrey, died May 17, 1761, aged 24.

Elizabeth, wife of John Throsby, died May 20, 1761, aged 78.

John Cheſsher, ſon of the above John Cheſsher, died June 3, 1763, aged 46.

George Smith, died Feb. 24, 1770, aged 77.

Thomas and Mary, ſon and daughter of J. and Sa. Gilbert. Thomas died Jan. 26, 1772, aged 5; Mary died Feb. 6, 1772, aged 3.

Sarah

Sarah, wife of John Hancock, died April 22, 1772, aged 60.
John Throsby, died June 17, 1772, aged 72.
Henry Bickley, died Feb. 8, 1775, aged 65.
Samuel Pawley, died Dec. 19, ... , aged 75.

P. 520. The church of *Pickwell*, dedicated to All Saints, is in the patronage of the Earl of Gainſborough.

Edward of Weſtminſter was rector here in 1249.

Thomas Pagett had the rectory in 1669.

William Brereton is the preſent rector, 1788.

A decree between a rector of this place and his pariſhioners is preſerved in the Britiſh Muſeum *.

In Pickwell fifteen carucates of land were held by Andrew Aſtley from Roger de Moubray by the ſervice of one knight's fee, and Moubray held of the king in capite.

The heirs of John de Sproxton held in Pickwell and Leweſthorp ſeven carucates and a half of land, by knight ſervice, from Andrew Aſtley, who held the whole by the ſervice of three knights fees from Roger de Moubray. The hoſpital of Burton Lazars held ſome lands here from Andrew Aſtley, and the abbey de Valle held one virgate, and the abbey of Oſolveſton two virgates †.

Pickwell was held by Aſtley by two knights fees, though it was held from the king by one, and the heirs of Hugh de Morewyke held from Aſtley in Pickwell one knight's fee.

22 Hen. VI. John Curſon, of Croxhale, did his homage at Aſtley to Lady Johanna de Grey, daughter and heireſs of Sir William Aſtley, for his lands at Pickwel, held from her by the ſervice of one knight's fee.

20 Ed. III. William Curſon held lands at Pickwell and Liveſthorp of Mowbray, by the ſervice of one knight's fee.

Ibid. The church of *Plungar*, dedicated to the Holy Croſs, is in the patronage of the Duke of Rutland.

Vicaria ordinata per Hugonem epiſc' Lincoln'.

Eccleſia valet 10 marc'; vicarius perpetuus habebit totum altaragium præter principale legatum, habebit a priore de Belvoir de Belvoir 2 ſumas frumenti pacabiles ad feſt' Mich'; valet vicaria 3 marc'; vicarius ſolvet ſynodalia; manſum non eſt aſſignatum ‡.

The Duke of Rutland pays annually ſomething to the vicar, which Dr. Vernon took to be theſe two quarters of wheat, *frumenti*.

Richard Stoup, LL. B. rector of Plungar and Hareſton, 1788.

Ego Iwenus de Albeineio & Galf' de Chavenni frater meus conceſſimus eccleſiæ de Belveir, pro animabus avunculi noſtri Will' de Albeni & Will' filii ejus, eccleſiam de Plungard.

* Cott Lib. Nero, c. 1. 38. † Ex Inquiſ' cap' apud Gartre hundr', com' Leic'.
‡ From the biſhop's certificate in the Belvoir Regiſter.

Ralph.

Ralph Hotot gave to Belvoir priory one bovate of land here, with a toft called Middlecroft, and ſome lands lying in Weſtwell.

The prior of Belvoir demiſes to his ſervant Humphrey Suffolk two bovates of land belonging to the church of Plungar; rent 6s. *

P. 520. Richard de Neovill was preſented to *Preſtwould*, or *Preſtward*, in 1235.
John de Campan in 1237.

P. 521. The church of *Quenborough*, *Quinborow*, or *Quenyborowe*, dedicated to St. Mary, is in the patronage of the heirs of John Darker, Eſq.

William Townſhend reſigned this vicarage in 1439.

John Smyth, rector of Brynghurſt, ſucceeded in 1439.

Robert Bryde, vicar here, founded a chantry for one prieſt.

Ibid. A fire happened at *Querndon* in January 1783, which burnt the ſtables of the White Horſe Inn, and ſeveral valuable horſes.

Ibid. John Marſhall was preſented to the church of *Rakedale*, or *Ragdale*, 1404.

Ibid. "*Ratby*," ſays a correſpondent, "to which Lord Stamford preſents, is "connected with Groby, churchleſs; the old family ſeat of the lords or barons of "that name; now or long ago degraded into common hands.

George Iliff Forſter, the preſent vicar, 1788, was preſented in 1783.

Ibid. The church of *Ratcliff on the Wreke*, dedicated to St. Botolph, is in the patronage of the Crown.

The Rev. Mr. Farnham, brother to the Counteſs of Denbigh, and repreſentative of one of the oldeſt families in the county, died here June 26, 1784 †.

Griffith Gardner is the preſent vicar, 1788.

P. 522. John Shuttlewood (not Shuttle*worth*) was miniſter of *Ravenſtone* 1659.

Thomas Ball, 56 years clerk of this pariſh, died Jan. 22, 1786. In accurate reading, ſtrength and melody of voice, he was excelled by few. He was an ingenious man; a good engraver of tomb-ſtones, houſe-painter, gardener, and wool-card-maker; and, in his youthful day, had been the beſt hedger, ditcher, and mower, in the pariſh. He might be ſaid to die in his profeſſion; for he loſt his life by a cold which he caught in a grave made for one of his grand-daughters. In his 70th year he married a young woman of the pariſh for his third wife, by whom he had one child. He had a numerous iſſue by his former wife, who attended him to the grave with his old friends and neighbours.

* Belvoir Reg. † Gent. Mag. vol. LIV. p. 637.

P. 522. The church of *Rearſby*, or *Rereſby*, dedicated to St. Michael, is in the patronage of Thomas Boothby, Eſq.

Adam of Dorcheſter was collated to this rectory in 1235.

William of Leyceſter in 1237.

William Grace was rector in 1659.

Ibid. The church of *Redmild*, or *Redmile*, dedicated to St. Peter, is in the Duke of Rutland's patronage.

Nicholas Dimock was rector in 1434. See p. 672.

Henry Hough, M. A. is the preſent rector 1788.

2 Hen. V. Inquiſition of William lord Roſs; the jurors, inter alia, return, that he died ſeiſed of a park, called Beauver Park, in the pariſh of Redmild, and of a cloſe called Blackburg, in the pariſh of Redmild, & ſcitum manerii de Redmild, &c. Obiit in partibus tranſmarinis.

Inquiſ' 17 Ed. III. of William de Ros de Hemlake. Juratores dicunt ſuper ſacramentum, quod Willielmus de Ros de Hemlake tenuit in dominico ſuo ut de feodo, die quo obiit, maneria de Redmild & Botesford, com' Leiceſtr', per ſervitium militare; & dicunt, quod in dicto manerio de Redmyld eſt quoddam capitale meſſuagium, quod nil valet per ann' ultra repriſas; & ſunt ibi 86 acræ terræ arabil' in dominico, unde poſſint ſeminare per ann' 60 acr', & ſeminantur ante mortem prædicti Willielmi 29 acr' cum frumento; & quando coluntur & ſeminantur, quælibet acra valet per ann' 4d. ſumma 20s. & reſiduum jacebat ad warrectam, & tunc nil valet quia in communi—& ſunt ibi 39 acr' prati in parco, quarum quælibet acra valeret per ann' 12d. ſi non eſſent ibi feræ, & non plus—quia ſiccum, ſpinoſum, & plenum animalium foreſticarum, & modo nil valet per ann', quia totum illud pratum, una cum toto herbagio ejuſdem parci, vix poterit ſuſtinere pro ſuſtentatione ferarum tempore eſtimali & hiemali, quod dominus toto tempore ſuo non percepit inde aliud proficuum in ſuſtentationem ferarum; & ſubboſcus ibidem nil valet per ann', non poteſt ſufficere ad claudendum parcum, & quod remaneat ibidem ſufficiens coopertura pro feriis & finnatis damarum; & eſt ibi molendinum ventriticum quod valet .... ultra repriſas; & eſt ibi redditus liberorum & bondorum 12l. 12s. 5d. per ann. & ſunt ibidem treſdecem nativi, quorum quilibet falcabit per unum diem tempore feni, pretium operis 6d. ſumma 6s. 6d. Et prædicti 13 nativi levabunt fenum per unum diem, & valet opus cujuſlibet 1d. ſumma 13d. Et quilibet prædictorum nativorum cariabit duas carecatas feni, pretium cariag' 2d. ſumma 2s. 2d. Et quilibet prædictorum nativorum metit per unum diem in autumno, & valet opus 2d. ſumma 2s. 2d. Et quilibet prædictorum nativorum cariabit duas carecatas bladi in autumno, & valet opus 2d. ſumma 2s. 2d. Perquiſit' curiæ ibidem nihil valet, quia tenentes ibidem ſectas ad curiam de Beauver, quæ eſt in com' Linc'. Et dicunt quod eſt ibi warenna, vocat' warenna de Beauver, intra caſtrum de Beauver & villam Stathern extra parcum, & ſolum ejuſdem pertinet villatis de Stathern, Plungarth, & Barkeſton; & ſunt ibi ſpinæ creſcentes, quæ non poterunt videri nec amputari, pro eo, quod ſi forent amputatæ nunquam recreſcerent, eo quod creſcenc' earundem ſemper deſtrueretur per beſtias prædict' villatarum omni tempore anni paſcentes. Et

nullus dominus ibidem qui pro tempore fuit aliquid inde vendidit nec amputavit ratione prædictæ. De cuniculis ibidem nullum proficuum a tempore mortis prædicti anno .... eo quod erant deſtructi in vita dicti domini pro inthronizatione archiepiſcopi Ebor', & pro *perinclinatione** Domini, & miſſis apud Stoke Dawbeney a feſto Mich' uſque diem mortis. Summa totalis extentæ de Redmyld 14l. 13s. 2d. Inde in reddit' reſoluto Julianæ quæ fuit uxor Stephani Wyndout, ad totam vitam ſuam, pro certis tenementis quæ idem Willielmus de Roos adquiſivit de eadem, duo quarteria frumenti, pretium 8s. & unum quarterium piſci, pretium 2s. per ann. & eſt ſumma de claro 14l. 3s. 2d.

Query. Whether the place now called Allhallows was not the hall or capital meſſuage mentioned in the inquiſition? Some incloſures near are ſtill called Hallwonges. Betwixt Stonebrigg lane and the Drift is an incloſure with two old large pools in it, where many foundations of buildings have been dug up.

De Johanne de Norton pro quarta parte unius feodi in Botesford, Redmile, Plungar, de feod' de Roos, de Thoma ..... de octava parte unius feodi in Redmile de feodo de Roos.

Ego Rob' Baſſet confirmavi & dedi Deo & eccleſiæ de Belvoir eccleſiam de Redmild, & hoc feci conſenſu domini mei Ranulphi comitis, pro redemptione animæ ejuſdem comitis †.

A Dei gratia Lincoln' epiſcopo, & Waltero archidiac' Leyceſtr'. Noverit univerſitas, &c. eccleſiam de Redmild eſſe fundatam in terra & feodo Roberti Baſſet, & ſua eſt; & concedo quod voluntat' ſuam in ratione faciat; præterea confirmo donationem quam nuper fecit monachis de Belvoir.

Alexander was conſecrated biſhop of Lincoln 1123, died 1147. Walter, archdeacon of Leiceſter, about the year 1120 ‡.

Willielmus de Albani dedi & confirmavi eccleſ' de Belvoir, pro anima patris & Margaretæ ſponſæ, eccleſiam de Redmyld.

Willielmus de Albanio, aſſenſu Willielmi filii & hæred', & Matildæ matris meæ, & Cecilia ux' mee, & Radulphi de Albaneio fratris mei.

Prior, &c. in perpetuum percipiet duas partes decimarum de una carucata terræ in villa de Redmyld, & rector tertiam. Hoc actum 1233, conſenſu partium, quod prior habet tam decimas nomine portionis quam in annua penſione duarum marcarum.

Odartus de Hotot dedit eccleſiæ de Belvoir decimam ſuam de dominio ſuo in Redmild.

Stugeſius, & Radulphus filius ejus, dedit Belvoir prioratui 4 acras & decimam ſuam in Redmild.

Redd' ex Redmill pro penſion' 13s. 4d. & portione ejuſdem 3s. 4d. §

Eccl' Sancti Petri de Redmile præter penſionem & portionem 14 mar'.

Penſ' prioris de Belvoir in eadem 2 marc'.

Penſio prioris ejuſdem in eadem in decimis 5s. ‖

Robert Trimley occurs rector in 1258.

Walter Blount, rector, died Nov. 3, 1328.

John Ledbury, inducted May 14, 1329.

Nicholas Blount, 1360.

* Q.? † Reg. Belvoir, p. 72. ‡ Le Neve. § Reg. Belvoir. ‖ Taxat. 1291, Cott. Lib. P. 524.

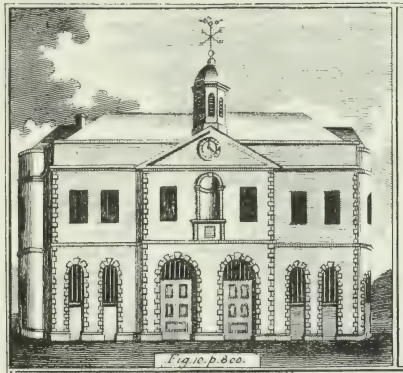


Fig. 10. p. 800.

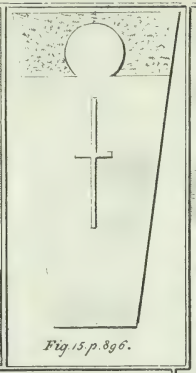


Fig. 15. p. 896.

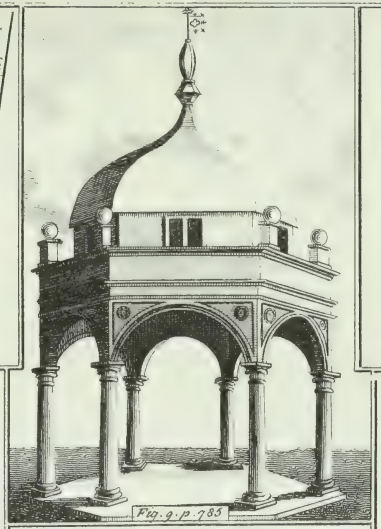


Fig. 9. p. 785.

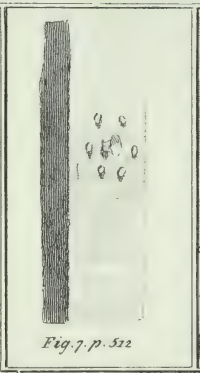


Fig. 7. p. 512.

Fig. 6. p. 750.

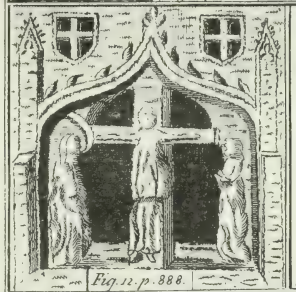


Fig. 12. p. 888.

Fig. 8. p. 512.

Fig. 11. p. 862.

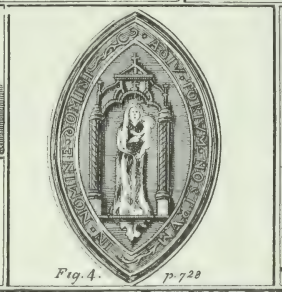


Fig. 4. p. 728.

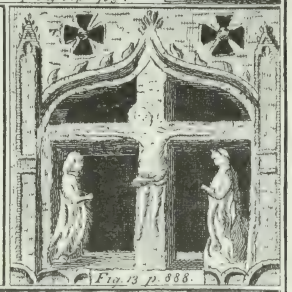


Fig. 13. p. 888.

Fig. 2. p. 695.

Fig. 14. p. 891.

Fig. 3. p. 727.

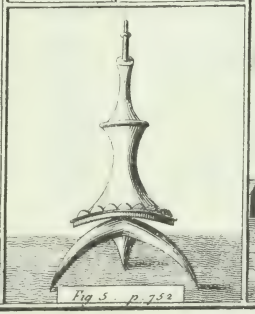


Fig. 5. p. 752.

Fig. 1. p. 687.

J. Prudden del.

Royce sculp.

P. 524. The church of *Rodeley*, dedicated to St. Mary, is in the patronage of the Babingtons.

William Babington, vicar, Feb. 1770; vicar alſo of Coſſington.

Matthew Babington is the preſent vicar 1788.

Here is a ſchool for teaching twelve children, with a ſettlement of 4l. a year.

Ibid. The church of *Rotherby*, dedicated to All Saints, is in the patronage of Samuel Shute Perkins, Eſq.

Paul Belcher was vicar in 1778.

H. Woodcock, LL. B. April 1784; vicar alſo of Buckby.

Ibid. The church of *Sadington*, dedicated to St. Helen, is in the patronage of the Crown.

Richard de Burg reſigned this rectory in 1245.

John Le Mayne, or Le Moyne, was preſented in 1245.

John de Langeton died in 1273.

Philip de Colewell was preſented in 1273.

Thomas Dorman died in 1518.

John Silveſter, LL. B. preſented in 1518.

——— Black, or Blake, was rector in 1659. See p. 317.

Joſeph Bonhome, rector, publiſhed a Viſitation Sermon in 1675.

Thomas Cook had the rectory in 1720.

John Standiſh, B. A. preſented Feb. 1732.

Sambrook Nicholas Ruſſel, M. A. the preſent rector 1788.

Ibid. The church of *Saltby*, dedicated to St. Peter, is united to Sproxton; and both are in the patronage of the Duke of Rutland.

Walter de Horkeſtan was preſented to this church in 1221.

John Walker, B. A. was vicar in 1777.

Mr. Kitchinman is the preſent vicar, 1788.

Ibid. The church of *Sapcote*, dedicated to All Saints, is in the patronage of the Rev. Thomas Frewen Turner.

The ſteeple is of hewn ſtone; the church* conſiſts of a chancel, a nave, and a North aile; the two laſt covered with lead, and the firſt with tiles.

There are two ſeats in the chancel: In the North window of which are, arms, quarterly, only one of the bearings left, viz. Checquy Argent and Sable; not noticed in Burton. None of thoſe which he deſcribes are now remaining.

The regiſter begins in 1564; ſteeple pointed 1607; great bell broke 1611; bells new hung on Aug. 1, 1721.

1 acre, 2 roods, 20 perches, veſted in the churchwardens, for repairing the church; giver unknown.

2 acres, 2 roods, 31 perches, veſted in the rector and churchwardens by Thomas Goodwin, for twenty poor children.

10s. given to the poor on New-year's day; 5s. on the firſt Sunday in the year.

* See a view of it in plate XXXI.

A college for a warden * and prieſts was founded here about the year 1236 by Sir Simon Baſſet; and a chantry for two prieſts by Sir Ralph Baſſet, one of his deſcendants; probably the ſame who was ſummoned to parliament among the barons, 49 Henry III. being the firſt ſummons that ever was made by writ †.

Of the old caſtle of the Baſſets at this place, there are now no remains; but the ſite of it is ſtill very traceable.

The mount on which the keep ſtood has been leveled within theſe few years.

One monument in this church to the Baſſets is ſtill diſtinguiſhable, though the braſs and inſcription have been removed; and there are three other large flat ſtones, the inſcriptions wholly defaced.

George de Grendon was preſented to the rectory by Sir Ralph Baſſet in 1252.

John Worſhip was rector in 1599.

Leonard Low, 1701.

Mr. Smith occurs rector in 1731.

Thomas Frewen, B. A. was rector in 1778.

Stanley Burrough is the preſent rector, 1788.

The following epitaphs are from the church-yard:

1. "Here lieth interred the bodies of Edward Marvin and Ann his wife. He departed this life the 9th day of Nov. in the year of our Lord 1737, aged 20. She departed this life the 1ſt day of June, in the year of our Lord 1762, aged 78.

If all mankind would live in mutual love,
The world would much reſemble that above;
Remember, time will come when we muſt give
Account to God how we on earth do live."

2. "Here lie the earthly remains of John Moore,
who departed this life the 24th of April, 1781, aged 39 years.

Oh! man, contemplate on thy mortal ſtate,
And calm ſubmit to the decrees of Fate,
Let Virtue be your guide when here on earth,
Then, young or old, ne'er fear to meet with Death."

3. "Here lie depoſited the remains of
Elizabeth Hipwell, wife of Richard Hipwell,
who departed this life November 16, 1782,
in the 59th year of her age.

The wife, the juſt, the pious, and the brave,
Live in their deaths, and flouriſh from the grave;
Grain hid in earth repays the peaſant's care,
And evening ſuns but ſet to riſe more fair."

4. Rebecca Chamberlin, formerly wife of Mich. Meſſinger, died Feb. 17, 1735, aged 42.

* John Boroughe, warden of Sapcote, was buried in St. Mary's church, Leiceſter.

† See ſome curious particulars on this head in Burton, p. 240.

William

William Lovett died Dec. 4, 1773, aged 82.
Alice Lovett died Nov. 18, 1766, aged 67.
Francis Lovett died June 5, 1728, aged 75.
Mary Lovett died Jan. 2, 1696, aged 28.
Eleanor Lovett, wife of William Lovett, died March 23, 1735, aged 33.
William her ſon died Feb. 14, 1778, aged 8.
Francis Lovett died July 7, 1774, aged 67.
Mary Lovett died July 16, 1787, aged 66.
Mary Lovett, died Sept. 1, 1777, aged 77.

P. 524. The church of *Saxby*, or *Sawceby*, was in 1728 in the patronage of the Earl of Harborough; in 1763 of Lord Robert Manners and Thomas Noel, Eſq.
William de Burg was preſented to the rectory in 1237.
Geffrey de Burg in 1239.
Robert de Elinton, 1245.
Robert Lambert was rector in 1778.
Robert Myddleton is the preſent rector, 1788.
Henry de Pirariis was fined in ten marks, that a recognition of the manor or land of Saxby might not go forward, and that there might be right done betwixt him and William de Pirariis *.

Ibid. The church of *Saxully*, dedicated to St. Peter, is in the patronage of the Earl of Aylesford.
John Jaques, M. A. is the preſent rector, 1788.

Ibid. The church of *Scaldeford*, dedicated to St. Martin, is in the patronage of the Duke of Rutland.
William de Thurleby was preſented to this vicarage in 1235.

Ibid. The church of *Scraptoft*, dedicated to All Saints, is in the patronage of the Wigleys and the Hartopps.
Thomas the proctor of Adenulfus, nephew to the then Pope, and prebendary of Cropred, was admitted in 1236 to the church of Scraptoft, then vacant, and in the gift of the prior and convent of Coventry, *nomine proviſionis*.
Thomas de Treb', canon' Fulginat', was in like manner admitted in 1237.
John Kerchival, M. A. was vicar in 1778.
Samuel Topp is the preſent vicar, 1788.
The fine manſion of the late James Wigley, Eſq. is now inhabited by his ſiſter Mrs. Ann Wigley. The gardens here, which were laid out principally by that gentleman, are a picture of improved nature, enriched with that ſimplicity which captivates the admirers of thoſe rural ſcenes, that are but faintly touched with the more gaudy embelliſhments of art. Hither the inhabitants of Leiceſter frequently reſort in the ſummer ſeaſon, for a pleaſurable excurſion.

* Madox, Exch. 310. Mag. Rot. 21 Hen. II. Rot. 7. a. Leic. & Warw.

P. 524. The church of *Segrave*, or *Seagrave*, dedicated to All Saints, is in the patronage of Queen's College, Cambridge.

Henry de Tonvill was preſented to this rectory in 1247.

Reginald de Garcy promoted to a biſhoprick in 1274.

Jacobus de Segrave ſucceeded in 1274.

Thomas Cooper, B. D. of Trinity College, Oxford, ſometime commoner of that houſe, and afterward rector of Segrave, was a benefactor to that college in 1630.

Robert Reding was vicar in 1659.

P. 525. The church of *Seile*, *Seale*, or *Sheile*, dedicated to St. Peter, was in 1759 in the patronage of John Wilcocks and John Wall, gentlemen.

William Greſley is the preſent rector, 1788.

Sir William Vernon, conſtable of England, temp. H. VI. married Margaret Pype, heireſs of Sir Robert Pype, by which this manor, with divers others, probably came to the Vernons, as Pype-Redwar, Maveſon-Redwar, &c. in com. Stafford *; the eſtate once of the Redwars. Q. how the Pypes came by Redwar's land, whether by marriage, &c. †

15 Hen. VIII. Richardus Vernon tenuit maneria de Appleby & Sheyle, cum ferris & tenementis in Durandſthorp, de honore de Turbury.

This manor, with Appleby, in the diviſion of Sir George Vernon. No eſtate came to Margaret (Stanley his daughter) 16 Oct. 42 Eliz. ‡

Sir Henry Vernon, ſon of Sir William Vernon and Margaret Pype, married Anne Talbot, daughter of the Earl of Shrewſbury.

Sir Henry Vernon, of Haddon, leaves by will a legacy of 10l. to Richard Vernon, of Sheile. Q. Regiſter of Sheile, if any Vernons are to be met with there?

P. 526. The church of *Shalſton*, *Shakeſton*, or *Shakerſton*, dedicated to St. Peter, is in the patronage of the family of Hall.

Dr. Adamthwaite, the preſent rector, 1788, was preſented in 1780.

Ibid. The church of *Shangton*, or *Shankton*, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is in the patronage of Sir Edmund Iſham, Bart.

Maſter William, a ſtranger, reſigned this rectory in 1240.

Ralph the deacon ſucceeded him in 1240.

Robert of Leyceſter in 1242; reſigned in 1251.

Geffrey of Leyceſter ſucceeded in 1251.

Richard Drayton, 1659.

Charles Markham, M. A. is the preſent rector, 1788.

Ibid. The church of *Sharnford*, dedicated to St. Helen, is in the patronage of the Crown. It has lately been repaired by a brief.

William de Pulhowe, rector here in 1359, exchanged with

Henry of Wakefield, rector of Melmorby, dioc' Carliſle.

Richard Walkeleyn, rector, died 1405.

John Stafford ſucceeded in 1405.

Ralph Spyre, rector, died 1463.

* Sir George's will, temp. Eliz. † Erdeſwick, pp. 81. 97. ‡ Inquiſ.

John

John Alcoke was preſented in 1463 by the prior and convent of Axholme; who again preſented him, July 19, 1471, to ſome other preferment, void by the death of Henry Abell.

Robert Hill.

James Horton, M. A. is the preſent rector, 1788.

10 Hen. V. Iſabella, widow of Foulk de Pembrugg, of Tong, co. Salop, and founder of the collegiate church of Tong, 10 Hen. IV. gave towards the endowment, inter alia, two meſſuages, two yard land, and four acres of meadow, cum pertinentiis, in Sharneford.

P. 527. At Auſtrey, co. Warwick, on a marble monument in the North aile:

"Near this place lieth the bodies of John, Thomas, and Herbert Monk, ſons of Thomas Monk, gent. and Sarah his wife, of *Shenton* in the county of Leiceſter. John departed this life Sept. 2, 1692, aged 2 years, 8 months, and one day. Thomas departed this life November the 12th, 1704, aged 14 years, 9 months, and 11 days. Herbert departed this life Jon. 15, 1754-5, aged 20 years, 9 months, and 3 days. This monument was erected by Thomas Monk, ſurviving father, in memory of his ſaid dear children, in 1706."

Ibid. The manor of *Great Shepey*, with all the lands there belonging to Roxton priory, except a tenement demiſed to Robert Vincent of Shepey, were leaſed out for eighty years, by the convent, to William Ludford *.

P. 529. The ſite of the caſtle at *Earl Shilton*, which formerly belonged to the Earls of Leiceſter, is ſtill viſible; the hill whereon it ſtood being to all appearance but very little diminiſhed, and the area of ground adjoining ſtill retains the name of the Hall-yard. Upon a level with this, and immediately beſide it, is ſituate the church, and upon a very high eminence; it has undergone reparation at divers times; and my friend Mr. Jee ingeniouſly conjectures, from its vicinity to the caſtle-yard, that the ſtructure was originally built from the ruins of the caſtle. The church, he obſerves, is very deſtitute of antiquities; and the tomb-ſtones far from being numerous, conſidering the magnitude of the place. They are as follow:

John Peck †, gent. died June 22, aged 74.

John Peck died Jan. 5, 1758, aged 69.

Stephen Peck, ſon of John Peck, died May 7, 1786, aged 61.

Mary, wife of John Peck, gent. died June 10, 1783, aged 49.

Elizabeth, wife of George Allen, and daughter of John Peck, died Jan. 13, 1766, aged 46.

Mr. William Garle died April 1, 1765, aged 76.

Mary Garle, neice of the above, died April 18, 1765, aged 42.

Anne, the wife of Samuel Adamſon, clerk, died Jan. 9, 1764, aged 59.

Edward Powdrill, gent. died June 8, 1758, aged 68.

Keturah Chapman Mountney died in her infancy Feb. 9, 1755.

Felix quem facient aliena pericula cautum.

* Augmentation Office, 25 Hen. VIII. † Nearly related to the Antiquary of that name.

In

In the church-yard*:

Elizabeth, wife of Michael Harriſon, died Auguſt 4, 1770, aged 26.
John Gimſon, ſon of John and Ann Gimſon, died April 29, 1760, aged 2 years.
Sarah Snow died Dec. 25, 1701, aged 28.
William Alſop died June 26, 1741, aged 47.
Elizabeth his daughter died in her infancy.
Thomas Aſhton died Ma. 31, 1774, aged 37.
John, ſon of John and Ann Wyatt, died in 1750, aged 58.
Hannah, wife of Richard Stubbs, died April 13, 1763, aged 67.
Diana, wife of John Biddle, apothecary, died Feb. 24, 1750-1, aged 36.
William Cooper died Nov. 17, 1761, aged 45.
Sarah Cooper died Oct. 10, 1778, aged 56.
Ann Boulton, widow, mother of Sarah Cooper, died Feb. 9, 1777, aged 97.
Thomas Goodacker died Jan. 26, 1723 4, aged 64.
Lydia his wife died Oct. 29, 1723, aged 64.
Mary, wife of Thomas Clarke, died Dec. 11, 1724, aged 34.
John Cawood, ſon of Richard and Ann, died Sept. 21, 1768, aged 16.
Richard Cawood died Nov. 1, 1761, aged 36.
Richard their ſon died Ma. 6, 1769, aged 10.
Ann, widow of Richard Cawood, died Sept. 6, 1768, aged 35.
Elizabeth, wife of William Geary, died Nov. 14, 1763.
Ann, wife of John Queenborough, died Nov. 24, 1753, aged 72.
John Queenborough died Nov 14, 1757, aged 77.
Elizabeth, wife of John Blockley, died Ma. 11, 1772, aged 54.
John Lines died Aug. 11, 1777, aged 70.
James Middleton died Nov. 22, 1785, aged 63.
Hannah, wife of William Illſton, died Ma. 1, 1751, aged 28.
Thomas their ſon died Aug. 18, 1752, aged 3 years.

The following inſcription is intended to be placed upon a ſtone which is about to be erected in the church-yard:

"Here lie the earthly remains of Samuel Marvin, who in his youth was vigorous and active, and in his more mature ſtate bold and undaunted; he much excelled in that manly and athletic exerciſe of wreſtling; and died Jan. 17, 1787, aged 49, in peace with all mankind.

At length he falls, the long, long, conteſt's o'er,
And Time has thrown whom none e'er threw before.
'Tis his firſt fall; before no match was found,
By ſlight or ſtrength to fling him to the ground;
But he ſhall riſe again, with youth renew'd,
Time ſhall be conquer'd, and the grave ſubdued."

* Of theſe a few only are mentioned in p. 529; where, l. 16. r. *Blockley*. The preſent liſt was tranſcribed by Mr. Jee, of Peckleton; to whom I am indebted for many other communications.

P. 529. Walter de Werminſtre preſented the rectory of *Sibbeſden* in 1228.
Richard de Werminſtre ſucceeded him in 1229.
John de Thoresby reſigned in 1403.
Henry de Ingelby ſucceeded in 1403.
William Love died in 1437.
Thomas Licens ſucceeded in 1437.
Fulco Byrmingham reſigned in 1444.
John Selot ſucceeded in 1444.
Edward Noel, 1642. See p. 325.
Samuel Doughty, 1659.
John Evans is the preſent rector, 1788.

P. 530. John Paſſelew was preſented to the church of *Sileby*, or *Sywaldeby*, in 1242.
Thomas Coſteyne was preſented in 1250.
The Rev. George Staveley (who died in 1714) ſettled 4l. a year, for teaching 8 poor children of this place; to which a private gentleman added 50s. a year; and another perſon 6s.; a third gave 5s. a year to buy books; and a gentleman of Loughboaough two Bibles annually.
Dr. Heathcote, the preſent vicar, was aſſiſtant preacher at Lincolns Inn. He publiſhed an Aſſize Sermon 1756; a "Concio Academica pro Grad. Doctoris 1759;" Two Sermons on Boyle's Lecture 1763; "A Sketch of Lord Bolingbroke's "Philoſophy;" "Irenicum;" "Sylva," a collection of Eſſays; and had a conſiderable ſhare in the "Biographical Dictonary."

P. 530. John de Luchterworth was preſented to the rectory of *Skeffington* in 1243.

Ibid. The church of *Slauſton*, dedicated to All Saints, is in the patronage of the Duke of Montagu.
John Parker, M. A. is the preſent vicar, 1788.

P. 531. The church of *Somerby*, dedicated to St. Peter, was in the patronage of Langley priory; afterwards in the family of *Green* *, of long ſtanding in that pariſh; in 1759 in Mr. Henry Martin and others.
An award is preſerved betwixt the vicar of Somerby and the convent of Langley, anno 1250 †.

Ibid. The church of *Sproxton*, dedicated to St. Mary, is a vicarage united to that of Saltby. See p 524.
Roger de Melton was preſented to two parts of this church in 1238.
John de Ernesby to two parts of it in 1245.

* Elizabeth Green, widow, preſented in 1617.
† Madox, Form. p. 87.

William Woodford, ſerjeant at law, married Inet, daughter of Sir Brabazon, Roger lord of Sproxton, by whom the land at Sproxton and Uttoxeter came to Woodford. Brabazon married John of Sproxton's daughter in the time of Edward the Third.

Sproxton held of the earls of Cheſter and Huntington, and was freed from all tolls, pontage, paſſage, padagio, pannagio, ſtallagio, & tallagio, de ſectis ſhirarum & hundred', de auxilio vicecom', de gildis, de negildis, & hidag', & brodwit, & de ſordwit, & de ſilkwyt, de murdro, & de denariis ad murdrum pertinent', &c. *

Rolleſton manor near Newark belonged to the Nevils in Edward the Third's time.

In villa de Sproxton ſunt 12 car' terræ, & reſpond' de 4 car' terræ dom' Hug' de Beby, & ſunt de honore de Huntingdon; & dominus Joh' de Sproxton tenet 8 car' terræ de eodem feodo.

8 car' terr' faciunt feodum 1 milit'; quando ſcutagium currit ad tres marcas quælibet carucat' dabit 5s. & quælibet virgata 15d. & quælibet bov' 7d. ½ †

King John gave the manor of Sproxton to Richard de Sproxton (pro avo Roberti de Sproxton, who lived in 21 Ed. I.) by the ſervice of the fourth part of a knight's fee, and one mark in money ‡.

Sir John Sproxton gave to the abbot of Sproxton, &c. 1 meſſuage, 4 cottages, 5 yard land, paſture for twelve oxen in oxpaſture, and half the advowſon of the church; for which the abbot, &c. were to find "duos idoneos canonicos idoneos" to celebrate ſervice in Sproxton, and to pray for the ſouls of Sir John and Alice his wife. He enjoined them to live in the houſe he gave them §.

About James the Firſt's time Thomas Dodd tenuit manerium de Sproxton **.

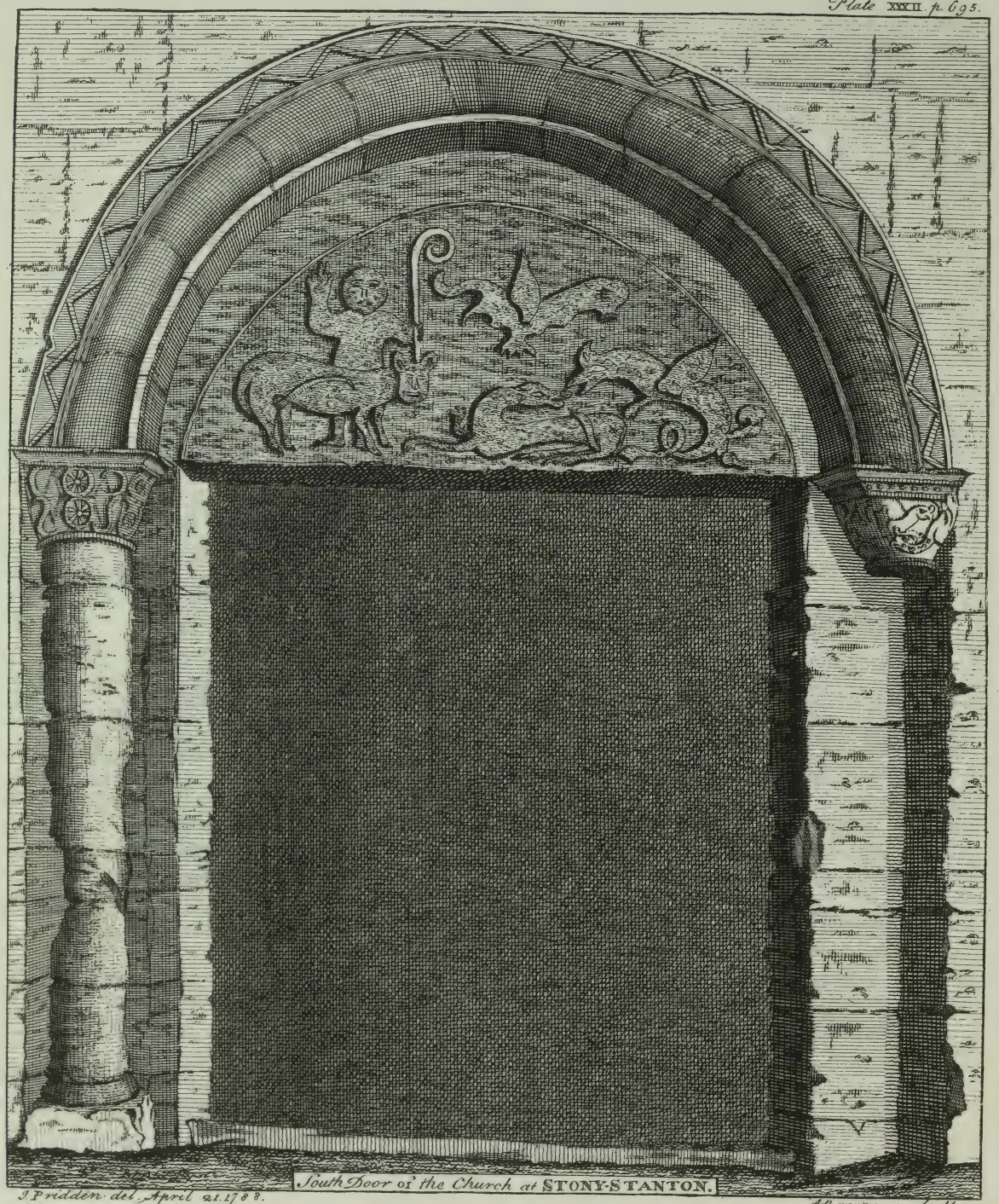
Roger earl of Rutland was afterwards lord of the manor of Sproxton.

Sir Robert Woodford, by fine, ſettled upon his youngeſt ſons the manors of Wyverby, Brentingby, Sproxton, Thorp Arnold, Burton Lazars, Knipton, to disinherit Ralf, the eldeſt ſon's ſon, becauſe of a grudge he had againſt the ſaid Ralph, becauſe ..... W .... had married him againſt the ſaid Robert's mind; and by counſel of his youngeſt ſons he did burn ..... evidences in Aſhby Hall, as old men could teſtify. The ſaid Ralph after his deceaſe entered into the manor of Aſhby, and found a deed by which the vicar of Aſhby and others were enfeoffed, by virtue of which he entered into the ſaid manors, and did void the fine. I Robert Woodford do affirm that my father Ralph Woodford ſhewed me the deed in his cloſet by the great chamber, and ſaid that by that deed he held all his lands, and which deed is in the poſſeſſion of my brother Matthew Woodford, or elſe in my brother John's ††.

Pedigradus Radulph' Woodford, armiger, conſanguinius & hæred' Rob' Woodford, mil', Radulphus habuit exitum quinque filios, Will', Mattheum, Joh', Robert', Thom', & unam filiam Joannam. 1. Will' habuit Margaretam, ux' Joh' Turvil, cam' Leic'; 2. Mattheus Woodford; 3. Johannes Woodford duxit, ex qua ge-

* See Woodford Reg. Claudius A. 13, p. 27, & Hen. IV. † Reg. Croxt. p. 67.
‡ Madox, Bar. p. 259. § Reg. Woodford, p. 195.
** Carte's MSS. †† From an old parchment book of the Woodfords.

nuit,



South Door of the Church at STONY-STANTON.

J. Pridden del. April 21. 1788.

A. Bannerman Sculp.

nuit, Joh', Steph', & Will', & duas filias; 4. Rob' Woodford, marit' filiam Thomæ Gate, de Burham, com' Buck', & habuit Thom', Edw', Chriſtoph', Euſtacium, & multos alios; 5. Thom', obiit ſine prole *.

P. 531. The church of *Stony Stanton*, dedicated to St. Michael, is in the patronage of the Crown. See a view of it in plate XXXI; and in plate XXXII. a delineation of an ancient ſculpture in ſtone over the South door, repreſenting a religious perſon, or a ſhepherd, entreating Providence to preſerve his cattle from the fury of a dragon, which has already nearly conquered a dog who guarded them. An eagle is ſeen deſcending, and attacking the dragon.

On the porch is "W. B. ○ 1657;" the Eaſt end of the chancel is rather ruinous. Within the church, behind the pulpit, are the remains of a rood-loft.

Benefactions: Mr. Thomas Gery, ſometime rector	10l.	0s.	0d.
Penelope Hill — —	10	0	0
A perſon unknown — —	6	0	0
John Bold, curate — —	20	0	0
Ditto, for a Sermon on the Wedneſday after Aſh Wedneſday	20	0	0
Diana Major ——— ———	52	0	0
Collected in the town — —	2	0	0

Theſe ſums, with intereſt (amounting in all to 120l.), were laid out in the purchaſe of land in the Abbey meadow, Leiceſter, the produce to be annually diſtributed to the poor.

A deſk Bible was given by Caleb Lowdham, rector, Aug. 26, 1773; a deſk Prayer Book, given by the Rev. J. Cooper, late curate, Jan. 11, 1774.

In 1720 all the poor children of this pariſh were educated at the expence of a private perſon.

Peter de Grimeſtone was preſented to the rectory in 1225.

Robert Boucher Nickolls, the preſent rector of this church, and dean of Middleham, has honourably diſtinguiſhed himſelf this year, 1788, by his humane pamphlet on the Slave Trade.

On a mural tablet in the North aile:

"To the memory of William Cooper, gent. who departed this life the 5th day of Sept. 1760, in the 77th year of his age; and alſo of Elizabeth his wife, who departed this life the 5th of Sept. 1744, in the 48th year of her age."

On a mural tablet in the South aile:

"In this iſle are depoſited the remains of Thomas Hodgkin, gent.
who departed this life May 27, 1778, aged 32 years.
He was an affectionate husband, a humane, benevolent neighbour;
lived beloved, and died lamented. As a token of conjugal love,
his diſconſolate widow cauſed this to be erected."

* From the parchment book before-mentioned.

On another mural tablet:

" Near this place lie the remains of Thomas Benſkyn *, gent. who departed this life the 2d day of March, 1762. aged 55 years."

On flat ſtones:

John Benſkin, gent. died Sept. 29, 1729, aged 68.
Mary Benſkin died Aug. 25, 1738, aged 78.
William Hodgkin, gent. died Dec. 25, 1702, aged 85.
Richard Hodgkin, gent. died May 27, 1778, aged 33.

" Here lie the remains of William Bent, who departed this life on the 5th day of June, 1776, in the 39th year of his age.

Grieve not, my wife and children dear,
I am not dead, but ſleeping here:
My glaſs is run, my grave you ſee;
Wait but a while, you'll lie by me."

In the church-yard:

" In memory of William Bent, ſon of William and Mary Bent, who departed this life the 19th day of June, 1783, in the 16th year of his age.

O cruel Death, thou haſt been ſevere,
To rob me of my child and husband dear;
But ſince it is done by God's decree above,
I hope in Heaven again to meet my love."

On the Eaſt ſide of the porch:

" Beneath this ſtone lie depoſited the remains of Thomas Wilſon, ſon of John Wilſon, of Snareſon, by Martha his wife. He married Sarah, daughter of Seth Taylor, of Coton in the borough of Market Boſworth, gent. He died July 14, 1759, aged 38. He was an affectionate huſband, a tender parent, a humane maſter, and a ſincere friend."

In the church-yard, on an upright ſtone under the church window:*

" Here lies the body of Mr. John Bold †,
who departed this life the 26th day of October, 1751, aged 73."

* He built the gallery here at his own expence in 1750.
† He was curate of this place near 51 years.

" To

" To the memory of Severin Wilſon, gent. ſon of Mr. Thomas and Sarah Wilſon, who departed this life April 26, 1777, aged 32 years.

This ritual ſtone, thy mother laid
O'er thy reſpected duſt,
Only proclaims the mournful day
A duteous ſon the loſt.

Thy death's deep ſtamp'd upon my heart;
And when I life reſign,
May ſome good-natur'd friend ſurvive,
To lay my bones by thine!"

" Here lies interred the body of Elizabeth, the wife of John Bacon, who departed this life Oct. 23, 1743, aged 64.

Here lies a careful loving wife,
A tender nurſing mother,
A neighbour free from care and ſtrife,
A pattern to each other."

" In memory of John Bun, who departed this life July 4, 1749, aged 76.

With deepeſt thought, ſpectator, view thy fate,
Thus mortals paſs to an immortal ſtate:
Through Death's dark vale we hope he's found the way,
To the bright region of eternal day.
Life's but a moment, Death that moment ends;
Thrice happy he, his moment wiſely ſpends;
For on that direful point Eternity depends."

" Here lies the body of Jane, the wife of John Bun, who departed this life April 5, 1757, aged 51 years.

She that lies here was in her life,
A tender mother and a loving life;
A quiet neighbour, to the poor a friend,
Thrice happy ſhe that ſuch a life does end."

" Here lies the body of Sarah, wife of Thomas Orton; was buried Nov. 14, 1747, aged 27.

Behold the mother, and her ſweet babe,
Low wrapp'd in Death's cold arms;
O! their ſouls are fled to Chriſt above,
And live ſecure from harms."

" Here lieth the body of John Garratt, who departed this life Oct. the 16th, 1729, aged 74 years.

Alſo of Elizabeth his wife, who departed this life April the 7th, 1729, aged 65 years."

Wil-

William Barnard died June 19, 1721, aged 73.
Thomas Everard died Feb. 22, 1770, aged 58.
Thomas Thompſon died Dec. 3, 1745, aged 55.
Thomas Orton died June 26, 1744, aged 21.
{ John Orton died Oct. 5, 1764, aged 69.
{ Elizabeth Orton died Aug. 4, 1756, aged 57.
John Orton (their ſon) died Sept. 7, 1773, aged 47.
William Orton (ſon of William Orton, of Witherley, gent.) died Oct. 8, 1770, aged 72.
John Orton, ſon of William Orton, died Nov. 19, 1758, aged 88.
Elizabeth, daughter of William and Anne Orton, died Oct. 8, 1746, aged 6.

P. 532. The church of *Stanton Wyvile*, dedicated to St. Michael, is in the patronage of the Duke of Montagu.
John de Stanton was preſented to this rectory in 1240; died in 1273.
Henry de Staunton was preſented in 1273.
Walter de Northwell died in 1330.
Simon de Monteacuto ſucceeded in 1330.
John Hall, 1659.
Paul George Snow, the preſent rector, 1788.

Ibid. The church of *Stapleford*, dedicated to St. Mary, is in the patronage of the Earl of Harborough.
Henry de Derby was preſented in 1226.
Roger the chaplain in 1249.
John Torkington is the preſent vicar, 1788.
See an agreement for ſome tithes in Madox's Formulary.
Henricus de Ferrers tenet de rege Stapleford ibi 14 carucat' terræ *.

Ibid. The church of *Statherne*, dedicated to St. Guthlac, is in the patronage of Peter Houſe, Cambridge.
A chantry for one prieſt was founded here by Richard Bayard. See p. 555.
Magiſter Amaur, who had poſſeſſed this rectory 12 years, was confirmed in that poſſeſſion 1225; Geffrey Britone then reſigning all claim to the rectory.
Richard de Boſco Breward was preſented in 1249.
Anthony Rudd, D. D. rector, 1579.
Chriſtopher Clarkſon, D. D. publiſhed two ſingle Sermons in 1733.
Chriſtopher Lonſdale, M. A. died in June 1783, at Barham near Lincoln. He was then in the comm ſſion of the peace for the county of Cambridge.
Thomas Parker, M. A. Nov. 1783, the preſent rector, 1788.
20 Ed. III. Thomas Kelly held half a knight's fee at Stathern of the honour of Roſs and the prior of Haverholm, and the fourth part of a knight's fee of the honour of Roos.

* Domeſday.

Willielmus

Willielmus de Nemore ſeu de Bois dedit decimas de dominico ſuo de Stakeden ſeu Staketherne, taxatas 6s. * In p. 84 of the Belvoir regiſter, the particular lands and furlongs which pay tithes to Belvoir priory are recited.

Radulphus de Reynes gave four bovates of land, lying in Stathern, to Belvoir priory, which he held of Roger de Mowbray. Teſt' Willielmo Albineio Lencore & Cecilia uxores †.

William Albani, lord of Belvoir, having a grant of free warren throughout his whole manor of Belver, & per pertinentia ad idem manerium. Ann. 36 Hen. III. A writ is directed to the ſherif of Leiceſter, to enquire into the bounds of this free warren granted to William Albineio, father of Iſſabel, wife of Robert de Roſs. The bounds, they begin from the river Dyven inter campum de Gnipton, & campum de Wolſtorp, ubi molendinum aquaticum ſolebat eſſe quod vocabatur Holdmylne, & extendit ſe per viridem viam inter campum Wivilſtorp & Gnipton, & extendit ſe ſurſum uſque ad portam Bercariæ domini de Bever, & poſtea extendit ſe verſus furcas & ſic verſus Auſtrum uſque ad caput montis de Blackberg, & poſtea ad viam Leiceſtr', & ſic per viam quæ venit de Eyton uſque Staketherne, per mediam viam uſque ad eccleſiam, & ab eccleſia uſque ad viam ante portam Roberti de Maynard, & ſic ad Berheriam prioris de Haverholme verſus . . . . . & ſic per viam deſcendendo uſque ad Sickettam de la Redlande, & ſic verſus orientem uſque ad rivulum qui vocatur Barkſton, & ſic deſcendendo uſque ad pontem qui vocatur Maneſbrigge, & ſic uſque viam quæ vocatur Briggegate (alias Bergate), & ſic uſque Redmilde Thorp, & de Redmilde Thorp, uſque ad caput aquilonare de Slething, & de Slething uſque ad caput de Caldewelle Sike verſus occidentem, & ſic ad Berceriam prioris de Bever, & ſic circuentem villam de Beaver uſque ad viam ducentem uſque ad pontem de Wulſtrop, & ſic ſe extendit per aquam de Dyverne, uſque ad molendinum prædictum quod vocatur Holdmulne ‡.

31 Hen. VIII. Cantaria de Stathern. Valet in red' & firmis, &c. 109s. 6d.½ Repriſ' inde 17s. 6d.½ Remanet clare per ann. . . . . .

P. 534. John de Folevil was preſented to the rectory of *Stockfaſton* in 1251.
John Wadland, the preſent rector, 1788.
At the diſſolution no return was made of this chantry.

Ibid. The abbot of Croyland had a rent of 5s. iſſuing out of lands at *Stoneſby* ||.

Ibid. The manor of *Stoughton*, with lands there, value 200l. per ann. § were given by Henry Smith, about 1626, to be diſpoſed of in charity to ſeveral towns in Surrey §.

Ibid. Sir John Beaumont, ſon of Sir Francis Beaumont, one of the judges of the court of common pleas in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and brother of Mr. Francis Beaumont, the dramatic poet, was born in 1582, at Grace Dieu, the

* Reg. Belvoir. † Ibid. ‡ Ex Rundell. Inquiſ. in Turre London. No. 57.
|| Ex Offic. Primit. & Decim. 26 Hen. VIII. § Rent 172l. per ann. Hiſtory of Harwich.

family

family ſeat. He married a wife of the family of the Forteſcues; and was buried at Grace Dieu, 1628. His third ſon Thomas ſucceeded him in title and eſtates; his grandfather John Beaumont was maſter of the rolls; his father married Anne, daughter of George Pierrepoint, of Holm Pierrepoint, near Nottingham, temp. Henry I.

On a fair and beautiful tomb, erected againſt the ſouth wall of the ſouth aile at Cole Orton church, are the figures of a knight and his lady, lying at full length, coloured, and gilt, with this inſcription:

"Here lyeth the body of Sir Henry Beaumont, knt.
and Elizabeth his wife. Which Sir Henry
was ſon to Nicholas Beaumont, Eſq. And Elizabeth
was daughter and heir of Thomas Lewis, Eſq. by
whom he had one ſon, viz. Sir Thomas Beaumont, Knight, who married the daughter and heir of
Henry Sapcots, Eſq. which Sir Henry died 31 March,
Anno Dom. 1607, and the ſaid Lady Elizabeth died
the 26th of March, 1608."

P. 537. A chantry was founded at *Stretton*, by Robert Heyrick, biſhop of Cheſter. See p. 555.

James Chambers, M. A. is the preſent rector, 1788; rector alſo of Barwell.

In the time of Edward III. Goſcote hundred was held from the king in ſocage, by the rent of 100s. payable at the Exchequer, by John Segrave, ſon and heir of Stephen *.

Ibid. In Guthlaceſton wapentake. In *Sutton*, Sanctus Guthlacus habuit & habet duas carucatas, & duas in Stapelton; terra eſt 5 carucatæ; ibi ſex villani, cum 2 bordar' habentibus 1 car' terr' & dim'. T. R. E. valuerunt 24s. modo 20s. †

P. 538. John Oliver is the preſent rector of *Swepſton*, 1788.

Ibid. William de Melchburn, vicar of *Swinford*, was preſented to another living in 1274.

Ranulfus de Merton ſucceeded him in 1274.

John Smyth reſigned in 1449.

John Ruſſel ſucceeded in 1449.

Robert Smith is the preſent vicar, 1788.

A chantry for one prieſt was founded here by Nicholas Cowley.

Sixteen children were educated here in 1723, at the charge of ſome neighbouring gentlemen.

* Riley's Placita Parliam. p. 653. † Ingulphus, p. 82.

P. 538. Geoffrey de Warwick was preſented to the rectory of *Swithland* in 1239.
Richard atte Burch exchanged it in 1356, with
Richard de Mitford, vicar of Gildesburg, who reſigned Swithland in 1360.
Robert de Calverton ſucceeded in 1360.

P. 539. Roger de Longſpe, or de Molend, reſigned the vicarage of *Syſton*, in 1256, on being preſented to the biſhoprick of Coventry and Lichfield, which he held till 1295.
Brian de Whatton, who ſucceeded to the vicarage in 1257, had a diſpenſation from the Pope for holding three benefices.

Ibid. At Gerondon, co. Warwick, on a marble monument in the chancel:

" H. S. E.
Franceſca, unica filia
Edoardi Haſelrig, de Arthingworth
in agro Northampt. arm.
Ac Franceſcæ uxoris ſuæ, filiæ & cohæredis
Will. Brocas, de *Thedingworth*,
in agro Leic. arm.
tandemque hæres Bertini Haſelrig fratris
ſui, primo
Walt. Chetwynd, arm. hujus manerii
domino enupta, cui unicum filium
Walterum nomine peperit, poſtea vero
Wolſtano Dixey, de Boſworth
in dicto Leic. com. Baronetto.
Diem obiit Nov. XVI.
Anno ab incarn. Domini MDCLXXXVI.
ætat. ſuæ LXXXI."

P. 540. Robert de Northampton was preſented to the church of *Thorp* in 1244.

P. *539. Ralph de Sempingaham was preſented to the vicarage of *Thruſhington*, *Thruſſington*, *Thurſtanton*, or *Turſtaneſton*, in 1231.
Hugo de Suth Grimſley in 1239.

P. *540. Hugh de Stanford was preſented to the vicarage of *Thurcaſton* in 1248.
Roger de Martival, vicar of Thurcaſton, was dean of Lincoln 1310; and reſigned his vicarage in 1315 on being conſecrated biſhop of Salisbury; which ſee he held till 1329.
Thomas le Court ſucceeded to the vicarage in 1315.

P. 542. T. de Caythorp was preſented to the rectory of *Thurleſton* in 1250.
Robert Pullein, M. A. 1640.

Ibid. Martha Patchet was chaplain of *Thurmaſton* in 1659. See p. 319.
Richard Pickerel gives to the priory of Thurgarton, co. Nott. 4 bovates of land, and likewiſe confirms Gilbert his father's grant of half a caracate of land, de dominico in Thurmeſton, with a houſe and right of common*.
The abbey of St. Mary de Pratis, Leiceſter, had 89 acres of arable land, with one virgate beſides, and 21 acres 2 roods; the arable land lay in Blodhouſe field and other fields. Item, duas virgatas in Thurmaſton in Northorp', de quibus rector

* Thurgarton abbey book, p. 56.

de Blakeby habet decimas garbarum tantum, una quarum modo eſt in tenura Joh' Thurlington, & alia in tenura Joh' Lyy *.

P. 542. Robert Lambert, the preſent vicar of *Tilton*, 1788, was preſented in January 1770.

Edw. IV. gave to Walter Devereux, lord Ferrers, the manor of Tilton in the county of Leiceſter, together with the advowſon of the church, late the eſtates of Everard Digby, Eſq. attainted for adhering to Henry VI. †

Ibid. *Tooley*, in the hundred of Sparkenhoe, and pariſh of Peckleton, has long been noted for its ancient park, and ſtill more for its hoſpitable poſſeſſors, the Boothbys, deſcended from a family of that name of great conſequence in Lincolnſhire, and of much greater antiquity in this nation than the Norman conqueſt. In the days of Egbert, the firſt ſole monarch of England, they poſſeſſed great and extenſive domains; and when the kingdom was divided into hundreds and wapentakes, an anceſtor of this family held large poſſeſſions at Boothby Pagnell in Lincolnſhire, had a ſeat at that place, and a whole hundred or wapentake called after his name. This park originally belonged to the caſtle of Earl Shilton; but that manor being part of the dutchy of Lancaſter, the park devolved to the Crown. It afterwards came to the Boothbys, upon an annual chief-rent, and in 1779 to John Dod, Eſq. by purchaſe; ſince which time it has been diſparked, and is now converted into a grazing farm.

P. 542. Roger Pates was miniſter of *Twycroſs* in 1644. See pp. 326. 517.

P. 543. The church of *Waltham* is dedicated to St. Mary; the Duke of Rutland is the patron.

Clement de Leytton was preſented to the rectory in 1239.

Some poor children having been educated here at the expence of the rector, a benefaction for the continuance of that charity was obtained about 1720.

P. 544. The church of *Waltham on the Woulds* is dedicated to St. Bartholomew; the patron is John Laycock Story, Eſq.

The vicarage and parſonage of this church were conſolidated in 1238, in the perſon of Robert de Walton.

Robert de Blaby was prefented in 1249.

Dr. William Lyndwode reſigned in 1410.

Thomas Bonde ſucceeded in 1410.

Mr. Banbridge was rector in June 1729.

55 Hen. III. Philippus Danbury reſpondit pro 1 feod' in Waltham, & abb' de Croxton tenet illud feodum in elemoſyna, & pertinet honori de Winton.

Mauritius de Creon & Wido nepos ſuus debent 5 marcas ut loquela ‡ de Waltham, quam habent verſus Gervaſium Painel; ſit coram rege. Gervaſius Painel debet 5

* Terr. abb. de Pratis, Cott. Lib. Galb. E. III. † Dugd. Baron. p. 177. ‡ Suit, or action.

marcas

marcas ut habeat placitum in curia regis de terra Waltham verſus Maurit' de Creon *.

Temp. Hen. I. Robert Mellent, earl of Leiceſter: Præterea ego Rob' comes Leiceſtriæ confirmo illam donationem quam filia mea Iſabella & filius ſuus comes Leiceſtriæ fecerunt abbatiæ de Eton, viz. duas carucatas terræ in Waltham, cum paſtura trecentarum ovium †.

Radulfus de Nueriet [or Mieriet] dedit 4 bovatas terræ in Waltham priori de Belvoir; and when Iſabella counteſs of Northampton was poſſeſſed of the honor dominii de Waltham, ſhe confirmed to the prior thoſe 4 bovates of land, which Harlevinus Francigena tenuit. Gervaſius Paganellus and earl Symon confirm the grant of theſe 4 bovates of land ‡.

Roger de Quincy, comes de Winton, frees the prior of Belvoir from all frank pledge and ſervice owing to his court of Leiceſter, due from two virgates of land in Waltham held of his fee §.

P. *545. Robert Gowe ‖, who enjoyed the living of *Great Wigston* in 1409, exchanged with

William Newport **, chancellor of Lichfield.

John Renſhaw was vicar in 1535.

Thomas Thorneton occurs in 1570. He was married May 12, 1583; and buried Dec. 10, 1624. The following memorandum is entered in 1589:

" 1570. The firſt year of the Rev. Thomas Thorneton, vicar, who was ſorry " to ſee the miſtery of iniquity to have wrought ſo mightily in moleſting of this " miniſter, by taking away his maintenance ††."

Simon Peck inducted June 6, 1625.

Zechariah Burrough buried April 25, 1658, aged 50.

William Thorp inducted Aug. 3, 1658; buried Jan. 10, 1664, aged 60.

Samſon Hopkins inducted March 6, 1664; buried March 1, 1692.

John Davenport, 1693; buried March 9, 1708.

Edward Jolley, 1708; buried Oct. 16, 1729.

——— Jones, June 1729.

Joſeph Hall, M. A. vicar of Welham. See p. 545.

Dillington Boſſwell, M. A. Aug. 1748, rector alſo of Wymondham; buried at Dean in Bedfordſhire Aug. 1, 1761.

James Pigott inducted Oct. 1761; the preſent vicar, 1788. He publiſhed a ſingle Sermon in 1762.

* Magn. Rot. 26 Hen. II. Rot. 7. Warw. & Leic. Madox, Exchequer, p. 66.

† Dugd. I. 518. ‡ Reg. Belvoir. § Ibid.

‖ Admitted chancellor of Lichfield, and prebend of Alrewas, Dec. 18, 1409. He died about 1421, being then alſo canon of Windſor.

** Archdeacon of Salop 1398; which he exchanged in 1402 for the rectory of Witherley; was admitted chancellor of Lichfield Oct. 15, 1403; and exchanged it as above in 1409.

†† "In 1570, both the Romiſh party, and others diſaffected to the Reformed religion, took up arms againſt Queen Elizabeth. As Mr. Thorneton has not explained the cauſe of his being wronged in his maintenance; it might be occaſioned by this rebellion, becauſe his complaint ſeems only for that one year. He continued vicar here 54 years. G. A."

Donations to the Poor, from a Liſt hung up in All Saints Church, copied in 1766.

	£.	s.	d.
" 1595. William Law*, Gent. farmer of the impropriation of Great Wigſton, gave 3l. 6s. 8d. to be laid out in coals for the uſe of the poor of the ſaid pariſh; and did build two bays, at the north-weſt end of All Saints Church Yard, to lay them in, —— ———	3	6	8
" 1601. Simon Bratt gave towards the ſame —	0	10	0
" Bridget Bratt gave a beam, and 2s. 6d. to buy cords and ſcales to weigh the coal.			
" 1603. William Langton gave towards the ſame —	0	10	0
" The following perſons gave the carriage of the coal gratis: William Lawe, Thomas Fox, John Freer, William Lawe, Walter Chamberlain, Henry Fox, Richard Freer, William Abbatt, Thomas Coltman, Francis Clarke, William Noone, William Wallis, William Herrick, Thomas Aſtill, Robert Noon, William Weſton.			
" 1618. John Evans gave for bread, to be diſtributed every Sunday, ten pounds, the intereſt of it for that uſe for ever, —	10	0	0
" Zechariah Pawley gave thirty pounds, the intereſt thereof to buy wheaten bread, to be diſtributed every Sunday, —	30	0	0
" Fourteen pounds was taken out of the poor's ſtock, the intereſt thereof to pay for poor childrens learning for ever, —	14	0	0

" The following Gifts were for a town's ſtock, viz.

William Herrick gave —	1	0	0
Thomas Fox — —	0	8	0
William Pauley — ——	1	0	0
William Freer ———	0	10	0
George Abbatt —— ——	0	5	0
Nicholas Wyld — —	0	10	0
William Kenner — ——	1	0	0
William Jacomb — —	0	10	0
	5	3	0
	63	9	8

* " To the praiſe and glory of God, the author of all good works, and of Jeſus Chriſt our Lord, who by his Holy Spirit hath put into the harte of William Lawe, farmer of this benefice, to give the ſum of five marks, alias 3l. 6s. 8d. freely, and for ever, to the uſe and for a continual ſtock for the pariſhioners of Wigſton, and eſpecially for the poorer ſort, to buy them coals; and hath erected a little houſe of two bays at his own charges, ſet up at the North-weſt corner of the church-yard of All Saints, with the conſent of the pariſhioners, to lay the ſaid coles in, to the end that the coles ſhould be ſould by the churchwardens; keeping ſtill and upholding the ſtock for ever: which gyfte the aforeſaid Mr. Lawe did willingly offer and give into the hands of Thomas Foxe and Walter Chamberlayne, churchwardens, the 25th day of May, after evening ſervice, in the preſence of all the pariſhioners, to be continued for ever by the churchwardens." Old Regiſter.

" 1601.

Brought over	63	9	8
" 1601. The Reverend George Davenport*, of Houghton in le Spring, county of Durham, gave a ſilver cup and cover for the Sacrament.			
" George Davenport aforeſaid gave twenty pounds, the intereſt to the poor of Great Wigſton for ever, — —	20	0	0
" 1675. Frances Freer gave five pounds, the intereſt of it to be diſtributed in bread for ever, at Chriſtmas, ——	5	0	0
" 1679. Francis Smith, junior, gave five pounds, the intereſt of it to be diſtributed in bread for ever, —— ——	5	0	0
" 1688. Thomas Hames gave ten pounds, the intereſt to be given to the poor of Great Wigſton on Good Friday for ever, —	10	0	0
" Randolph Boulter gave two pounds ten ſhillings towards the poor ſtock, the intereſt to the uſe of the poor for ever, —	2	10	0
" Elizabeth Manton gave two pounds to the poor ſtock, the intereſt to be for the uſe of the poor for ever, ——	2	0	0
" John Noon gave five pounds to the poor ſtock, the intereſt of it for the uſe of the poor for ever, —— —	5	0	0
" 1725. Jane Jackſon gave five pounds, the intereſt to be given in bread at Chriſtmas for ever, —— —— —	5	0	0
" 1755. Henry Clarke gave twenty pounds, the intereſt to be given to the poor by the churchwardens and overſeers of the poor,	20	0	0
	137	19	8

Extracts from the earlieſt Regiſter, which begins in 1569.

" 1577. Robertus Freer & Elizabeth Molde nuptiis alligati fuerunt.

" Buried, Dominus Johannes Andrews, Clericus.

" 1583. Thomas Thorneton hujus Eccleſiæ vicarius et Ellena de Plumer nupti fuerunt.

" Doctiſſimus Thomas Bankes, Eccleſiæ Litterworthenſis rector, & Elizabetha Hebbe, alligati fuerunt.

" 1590, Feb. 20. A beggar was delivered of a child, whom the pariſhioners named *Wigstone*. He was buried Feb. 22.

" 1596. Buried, Margarita filia Morici Fulwood, generoſi.

" 1597. Married, Johannes Benbridge generoſus & Anna Lawe generoſa.

" 1599. Moles were ſo general in this pariſh, that at one time we find 1l. 1s. paid to the mole-catcher for deſtroying them; and another the ſame year 1l. 10s.

* In the Life of Mr. William Somner, p. 85, the following paſſage occurs, in a letter from Mr. Somner to Dr. Caſaubon, dated Canterbury, Oct. 12, 1664. " I return many thanks for " thoſe papers of Mr. George Davenport's which you were pleaſed to impart to me; I have " more than once peruſed them, and am ſo well pleaſed with them, and inſtructed by them, " that I ſhall improve them to a good degree, in point of correction to ſome, enlargement and " illuſtration to other parts of my Lexicon of the Saxon Language, not without the ingenuous " acknowledgement of my author."

10d. for deſtroying 87 dozen and a half. This charge was defrayed by a twopenny levy upon every yard-land.

" 1601. Infantula quædam peregrini Edwardi Paylton pictoris, nocturno tempore poſt feſtum Omnium Sanctorum proximè ſequente, a parentibus aut ab aliis quibuſdam, et cum magno ejus vitæ periculo, inhumaniſſimè depoſita, et . . . . . parochianarum ſextentales tantummodo, cujus nomen prorſus ignoramus, more chriſtiano ſepulta fuit 23° die Decembris.

" 1610. Thomas Sampſon, M. A. of Oxford, was buried the 20th of October.

" 1639. Anne, the daughter of Mary Horſepoole, the wife of Edward Horſepoole, a Derbyſhire man, lately deceaſed, baptiſed.

" 1639. Paid to Meſſrs Major and Freer, for charge upon the old church (St. Woolſtan's) 9l. 2s. 10d.

" 1651. Buried, Mr. Edward Marſhall, a miniſter of the Word of God.

" 1654. Certificate of the publication of banns upon three ſeveral market-days at Leiceſter by Hugh Dawes, ſerjeant at mace.

" 1655, Dec. 28. Clea and Brown married by Mr. Juſtice Beaumont at *Stoughton Grange Hall*; the banns having been publiſhed by Hugh Dawes as above.

" 1657. The third day of Auguſt, 1658, William Thorpe, clerke, did ring his bells, and took poſſeſſion of this church, preſented by the Company of Haberdaſhers.

" 1658, Aug. 9. Thomas Maſon was miniſter and pariſh regiſtrar of Great Aſhby.

" Heafford and Boulter, publiſhed in the church of Great Aſhby, married by Ing, miniſter of Knighton.

" Aug. 4. South of Kilbey, and Simon of Wigſton, publiſhed by Caleb Caſe the pariſh-regiſter of Hinckley, and married by Mr. S. Smith, miniſter of Wigſton.

" 1658, April 2. Thomas Smith and Sarah Bodicote, both of Wigſton, publiſhed by Daws, and married by Mr. John Angel, who was miniſter at Leiceſter.

" May 22. Mould and Gilbert, both of Wigſton, publiſhed by Daws, and married by Mr. Thomas Welch, at Mr. Innes's houſe near the caſtle.

" 1659, Jan. 29. Frances, wife of William Bonſaw, delivered of three ſons.

" 1663, May 23. Mr. John Puchin, of the pariſh of Barkbie in the county of Leiceſter, &c. and Mrs. Jane Fryer, of this town of Great Wigſton, &c. &c. This gentleman and this gentlewoman were married in the church, before the congregation, without banns publiſhed.

" 1666. William Markham ſigns the pariſh-regiſter.

" 1668. William Davenport died, aged 90.

" Anne Clarke died, aged 90.

" George Davenport died, aged 82.

" 1669. Dorothy Horſepoole, an ancient ſingle woman, buried.

" 1670, Feb. 21. The firſt mention of a licence is upon the marriage of Thomas Gotherd of Cosby, and Elizabeth Pinder.

" 1680, Mar. 22. . . . . died, aged 95; his wife died 1663, aged 60.

" 1682. New Bells, a free gift from the married men 43l.; from the bachelors 12l.

" 1686. Buried, William Holmes, Eſther his wife, Sarah and Jane his daughters.

" 1771,

" 1771, June 15. Jonathan Kiſs, a poor boy of Wigſton, aged 11, apprentice to Hadan Dan, was buried. He got his death, as ſuppoſed, by another boy's ſtamping on his belly, which broke the rim. The coroner's jury brought it in accidental: the boy that kicked him was about 16 years of age.

" 1786, Thomas Siddons choſen ſchoolmaſter of St. Woolſtan's."

Among the MSS. of the late Mr. George Ayſcough *, to whoſe induſtry I owe the preceding extracts, and thoſe in p. 708—712, I find theſe obſervations:

" In looking over all the regiſters, &c. I find no mention of any particular diſorder having been in this town; whence it may be concluded to be a healthful ſituation. In 1771 the diſorder moſtly complained of was the ague; and it was found difficult to cure; chiefly owing, I apprehend, to the water being ſuffered to lay in the ſtreets, the paſſages to carry it off not being properly opened; a real fen, or an artificial, having the ſame effect on the human frame.

" There are a few difficulties the poor of Wigſton, and of other towns, labour under, which, if remedied, would greatly add to their health; one of which is, the ſtiles betwixt it and Leiceſter are inconſiderately made, that people with loads, or carrying their work to and from Leiceſter, cannot get over them; ſo that they are obliged to keep the turnpike-road all winter, by which they are wet, both coming and going, in their feet; and this I take to be another great occaſion of the agues and fevers the poorer people are ſo much afflicted with.

" Having been, for 15 years together, an aſſiſtant in the pariſh veſtry at St. Peter's in Nottingham, I had great opportunities of making obſervations, and they are as follow: 1. The people are ſeldom properly ſorted; by this they are always in one another's way; this is generally occaſioned for want of proper room. 2. An injudicious method of bringing up ſuch children as are under pariſh-pay; ſo that, when they grow up, they are almoſt always ſure to be a charge to the pariſh they belong to. 3. The elder people are ſeldom kept in ſufficient change of cloaths; and this occaſions a conſtant deſire to be idle. 4. Children are ſeldom put ſoon enough to proper employment; ſo that they contract a ſlothful way of doing buſineſs all their lives: but the worſt is, they are much neglected in reading, writing, and going to church. 5. Improper perſons being choſen pariſh-officers, and a wrong method of letting the work-houſes. 6. The meeting of men on Sundays, and ſometimes other days, at one another's houſes, ten, twelve, or perhaps more, who ſeldom part till quite intoxicated; by this means they have full quarts of ale for their money; and this expence makes their families ſuffer.

" In the county of Leiceſter are 191 towns; at 150 pounds a year each for the uſe of the poor, amounts to 28650 pounds a year.

" In Guthlaxton Hundred are 42 pariſhes, which, I preſume, raiſe one with another 150 pounds a year in each pariſh, viz. 6300 pounds; this ſum would be ſufficient to build proper conveniences for a public working ſchool for all the poor of this hundred, and to pay for proper inſtructors, and would find a ſufficient ſtock to employ them; ſo that, after a few years, all the young would be brought up uſeful ſervants, ſtout ſeamen, or put to uſeful trades.

* Of whom ſee Gent. Mag. vol. LIII. pp. 982. 1014.

" Sept.

" Sept. 20, 1766. The number of families that paid aſſeſſments was 149, which, at 5 to each family, amount to 745 perſons; and about 50 families that are not charged to the aſſeſſment, 250; in all 995 people.

" In the act of parliament to incloſe Wigſton, near 4000 acres of ground, no proviſion was made for raiſing timber. The great want of trees in that town ſhews how neceſſary a clauſe for planting was; and how uſeful it would be, if every incloſed town was obliged to plant in the ledge-rows a number equal to the ſize of every cloſe.

" One thing is fit for notice, that a great quantity of broken graſs is mowed every latter end of the ſummer; a ſure ſign that the land is neither properly ſtocked with variety of cattle, nor with a ſufficient number.

" Before this town was incloſed, the number of milch-cows uſed to be from 400 to 420 or 430, beſides other ſtock; in 1771, about 150 cows kept. This difference of number of cows muſt ſhew the reaſon of the dearneſs of cheeſe, viz. 33s. a hundred; and of butter, it being ſeldom under 9d. a pound, and often 11d. a pound.

" The quantity of the ſeveral ſorts of grain, as wheat, barley, beans, and oats, raiſed in this town, was a great help to Leiceſter-market. At this time, 1771, there is not ſo much corn raiſed as would employ the town-mill; nor ſo much as would ſerve the inhabitants.

" 173 acres, 35 perches, in this pariſh, belong to Wigſton's Hoſpital in Leiceſter.

" If ever incloſing pariſhes hurts England, it is owing to the want of the ſeveral uſes of farms being properly ſorted. In Herbert's Life of Henry the Eighth, it was found proper to make an act for this very purpoſe, that if any one ſort of ſtock ſhould fail, the other ſtock might ſupply the deficiency to prevent a famine; many inſtances of great loſſes of ſheep, cows, corn, &c. have happened in England; but as the providence of our bleſſed God ſeldom has ſuffered above one ſort to be diminiſhed at one time, the ſurviving ſtock has prevented the fatal conſequences that muſt have enſued.

" January 1772.

Wheat from 7s. 6d. a ſtrike to 8s.
Barley from 29s. to 30s. a quarter.
Oats from 16s. to 16s. 6d. a quarter.
Beans from 3s. 2d. a ſtrike to 3s. 6d.
Beef 3½d. to 4d. a pound.
Mutton 4d. to 4½d. per pound.
Pork 4½d. to 4¾. a pound.
Veal 4½d. a pound.
Cheeſe 33s. a hundred weight.
Butter from 10d. to 11d. a pound.
Coals, at the pit, 6s. 8d. a load."

Extracts from the Churchwardens' Accompts of Great Wigſton, 1591—1660.

1591. New cloſe money paid to the churchwardens, Robert Hall and John Simons,				0	13 0
Hall cloſe rent 8s. graſs money 7s.				0	15 0
New cloſe money this year				0	5 0
Part of Stephen Aſtill's cloſe				0	5 4

William

William Hall for Ball dyke close	0	0	7
Four-penny yard-land levy, 93 yard-land	1	11	0
A bell new cast at Leicester.			
1593. Mr. Law's free gift to the new clock	2	0	0
Paid John West for white washing the church	1	18	10
1594. Communion bread and wine	1	7	0
Removing the pulpit, cover and door made	6	8	0
Painting the pulpit	0	2	4
Paid for the prisoners	0	8	0
A new Psalter-book	0	7	0
For a candle on the coronation-day of our gracious Queen. God long continue her in health and peace to raigne over us; so be it, Amen.	0	0	1
Received of Mr. Law for Holy Thursday dues	0	6	8
John Barley gave a pewter flaggon for the communion wine.			
1596. Paid at the visitation	0	4	8
Paid for registering Mr. Law's 3l. 6s. 8d. at sessions	0	0	2
The coal stock increased to	4	8	4
1597. Fore and great bell cast.			
Henry Chamberlayne gave to the church	1	0	0
William Herrick ditto	0	3	4
Simon Brett paid for burying his mother in the church *	0	3	4
1599. Eight yards of cloth for a surplis and table cloth, and making	1	11	6
For binding the service-book	0	2	2
A cover for the font	0	1	8
Spent at the Commissary's court,	0	4	0
1600. Paid for 12 communions	1	12	1
Poors stock is now, beside 10 loads of coals	6	18	7
1601. Two-penny levy a yard-land for catching moles	1	12	0
1601. Paid for casting the third bell and metal	5	19	0
Gave to a man that had great loss of his wares going to Lenton fair	0	2	6
For the Hospital, King's Bench, and Marshalsea	0	3	3
Mrs. Heyrick gave to the poor's stock	1	0	0
1611. Mr. Law's Good Friday money	0	3	4

1612 Communion cup and cover of silver, two pewter pottes, a flacket or box, a carpet, a table cloth, a surplice, the Custom-book.

Gave the men coming from Jerusalem, having the admiral's licence to gather for the ransoming their seven sons.

* In 1614 the fee paid upon the same occasion was 6s. 8d.; perhaps the fee to the vicar was here included. This fee remained the same till very lately, when the church being new pewed and paved, Mr. Pigott (the present vicar), to prevent the very frequent breaking-up of the ground, and of consequence the defacing of the pavement, raised the fee to 2l. 2s. which was virtually a refusal of interment in the church.

1613. Paid for Jewel's Works — — —	1	0	0
Spent at Willoughby when the overſeers gave their accompts	0	2	8
Levy 3d a yard land, 1d. a horſe, and 1d. a cow, —	7	7	10
Alexander Freeman gave to the church, — —	0	3	4
John Lawe for bread and beer Maunday Thurſday —	0	8	4
For Good Friday — — — —	0	3	4
Mary Noone, Alexander Johnſon, William Dann, Robert Hill, and William Pinder, gave for the poor, — —	0	12	6
Paid ringers on St. James's day —	0	0	8
1615. Paid Dr. Chippendale for a warrant when the church was robbed — — — —	0	0	8
New carpet-cloth for the communion-table — —	0	7	6

1617. The following things belong to the pariſh; viz. two Bibles, one Communion Book, Jewel's Works, part of ditto, Homily-book, Whitaker's Works, Himminge's book upon the Goſpels, Eraſmus, Cuſtom-book, Book of Martyrs, 2 vols.

John Freer left to the church — — —	0	3	4
Spent at three times before the juſtices about recuſants —	0	3	8
1619. Paid the miniſter who preached at the biſhop's viſitation,	0	2	0
1620. Paid ringers on coronation-day — —	0	2	6
Paid for the New Bible, — — —	2	0	0
Sold the Old Bible — — —	0	10	0
Given to a brief from Greece — — —	0	2	6
Paid for 16 dozen of ſparrows — —	0	1	4
1621. Received of Simon Pawley for part of May-green-tree.	0	4	0
Spent on Rogation Monday — — —	0	2	0
Paid for three books, "God and the King," — —	0	1	6
1622. Levy 18d. a yard-land — —	6	19	0
Paid to a man earneſt to take 100 dozen ſparrows —	0	0	6
1623. Given to the poor on Good Friday out of poor's ſtock —	1	16	2
Given to a licenſed preacher — — —	0	3	4
Paid for 3 loads of Enderby ſtone 3s. carriage 4s. —	0	7	0
For copying the King's and Council's letters —	0	3	0
Paid for matting the chancel — — —	0	5	0
1624. Received for Fawke's meadow cloſe — —	1	2	0
Spent at Leiceſter, being called before the ordinary the 2d day of November, about them that went to ſermons, giving us our oaths, and other buſineſs — — —	0	5	0
1625. Received of Robert Hill for the brooke-ruſhes —	0	7	6
In the poor man's box — — —	0	1	6
Given to Jane the wife of William Whaley, and other poor people of Lancaſter, who had a long law-ſuit with Sir Francis Howorth,	0	1	6
Paid for Robert Clarke and William Pinder's coſts of ſuit with Sir William Faunte for the willow on the back-ſide the water-mill	1	16	6

1626. Given to Waterleſs Burſtable, in the county of Devon, which town was burnt down with fire, which ſeemed to come from heaven, which burnt 400 houſes and above; therein was burnt 7 ſcore and 14 perſons, and 8 women in their beds, and 500 more women that loſt of goods, by eſtimation, amounting to 200,000 pounds,	0	5	0
Paid for frankincenſe	0	0	2
Paid to the apparitor for bringing a note to keep diſeaſed people* forth of the town	0	0	4
Given to a poor man, whoſe wife was burnt in bed, and 200 pounds loſs of goods	0	0	8
Given to William Holmes, for eating his graſs, by conſent of neighbours	0	3	0
Gave to a merchant, who had great loſs, and 3 men priſoners taken	0	0	9
1627. Robert Freer gave to the church	0	10	0
Gave to William Townſhend for reſtoring the accompt-book	0	5	0
Given for fire to be burnt in the church	0	0	1
Gave to two miniſters of God's word	0	1	1
1628. To a poor man, who had great loſs by the Spaniards	0	1	0
1629. Given to Jane Shore and her company	0	1	0
1631. Given to the brief from Cambridge	0	3	4
1632. Taken out of the poor's box	0	1	4½
Thomas Bloxam gave to the church	0	3	4
William Lamton gave to the church	0	0	4
Received of ſeveral neighbours for poor's ſtock	1	0	5
Spent when we carried the money collected for the poor miniſters in the Palatinate	0	0	2
Given to Elizabeth Gray, and others, of Baltimore, in the county of Corke, which town was invaded and ſpoiled by the Turks; her huſband and 7 ſcore perſons were taken priſoners in July laſt	0	3	0
Given to Mr. Wattes, a ſcholar, who offered himſelf to teach ſchool with us	0	1	0
Richard Boulter preſented at the court for his two pence a year; expences paid on this occaſion	0	7	10
Church roof fell in. Aſſeſſment	49	13	3
Paid	48	2	4
Paid apparitor for ſummoning and unſummoning	0	0	8
Paid John Stanford, when he went to the training	1	0	0
1633. Given to Jane Stanup, of Abergane, having loſt 800l. by fire	0	2	0
Given to Thomas Brown, a ſhipman, who was taken by the Turks, having loſt 500l.	0	1	4

* Dr. Short, of Sheffield, in his Hiſtory of the Air, in 2 vols. obſerves, that the ſweating ſickneſs began in 1485, continued to 1525; and, after ſeveral intervals, it quite ceaſed in 1626 at Malton in Yorkſhire. Scarce one in 600 recovered who had it; it was at laſt cured by much ſweating and hot cordials. He ſays, more died of the phyſicians than the diſeaſe.

Mending the Weſt loft	0	3	4
Taken out of the poor's box	0	0	9
1634. Richard Boulter paid as uſual	0	0	2
Gave the ringers when the King and Queen came	0	1	8
1635. Given to Mr. Scarborough, miniſter	0	2	6
1636. Paid for rails round the communion-table	2	16	0
Paid to the court for receiving the Sacrament in the church	0	16	0
1637. Mrs. Lawe paid to the church	0	3	4
1638. Paid to the miniſter of Come	0	5	0
1639. Paid to Mr. Major and Richard Freer, for charge about St. Wiſton (St. Wolſton) church	9	2	0
1640. Mr. Damphort gave to the church	1	10	0
Iſaac Motley, of Leiceſter, left to the poor	0	3	4
This, and three preceding years, the church was greatly repaired.			
1641. Received of John Davenport for bun-bread	0	10	0
1659. Spent about Poland money, when paid to the ſheriff's man	0	1	6
1659. Spent when we gathered for the great loſs	0	0	6
1660. Paid the painter for the King's arms	2	0	0
Paid for boards for the King's arms	1	2	6

Extracts from more modern accompt-books:

1746, April 18. Paid ringers when the rebels were defeated at Culloden	0	5	0
Paid Sacrament wine	2	16	3
1748. Paid burial cloth, and making	3	0	2
Paid for a Common Prayer book	0	16	0
1751. Levy 6d. in the pound	23	3	9½
1752. Church-wall built.			
Spent when taking the money for America	0	1	8
1753. Matt-man's bill	1	10	6
1755. Paid Mr. Boſwell inſtead of wine	0	16	0
1756. Thomas Siddans choſe ſchoolmaſter of St. Wolſton's church.			
13 yards of Holland, and making ſurplice	3	9	4
1757. Paid for regiſter-book	0	17	4
1762. Spent at the King's coronation	0	5	0
Paid Rev. Mr. Pigot for a ſurplice	1	16	6
1763. Paid Mr. Hacket court-charges on account of bells	2	3	10
1764. Paid Cornelius Parker for carriage of third bell to St. Neots	3	3	0
Paid Mr. Eayre for caſting 3d bell, and turning the other	17	1	10
1768. Levy 4d. in the pound	34	3	5¼
Paid William Phipps for white-waſhing and painting the church	10	10	0
Paid Richard Phipps, for painting the King's arms, writing the gifts, and other paintings in the church	8	8	3
Paid Samuel Noon for paint	0	17	8
1769. Paid Richard Phipps for painting the dial plate	2	5	6
Paid for a Common Prayer book	0	18	0

P. 547.

P. 547. William de Inſula was preſented to the rectory of *Witherley* in 1237.
John Howbell reſigned in 1402, by exchange with
William Newport, archdeacon of Salop; who again exchanged this living for the chancellorſhip of Lichfield 1403; which laſt preferment he exchanged in 1409 for the rectory of Great Wigſton. See p. 703.
Walter Bullock, chancellor of Lichfield July 15, 1400; rector of Witherley 1403.
John Cheſter, 1659.

In the chancel are three ſtone ſeats, all of equal height.
In a window in the South aile are the three lions of England on glaſs.
An ancient altar tomb, formerly much ornamented, but in decay. Q. if for *John Ludford?*
An old alabaſter flat tomb; the inſcription, in black letter, greatly effaced with damp and dirt.

On a mural monument in the North aile:

"In a vault underneath
are depoſited the remains
of Richard Farmer, gent.
late of this pariſh, who died
Oct. 11, 1764, aged 48.

Alſo Theodoſia,
wife of the aboveſaid
Richard Farmer,
who died Apr. 9, 1768,
aged 56."

On flat ſtones in the aile:

Richard Farmer, gent. died April 17, 1723, aged 38.
Rebecca Farmer died May 14, 1747, aged 46.
Joſhua Kiſs, of Ratcliffe Culey, died Feb. 11, 1782, aged 63.
Elizabeth Kiſs died Dec. 28, 1775, aged 81.
John and Richard Weaver, infant ſons of Richard and Anne Weaver, died in 1774.

In the church-yard:

1. "Here lies the body of
Henry Dixon, of Witherley,
who departed this life Nov. 3, 1769,
in the 76th year of his age.

Near this place lieth the body of
Suſanna Dixon, mother of
Henry Dixon; and Jeffery her ſon."

2. "Beneath this ſtone is interred
the body of John Villars,
late of Manceter

in the county of Warwick.
He died Dec. 23, 1777,
aged 81 years."

3. "Anne, the wife of M. Cox, died Jan. 17, 1782, aged 59."

4. "W. Fulwood died Nov. 17, 1783, aged 34."

P. 547. Mr. Cheſhire was in 1659 chaplain of *Woodhouſe*, a ſmall chapelry, dedicated to St. Mary, in the pariſh of Barrow.

P. 548. Mr. Green, vicar of *Wymeſwould*, publiſhed Two Sermons, 1750, 1754.

20 Ed. III. The prior of Beauchamp held lands here by the fourth part of a knight's fee.

Ibid. Robert de Drobrigg was preſented to the rectory of *Wymondham* in 1232.

Ralph de Chaddeſden, 1235.

Mr. Boſwell (*ſucceſſor* to Mr. Stokes) died Aug. 1, 1761.

Of the chantry here no return was made at the time of the diſſolution.

Here was formerly a grammar ſchool; ſince converted into a charity ſchool; where thirty-ſeven children of this pariſh and of Edmundthorpe were taught, in 1720, on an endowment of 19l.

P. 562. l. 22. r. " Bechard ;" l. penult. " medietatem."
P. 564. l. 14. r. " Barrow ;" l. 16. " Rereſby."
P. 566. l. 36. r. " Rereſby."
P. 569. l. 29. r. " Noveſley ;" l. 31. " Leyre ;" l. 35. Q. " Ragdale ?"
P. 570. l. 19. r. " Skeffinton ;" l. 25. " patroni."
P. 572. l. 9. r. " Becardi," and " Stactethurn ;" l. 10. " Becard."
P. 573. l. 4. r. " Moton ;" l. 21. r. " 1258—1279."
Ibid. l. ult. r. " Coventr', diſpenſatus" &c.
P. 574. l. 5. r. " dictas decimas tenuit," &c.
P. 575. l. 4. r. " Hethere ;" l. 5. " 1271 ;" l. 9. r. " Hen' ;" l. 32. " 1274."
P. 576. l. penult. r. " Clarell."
P. 577. l. 3. and 5. r. " Rodeley," (ſee pp. 523. 581).
Ibid. l. 22. r. " Desford ;" l. 25. Ric' de Dreyton."
P. 578. l. 10. r. " admiſit ; facta," &c.—" Leyc'. Commiſſa fuit" &c.
P. 579. l. 4. r. " beneplacitum."
P. 583. l. 23. r. " Chaumberleyneſwode ;" l. 30. " Ketton."
Ibid. l. 31. Thomas de Melborne died in 1388."
P. 584. l. 2. " rector eccleſiæ" &c.
P. 585. l. 16. r. " 1403 ;" l. 20. r. " vacant', cuſtos" &c.
P. 588. l. 1. Of William Fallan, ſee Newcourt, vol. II. p. 61.
Ibid. l. 27. r. " Haywod ;" l. 28. r. " Kynwelmerſch."
P. 589. l. 20. r. " Sherneford ;" l. 21. " ut ſupra, per" &c.
P. 590. l. 26. r. " Reginald ;" l. ult. " Moine."
P. 591. l. 27. r. " cuſtodem."
P. 592. l. 3. r. " Beatæ Mariæ, Leyc'," &c.

914.2
N619b
1968
v. 7

U. OF F. LIBRARY